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THE TIMES

Mr Nkomo returns to a hero's welcome

Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, emphasized the need for peace and reconciliation when he returned yesterday to Southern Rhodesia after more than three years in exile. He was given a tumultuous reception at a rally in the black township of Highfield, near Salisbury.

Call for reconciliation between rival groups

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Jan 13

Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader *of the Patriotic Front Guerrilla* organization and president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), returned to Salisbury today after more than three years in exile, to a hero's welcome from his supporters.

At a large and emotional welcoming rally at the Zimbabwe Grounds, in the black township of Highfield, near Salisbury, Mr Nkomo called for peace and reconciliation *between the groups* who had been fighting one another during the past seven years of bush warfare.

It was a theme which he also emphasized during an airport press conference, excerpts of which were seen on television tonight by the nation's 230,000 white minority who have held Mr Nkomo responsible for the shooting down of two Air Rhodesia civil aircraft *within the last 18 months.*

Mr Nkomo also told his supporters of the need for unity and made it clear that he intended to contest next month's election under the banner of the Patriotic Front and not Zapu, even though Zapu's partner in the Front, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), headed by Mr Robert Mugabe, has said it will fight the election separately.

The Zapu leader called on Britain to enlarge the Commonwealth peace monitoring force from 1,200 men to more than 5,000 to prevent confrontation between the security forces and Patriotic Front guerrillas *during the ceasefire.*

He "unreservedly condemned" the killing of seven of his Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zipra) guerrillas by the security forces last Thursday and called on Britain and Lord Soames, the Governor, to ensure that similar incidents were avoided.

Mr Nkomo arrived in Salisbury three hours late because the Zambia Airways jet in *which he was travelling* developed mechanical problems. He was accompanied by senior Zapu officials, including Mr Josiah Chinamano, the vice-president, and by about 50 young men and girls, dressed in the party colours of red, green and yellow, described as "refugees" who had been living in camps in Zambia.

For security reasons only a handful of top Zapu officials *were at the airport to greet him* together with several members of Zanu's central committee, who had flown in from Maputo an hour earlier on the first scheduled flight to Salisbury by Deta, the Mozambique airline. Police, some armed with rifles and others with batons and shields, ringed the airport and only passengers and journalists were allowed in the terminal building.

Immediately after his arrival, Mr Nkomo was taken to the Highfield rally in a Puma helicopter belonging to the monitoring force—a move which was condemned by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC), who said the force should not make such facilities available to any party for a political purpose.

The crowd at the Zimbabwe *Grounds was estimated at* between 100,000 and 150,000, more than twice as many as at last week's rally addressed by Bishop Muzorewa. Zapu officials said that the figure would have been even greater if restrictions had not been placed on the number of trains and buses the party was able to use to transport supporters

Mr Nkomo, who showed he had lost none of his oratorical skills during his exile, was loudly applauded when he told the crowd that the Patriotic Front had been created for the people of Zimbabwe as a whole and that they were marching to independence under the Patriotic Front's banner.

At his airport press conference, Mr Nkomo called on all Rhodesians to "crush racism" and in particular asked blacks *to "crush sectionalism and* tribalism."

He called on all forces, no matter who they were, to "say that the war is over. That there is a ceasefire and the ceasefire must be turned to peace. It is *not just a ceasefire for a period* which is then allowed to erupt. It must be a ceasefire that ends in independence, peace and tranquility."

Mr Nkomo was clearly dis*turbed by last Thursday's shoot*ing incident near Lupane, not simply because his men were the victims but because he feared that this could lead to a steady erosion of the ceasefire. As he understood the Lancaster House *agreement*, he said, both thhe Rhodesian forces and the guerrillas should remain in their designated bases or assembly areas.

In his view it was the role of the *monitoring force to ensure* that they stayed there and were not allowed to confront each other. This was why he was now calling for the "lamentably small" Commonwealth force to be enlarged.

He hoped that Britain would heed the international community's criticism of its handling of the situation. However, he avoided making any outright condemnation of Britain, or Lord Soames, with whom he hopes to have talks soon.

Nyerere accusation, page 4

Photograph by Brian Harris

Mr Nkomo arriving to address the Zapu rally at the black township of Highfield.

Mr Brezhnev denies aggressive designs on Iran or Pakistan

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 13

President Brezhnev today called the United States an absolutely unreliable partner in international affairs and said the Russians could manage perfectly well without any ties with the Americans.

In a full front-page statement to the party newspaper *Pravda*, he responded to President Carter's acts of retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, by declaring that the American leadership appeared to be prompted by whim, caprice or emotional outbursts.

However, the statement was made more in sorrow than in anger. It was a tough defence of Soviet policies, and a condemnation of what the Soviet leader depicts as the irresponsible policies of the Americans. But at no time did Mr Brezhnev threaten any counter-retaliation, or accept the idea that Soviet-American relations must now go back into a deep freeze.

He said the national interests or security of the United States and other states were not affected in any way by the events in Afghanistan. "The allegations are also absolutely false that the Soviet Union has some expansionist plans in respect of Pakistan, Iran or other countries of that area.

"The policy and psychology of colonialists is alient to us. We are not covering the lands or wealth of others. It is the *colonialists who are attracted* by the smell of oil."

When he turned to Europe —in marked contrast to his sharp words about the United States—Mr Brezhnev said he was optimistic. Much progress had been made in relations with Western Europe in the past decade, and Western Europe needed détente as much as Eastern Europe.

Analysts have already suggested that the Russians might now try to be particularly friendly to Western Europe in an attempt to divide the European members of Nato from the United States.

Mr Brezhnev said that much of a constructive nature could be accomplished in Europe for the good of peace in the near future.

The Soviet leader assured *Pravda* readers that President *Carter's actions* would not inflict the damage on the Russians that Washington obviously hoped for. Cynical estimates about the worsening of the Soviet food situation because of the grain embargo were based on "nonsensical notions about our economic potential".

"In particular, I can assure *that the plans of providing the* Soviet people with bread and bakery products will not be lessened by a single kilogramme." Mr Brezhnev did not say anything about meat.

Such unilateral measures, he went on, were "tantamount to serious miscalculations in politics" and would rebound on their initiators.

Mr Brezhnev did not mince his words in denouncing Washington's policies. The world now believed, he said, that the United States was capable at any moment of violating its international obligations, and cancelling treaties and agreements signed by it. This had a "dangerous destabilizing impact" on the entire international situation. The beginning of the 1980s had marked a noticeable deterioration in this, and the Americans were to *blame*.

"The blame is on all those who see in the relaxation of tension an obstacle to their aggressive plans, to whipping up militaristic psychosis, to interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

"The blame is on those who have a deeply ingrained habit of behaving in a cavalier manner with other states, of acting in the international arena in a way *as though everything is* permitted them."

Mr Brezhnev said that the Salt 2 treaty "would have opened the way to big steps in the field of disarmament". It was supported by all the world, including America's Nato allies.

"What did the Carter Administration do with it? Hardly was the treaty signed when people in the United States began discrediting it. As to the *process of ratification*, the opponents of the treaty—not without the connivance of government circles in the United States—actually began using it to complicate the treaty's ratification to the utmost."

America was using Afghanistan as a pretext to aggravate the situation in the world, he continued. It was not the real cause of the present difficulties, and if there was no Afghani*stan, America would have found* another pretext.

Continued on page 4, col 5

'Green giant' faces a fight on banks of the Thames

By Frances Gibb

Henry Moore, OM, CH, the sculptor, has joined the fight by conservation groups against a 500ft high tower block of flats, offices and exhibition space planned at a cost of £40m for the south bank of the Thames at the end of Vauxhall Bridge opposite the Tate Gallery.

Mr Moore makes a scathing attack on the block in written evidence to an inquiry which reopens tomorrow. European Ferries, the property and shipping company, owns the site.

Mr Moore criticizes the suggestion that the Tate should use the exhibition space at the base of the building, which it has been offered at a peppercorn rent, to house the Turner bequest.

The proposal to house the Turner gallery in the big toe of the green giant (the building is to be made of tinted glass) is an insult to one of *England's greatest artists*, Mr Moore says. He is a member of the Turner Society, which is fighting for a gallery to house the bequest.

The Tate has not said whether it will accept the offer of the exhibition space, valued at £3m, but the society fears that it will.

The inquiry, being held by the Department of the Environment, reopens at Brixton Town Hall for its final four days.

Backing the Turner Society are various other groups, including the River Thames Society, the Westminster Society and the Friends of Chelsea, which has among its members Sir John Betjeman and Yehudi Menuhin.

Lady Wynne-Jones, joint chairman of the Friends of Chelsea, says the building "will dwarf Parliament, Lambeth Palace and Big Ben into virtual insignificance."

Every other historic city centre, such as Paris, Madrid, Rome and Leningrad, had been proclaimed conservation areas. Her group was pressing for the five miles of the Thames running through the centre of London to be preserved.

The proposed building would also destroy social amenities, she says. Other city river banks were used for hospitals, walks, *restaurants and housing.* "That this twentieth century eyesore should become a national landmark in historic Westminster and Chelsea is a most outrageous act of vandalism."

Mr Keith Wickenden, Conservative MP for Dorking and executive chairman of European Ferries, says that the building's design, by Abbot Howard, the architects, had been warmly praised by Sir Peter Shepheard, the leading architect, who had said it would be one of the most distinguished high-rise buildings in London.

It is proposed to build 100,000 sq ft of flats and 370,000 sq ft of offices, with the exhibition space occupying the equivalent of the first two to three floors, Mr Wickenden said.

It would not spoil the look of the south bank, which, he said, could hardly look any worse than it does.

"I feel that it is a good-looking building and anyone who has actually seen the model has come away quite enthusiastic."

Railwaymen name price for higher productivity

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Union leaders are to meet the British Railways Board today to discuss their proposals for a "railwaymen's charter" involving £300m, the price the unions have set on cooperating with wide-ranging productivity plans.

The charter includes claims for a shorter working week, increased holidays and improvements in basic rates of pay.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said last night: "We are hoping that we can make some progress on our submission. If this is possible, we have said that we are prepared to look at everything and anything that the board would like to do to increase productivity."

The unions have some sympathy with British Rail's financial position. Its cash limits have been reduced from £730m this financial year to £715m because of public spending cuts, and it was hard up at the beginning of this month.

At the end of last week a senior finance official met the NUR executive committee to explain the extent of the financial difficulties.

The NUR, however, in return for a productivity deal, wants a significant improvement in railwaymen's pay and working conditions so that people can be attracted to the industry. There are 12,000 vacancies.

National pay negotiations are due to begin soon. The annual agreement is due for settlement in April, but the union seems reluctant to submit a claim immediately.

Developments in the steel dispute and the power workers' and postmen's pay negotiations will be carefully monitored before a final claim is formulated.

The unions are likely to use the miners' pay settlement as a guideline and submit a claim of 20 per cent or more. In a move to head off an immediate confrontation, British Rail has agreed to the consolidation into basic rates of a £2 supplement which had been agreed at the Railway Staffs National Tribunal.

Although the supplement will not be consolidated until March, payments will be backdated to January 1.

700lb IRA bomb dump discovered

IRA bombs weighing a total of 700lb were discovered on Saturday just south of the Ulster border near Dundalk, Co Louth. The discovery, announced yesterday, is one of the security force's biggest hauls. Mortars, explosives packed in milk churns, detonators and timing devices were also found in the deserted farmhouse.

Constitutional conference page 2

Talks at Acas raise steel strike hopes

As the national steel strike is about to enter its third week there is cautious optimism that talks this week between the unions and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service might produce a framework for the reopening of negotiations.

The 90,000 striking members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation are putting strong pressure on their leaders to widen the dispute, but Mr William Sirs, the ISTC general secretary, is reluctant to bring out his 15,000 members employed in the private sector, as the union is not in dispute with those employers.

A possible union strategy is to lift the blockade on steel imports to put extra pressure *on the British Steel Corporation*, which would see its markets being eaten away by competitors Page 2

Israel's envoy to Egypt named

Dr Eliahu Ben Elissar, the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, has been named as Israel's first Ambassador to Egypt. He has taken part in the peace negotiations and had the Cairo "hot line" connected to his office Page 5

Burgess and M15 in Blunt plot

Professor Anthony Blunt tried to persuade MI5 to recruit Guy Burgess during the last war. At the time, MI5 often took new members on recommendation but Burgess's outlandish reputation had preceded him and it was Mr Guy Liddell who scotched Professor Blunt's attempts to have him recruited into the organization Page 2

Tito operation successful

President Tito, aged 87, was making a good recovery after an operation to clear a blockage in an artery in his left leg. But the President's illness is causing anxiety to Yugoslavs worried by Russia's designs on their country Page 4

Mrs Castle on Labour disputes

The antagonism of Mrs Barbara Castle for Mr James Callaghan who did not include her in the Labour Government when he took over as Prime Minister from Sir Harold Wilson, is indicated in the first instalment of her diaries published in *The Sunday Times*. She describes wrangles in Cabinet over incomes and trade union policy Page 2

Energy fund call to help families

An energy fund should be set up from the profits from fuel price increases, the chairmen of the consumer councils in the gas, electricity and coal industries suggested. The fund could help families who have difficulty meeting heating bills Page 3

'They shoot Russians' a wounded young paratrooper said with incredulity

Soviet convoy ambushed in icy Salang Pass

From Robert Fisk
Salang, Afghanistan, Jan 13

We were half-way up the Salang Pass, 80 miles from Kabul, when our car skidded on the ice and a young paratrooper from the Soviet 105th Parachute Division ran down the road waving his automatic rifle at us and shouting in Russian.

He had been wounded in the right hand and blood was seeping from the neat round bullet-hole through his makeshift bandage and staining the sleeve of his battle dress.

He was only a teenager, with fair hair and blue eyes and a face that showed apprehension. *He had clearly never been* under fire before.

Beside us a Soviet Army transport lorry, its rear section blown to pieces by a mine, lay up-ended in a ditch. The Russians had been ambushed in the Salang Pass. There were two tracked armoured personnel carriers just up the road, and a Russian paratroop captain ran down towards us to join his colleagues.

"Who are you?" he asked in heavily accented English. He was dark-haired and tired, dressed in a crumpled paratroop tunic and with a hammer-and sickle brace buckle on his belt.

*We told them we were corres*pondents, but the younger soldier was too absorbed with the pain from his wound. He relaxed sufficiently to reapply the safety-catch on his rifle, then lifted up his hand for our inspection. He raised it with difficulty and pointed to a snow-covered mountain peak above us where a Russian military helicopter was circling slowly.

They shoot Russians, he said. The fact seemed to have produced in him only incredulity. Just how many Russians the mountain tribesmen of the Hindu Kush have shot in the Salang Pass no one knows, although a villager one mile further south insisted with undisguised relish that his compatriots had killed hundreds of Soviet troops.

They have certainly blown up mountain bridges in the past, and for almost 24 hours half of a Soviet convoy was marooned in the snow at an altitude of more than 7,000ft on its way south to Kabul from the Soviet frontier.

The bridges have now been repaired temporarily by Russian engineers, and we watched as the trapped convoy made its way down from the mountains, slithering on the slush and

Continued on page 4, col 7

Labour Party told that it should reveal extent of Trotskyist infiltration

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Lord Underhill, former national agent of the Labour Party, yesterday indicated that he might publish his own evidence of Trotskyist infiltration into the party if Labour's left-dominated national executive committee maintained its refusal to publish the detailed documentation he presented in 1977.

His requests for publication come at a time when *The Times* has received further and more up-to-date information on the activities of the "Militant Tendency", a clandestine Trotskyist organization, with its own full-time staff, whose aims are to penetrate the Labour Party.

The document, circulated among its supporters in October 1978, outlines its strategy, and sets out proposals on how to organize public meetings as part of its recruiting campaign. Without actually mentioning its paper, *Militant*, it states that the circulation is about 8,000, but there is a clear indication that not all of its sales workforce is returning the money to headquarters. Due to what it calls "lack of accounting" by *some sellers* the organization claimed to be losing £240 a week, or £12,000 a year.

Great store is set on the paper. The document states: "The paper is the most important armoury we have for use in the labour movement.

"The responsiblity is on each and every comrade to build the revolutionary party and the paper is the main tool in this work."

How far the tendency has penetrated the constituency parties—the Trotskyists already have a strong hold on the Young Socialists—is difficult to gauge, but Lord Underhill doubts that as many as 60 parties may be affected. He believes that they may have control of a small number, but he said in a BBC Radio *World This Weekend* interview yesterday, that he believed that 50 to 60 constituencies may have a number of people trying to build up influence.

Lord Underhill: Evidence of extended influence.

The document in the hands of *The Times* details the activities of the branches in the South East Midlands. It reports: "The morale of most comrades is good and a confident mood exists within the tendency."

Much of the document is heavily theoretical, including bitter criticism of the Socialist Workers Party, a rival revolutionary organization, but this is part and parcel of the constant tribal warfare between the different tendencies. But in doing so, the Militant Tendency stakes out its own claims.

It states, for example, that "it is our tendency alone that has understood the loyalty that British workers instinctively have towards the Labour Party and that it is a movement of the class into it that will re-transform it".

"Far from workers moving outside and against the Labour Party, history teaches us differently. Workers will not simply abandon their organizations. They will test and re-test them. This process is taking place *before the eyes of the sects* (rival Trotskyist groups) only they are too blind to see it.

"With a Labour victory it will continue on a higher level. The right wing are being and have been tested. Left reformism and centrism have to be seen in action for what they are.

"The character and tradition of the British workers is to loyally stay with them until all possibilities have been tried."

The document adds: "Genuine rank and file bodies will inevitably develop. Conferences, demonstrations, campaigns and strikes will be called by them. Marxists must intervene in these and where necessary call for such action".

On its public meeting recruiting campaign, the document states: "It is however, after the meeting itself that some of the most important work with sympathizers is achieved. It needs to be a rule that each supporter is allocated to a sympathizer

When Lord Underhill was asked in his interview whether the militant group had succeeded in getting six MPs into Parliament, as it set out to do some years ago, he said he did not think so.

Asked if they had succeeded in getting one MP, Lord Underhill commented: "That I would not know. There may be people who express various views but I would not know whether or not they are actually linked up to the Militant Tendency or not. I could not comment upon that."

When asked whether the infiltration had got worse since the compilation of his 1977 report, Lord Underhill said: "There is sufficient evidence—I would rather not use the word worse—that they have extended their influence, carrying out their objective, which is to get what they called trained cadres in as many units of the Labour Party as they can. In some cases, it may mean a very few constituency parties where they have actually got controlling influence. In other constituencies *they have got members* there who endeavour to influence their organization."

HOME NEWS

Cautious optimism as steel union leaders prepare for talks with arbitration service

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

A series of meetings over the next three days will decide the direction of the national steel strike, which is about to enter its third week.

There is some cautious optimism that talks between the unions and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) may produce a framework for a reopening of negotiations, although it is unlikely that any important advance will be made in the immediate future.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation, and Mr Hector Smith, leader of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, are this afternoon to meet Mr James Mortimer, chairman of Acas, to set out their views on the strike.

Mr Mortimer has already met Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Mr Sirs is coming under strong pressure from his 90,000 members on strike to widen the dispute, and there is some evidence that the ISTC leadership is having difficulty controlling the members, who are determined to make the strike as effective as possible.

Delegates representing the 15,000 ISTC members employed in the private sector steel companies are due to meet Mr Sirs and other union officials tomorrow, when there will be moves to halt the private companies.

However, it is known that Mr Sirs is reluctant to bring out his members in the private companies because he argues that the union has no dispute with the companies, as pay talks are still proceeding.

An ISTC executive meeting on Wednesday will be discussing future strategy for the strike and one possibility is a refusal to sanction a strike in the private sector and the lifting of the import blockade to put extra pressure on the BSC, which would see its markets being eaten away by competitors.

There is some scepticism in union circles about Mr Sirs's statements in the North-east on Friday that his members were now talking about refusing to return to work for less than a 20 per cent offer. It was said last night that that was a reaction to the strong emotions surrounding the strike, and that the 13 per cent TUC-inspired compromise was still regarded as the basis for any future talks.

On the BBC 1 *Panorama* television programme tonight Mr Sirs is to discuss the strike with Mr Robert Scholey, the BSC deputy chairman and chief executive.

Pickets aim to freeze supplies

By Nicholas Timmins

Secondary picketing in the steel dispute is likely to be stepped up this week as the steel workers increasingly leave only token pickets on the British Steel Corporation's plants and focus their attention on freezing steel movements generally.

Attitudes have clearly hardened, and strike committees report pickets volunteering for duty in increasing numbers. With the Government refusing to intervene, there is a feeling that many more are now prepared to take part.

Picketing of stockholders in particular is likely to increase, with the steelworkers aiming for the Channel ports later in the week, after their success in halting steel movements on the east coast.

The Scunthorpe strike centre says it sent out more than 1,000 pickets on one day last week and stockholders at Gainsborough and Lincoln have been added to the targets. Corby pickets will return to Metal Box, in Leicester, stockholders in Coventry and Melton Mowbray, as well as to Rochester docks, in Kent.

A 50-strong picket is planned at a BSC stockholder in Grantham today.

Mr Michael Skelton, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation strike coordinator, said at Corby yesterday that pickets were volunteering thick and fast. About 2,000 had now volunteered, including some who had previously crossed picket lines.

"The more people are abused by the management, the Government and by social security, the more adamant they are that they are not going to give in", he said.

In Consett, co Durham Mr John Lee, the ISTC strike coordinator, said the number of pickets was growing steadily. **Change in Scotland:** In Scotland the unions aim to prevent any steel leaving independent suppliers (our Glasgow correspondent reports).

Mr John Davidson, director of the CBI in Scotland, said the change of tactics was short-sighted and 72 per cent of manufacturing industry in Scotland required steel "which means that one person in every three of the Scottish working population depends on steel for a job".

But Mr Arthur Bell, Scottish secretary of ISTC, said: "If we want the strike to bite, we have to prevent those on the perimeter from operating. It is the stockholders who are presenting us with great problems, for the amount they have in stock is fantastic."

Stockholders hope for less severe picketing

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Britain's steel stockholders, who handle about 40 per cent of steel deliveries, hope that picketing of their operations by striking steelworkers will be moderated soon.

Their hope is based on correspondence between the National Association of Steel Stockholders and Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

The association, whose 264 members represent the link between producers and consumers of steel, warned the unions at the beginning of the strike that disruption of deliveries from stockholders would only reduce the volume of orders which they would be able to place with the British Steel Corporation when the strike ends.

Mr Sirs has told the association that it was not the intention of his union to interfere with stockholders or producers who were not involving their companies in the dispute or seeking to defeat the steel unions' action.

But the confederation leadership is having difficulty in restraining the activities of local strike committees. Several of them believe supplies from stockholders and private sector steelmakers will have to be blocked if the strike is to have any real impact.

Whitehall reckons that industry has sufficient steel in stock to maintain production for at least three weeks. But the critical factor is stocks imbalance, where it may not be possible to replace a particular type of steel in short supply.

The industry's main worry this week is the possibility of workers employed by private steel producers being called out in support of the strike by their colleagues employed by British Steel. The confederation will discuss at a meeting tomorrow whether that step should be taken.

Widening of the dispute in that way would be a significant move.

Some private companies have become targets of picketing although private steelmakers were formally assured that since they were not dispute with the unions they would not suffer as long as they did not seek to increase production to make good any shortfalls arising from the British Steel shutdown.

British Steel executives prepared a series of proposals on the finances of the loss-making corporation early last month. They included writing off £1.2m capital assets, cutting part of the interest burden, and increasing the overall capital.

The proposals were prepared on the basis of acceptance of the corporation's redundancy plans. They will have to be revised after a final settlement.

Welsh miners give leaders power to call a strike

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Miners throughout the South Wales coafield voted yesterday to give their local leaders the power to organize a strike against steel job cutbacks and increases in coking coal imports.

Faced with that decision the Wales TUC will meet today in Cardiff to decide whether to ignore the British TUC decision to postpone industrial action, and continue with an all-out strike, called for January 21.

National Union of Mineworkers delegates at the conference are expected to push strongly for the strike to go ahead but representatives of the other industrial unions have become more cautious after the decision by the TUC nationalized industries committee in London.

The miners have made clear they will abide by today's Wales TUC meeting but will reserve the right to act independently if the situation changes.

One of their leaders said yesterday: "If the British Steel Corporation attempts to import any foreign coal, then we will come out instantly. In the meantime we would prefer to follow a lead given by the British TUC so that unions nationally can act in harmony.

"It is likely that we will give the TUC a time limit to coordinate industrial action, but if that was not forthcoming we would go it alone."

Those supporting a postponement today will point out that the nationalized industries committee threatened "serious industrial consequences" if the BSC did not delay its plant closure plans and hold talks.

The miners fear that if BSC reduces its steel making capacity in Wales by half, as many as twenty pits could close with a loss of more than 14,000 jobs.

900 Shotton jobs end this week

From R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent
Shotton

For 900 of the 6,400 strikers at the Shotton steelworks, this week brings the end of their careers in the industry. And there is now a growing belief in the Deeside town that, with the steel unions set for a protracted battle, iron and steel making will never be resumed at the Shotton plant.

The first 900 workers to go, under the BSC closure plans, were handed their redundancy notices just before Christmas. They take effect on Thursday, with the workers receiving redundancy payments that range from about £4,000 for more than six months' service to more than £20,000, spread over two years, for long serving workers.

One blast furnace and three open hearth furnaces at Shotton have been shut down. The remaining blast furnace and five open hearth furnaces have been damped down since the plant closed for the Christmas and New Year holidays. However, with iron and steel making at Shotton due to end in March, it is probable that if the strike continues beyond the end of this month the shutdown will be completed.

British Steel intend to retain cold rolling at Shotton, with steel coming from Scotland and South Wales. Those operations employ a further 4,200 workers, but the BSC has given a warning that that labour force may also have to be trimmed.

The Shotton area faces unemployment of more than 17 per cent, with alternative job opportunities extremely scarce. Plans to build a titanium plant on part of the steel works site hold out the prospect of only 1,000 new jobs.

For skilled men in the craft trades there are jobs to be had in the near by Merseyside areas, but for unskilled workers the outlook is poor.

Unemployment throughout Merseyside averages about 13 per cent and is 30 per cent in some of the black spots. A recent survey by the Merseyside Development Office showed that more than 200 workers compete for every unskilled job.

At the Shotton plant British Steel and the Manpower Services Commission have opened a joint job consultancy and advisory service. So far about 2,000 workers due for redundancy have been interviewed.

Former minister's diaries indicate antagonism to Mr Callaghan

Mrs Castle tells of Cabinet wrangles in 1968

By Our Political Correspondent

Sir Harold Wilson, the former Labour Prime Minister, declined yesterday to comment at present on fascinating revelations made in her diaries by Mrs Barbara Castle, the former Cabinet minister, who is now leader of the Labour MPs in the European Parliament, about wrangles in Cabinet over incomes and trade union policy under his premiership in 1968.

Extracts from the diaries are being published by *The Sunday Times* and the first instalment yesterday clearly indicated her antagonism to Mr James Callaghan, who was Home Secretary at the time and who did not include her in the Government when he took over as Prime Minister from Sir Harold Wilson.

Mrs Castle relates that at a meeting of the Cabinet steering committee on economic policy (SEP) on December 4, 1968, she argued for stronger import controls and a check on capital outflows which, coupled with an imaginative Budget, would enable the Government to operate a stringent incomes policy and continue to stimulate productivity.

First and foremost, she said, that would enable the Government to go for a higher growth rate and get a good favourable swing in the balance of payments, which she thought was an urgent priority.

Through all that, Mrs Castle says, she could hear Mr Callaghan muttering and at one stage he whispered to another minister: "Do you think we can win the next election?"

Mrs Castle continues: "Suddenly he burst out into a great theme, the practical details of which were less clear than his utterly defeatist psychology. . . . The whole problem was that we were in a vicious circle and that our problems were insoluble.

"He ended up by saying in his best dramatic dispatch box manner: 'I think we are heading for defeat at the next election.'

"I think Jim Callaghan is the most disloyal and damaging member of the whole government", Mrs Castle adds.

Mr Callaghan: "Disloyal and damaging." Mr Roy Jenkins: "Fatal defect of character." Mr Denis Healey: "Muttering and stabbing." Sir Richard Marsh: "Appalling cynical defeatism."

Some Labour MPs said yesterday that Mrs Castle's comment on Mr Callaghan was predictable and they think there could be more attacks to come when she gets down to the Cabinet in-fighting over the fate of industrial relations legislation based on her White Paper, *In Place of Strife*.

In that dispute Mr Callaghan firmly lined up with the trade unions which opposed the idea of legislation.

Sir Harold Wilson and several other leading members of the party said yesterday that they would wait until they had seen the full volume of Mrs Castle's writings before they commented. But Mr Robert Mellish, MP for Bermondsey and Chief Whip in two Labour governments, defended Mr Callaghan.

"In my view, Jim Callaghan was a man of great integrity; Mrs Castle disliked him intensely because he opposed her policy", he said. "At every Cabinet meeting we had to listen to her going on about her great and brilliaint *In Place of Strife*."

Mrs Castle was Secretary of State for Employment, in charge of consultations with the TUC and the CBI about the industrial relations proposals.

She records on December 7, 1968, that there were leaks about Cabinet disagreements. "Roy Jenkins [Chancellor of the Exchequer] and Harold are supposed to be at each other's throats while Roy and I are quarrelling too. Our relations are reported as being 'raw and bitter'.

"As Terry Pitt [head of the Labour Party research department] pointed out to me, the only person not quoted as quarrelling with somebody is Jim Callaghan, which seems to give a strong indication as to where the story comes from. Frankly, I believe Jim Callaghan is capable of it."

Earlier she had recorded that she did everything she could to prevent premature leaks about her White Paper—"This means by-passing the Cabinet economic committee, on which there is more than one blatherer", she adds.

Mrs Castle relates how she discussed with Mr Richard Crossman the "squaring" or "fixing" of certain Cabinet ministers to favour Mrs Castle's plan for legislation. "Later I rang Wedgy Benn [then Minister of Technology] about my proposals. He replied cheerfully: 'I'm your friend.'"

But at the left-wing Tribune Group she had a rough time. "The balloon went up!" she records. "Stan Orme [MP for Salford West, who was made Minister for Social Services in the Callaghan administration] could not see anything but menace in the strengthening of the TUC or of national leadership—or even of the disciplinary powers of shop stewards. Some of our left are just anarchists."

That, coming from one who had earned a reputation as a left-winger, seems rather harsh. Mr Orme was not commenting on it yesterday.

Mrs Castle had incisive comments to make about a number of others. The late Anthony Crosland [then President of the Board of Trade] she accuses of softness and says of him and Mr Roy Jenkins: "I believe that as far as political leadership is concerned, he and Roy have fatal defects of character."

Of Mr Denis Healey [then Minister of Defence] she writes: "He spends a lot of time muttering under his breath and stabbing viciously at his blotter. I suspect his resentment against Harold is profound." [She says of Mr (now Sir) Richard Marsh then Minister of Transport]: "He doesn't seem to have any feel for socialist ideas at all and he also has an appalling cynical defeatism."

After a discussion involving the late Lord Mountbatten, Mrs Castle noted: "His aristocratic arrogance irritates me.

David Wood's column, page 13

Mr Foot to lead attack on Tories' strategy

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

MPs return to Westminster today after the Christmas recess in an air of crisis as the effects of the steel strike spread to other industries and the water workers threaten a national strike that would have serious consequences for public health.

An outburst is expected from the Labour benches when Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, makes his report on the steel dispute and repeats the Government's firm line that no further aid from Exchequer funds can be expected to ease the way for a settlement.

Ministers reaffirmed yesterday that the Government will not intervene. The matter is one for the British Steel Corporation and the unions.

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, does not return from his visit to the United States until tomorrow, so the Labour attack on the Government will be led by Mr Michael Foot, the deputy leader of the party.

Speaking at Southampton on Saturday, Mr Foot said the Government's strategy of so-called non-intervention—no conciliation, ruthless monetarism, an acceptance of industrial decline and an insidi- attack on trade union rights—was the most dangerous combination the country had seen for decades.

"What is happening in the steel industry and the repercussions are going to cost this country lost jobs, lost trade, lost skills—hundreds of millions of pounds poured down the drain", Mr Foot said.

In the Commons Mr John Ryman, Labour MP for Blyth, will try to ask an emergency question about the threatened strike by water workers.

Bitter struggle among Ulster Unionists

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The bitterness between Ulster's divided unionists is increasing sharply in the volatile political atmosphere surrounding the Government's constitutional conference on power devolution.

The Democratic Unionists, led by the Rev Ian Paisley, are maintaining a concerted propaganda attack on the Official Unionists in the knowledge that success or failure of the political initiative could determine which party becomes the main voice of the "loyalists".

Mr James Molyneaux, the Official Unionists' leader, is by contrast almost silent as his bitter rivals continue their criticism. He remains convinced that his decision to boycott the conference will be justified by events.

The Democratic Unionists' war of words was intensified by Mr Peter Robinson, the party's MP for Belfast East, who religiously follows Mr Paisley's reaction to events. He said the great divide was here. There was still room in the DUP for those who rejected the "fervently anti-Stormont stance" of Mr Molyneaux.

The implication, frequently levelled by the DUP at Mr Molyneaux, is that the Official Unionists are becoming increasingly integrationist.

Mr Molyneaux denies the charge. He said: "If the constitutional conference fails I shall not crow about it. The important thing is to get on and do what needs to be done".

Mr Thomas Montgomery, aged 46, a Protestant taxi driver, married with four sons, has died in hospital after being attacked by a stone-throwing gang in the Ardoyne area of Belfast on Saturday.

Couple die as gate collapses at football ground

By David Nicholson-Lord

An inquest will be opened today on a man and his wife who died when a 10ft wooden exit gate and supporting brick pillar collapsed on spectators after the end of the Middlesbrough - Manchester United league football match on Saturday.

The dead couple were Mr Norman Roxby, aged 51, and his wife Irene, aged 52, of Eaglescliffe, Cleveland. Two other men were injured in the accident at Middlesbrough's Ayresome Park ground. One was in hospital yesterday with shoulder and leg injuries.

A crowd of more than 30,000, the highest of the season, had seen the home side draw 1—1.

Spectators said the police appeared to be keeping Manchester United supporters back until the rest of the crowd got away.

Yesterday's crowd was well short of the ground's 42,000 capacity.

Mr Charles Amer, chairman of Middlesbrough, said there was no question of hooliganism being involved and he was completely satisfied with police arrangements for controlling supporters.

Under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, 1975, first division grounds have to possess a safety certificate issued by the local authority. Mr Amer said yesterday that a certificate was being issued by Cleveland County Council.

Wall accident: Four schoolboys were injured when a 5ft wall collapsed at Keighley Rugby League ground yesterday.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Jan 13, 1955

Eurovision link

A permanent two-way television link is to be established between London and the Continent. This was announced last night when Sir George Barnes, Director of Television Broadcasting, discussed future plans for the BBC's television service. He said that the successful series of European television programme exchanges during 1954 fully justified the replacement of some temporary equipment which had been used in the experimental broadcasts. This was a step towards making such exchanges a regular feature in the programmes of European television services. The first section of the permanent link consisting of coaxial cables between London and St Margaret's Bay would be ready for use before the end of the year. The next section would be a two-way radio link across the English Channel which would take about three years to complete.

Prof Blunt urged MI5 to recruit Burgess

By Stewart Tendler

During the last war Professor Anthony Blunt tried to persuade MI5 officials to recruit Guy Burgess into the organization, according to sources yesterday. At the time MI5 often took new members on recommendation, but Burgess's outlandish reputation had preceded him and Professor Blunt's suggestion was rejected.

At the beginning of the war Burgess worked for a War Office department called Section D, which was concerned with planning commando-style adventures. After the disbandment of the department he eventually joined the BBC, becoming a freelance supplier of odds bits of information to MI5.

Professor Blunt's attempt to get him into the MI5, according to an intelligence source, were scotched by Mr Guy Liddell, a senior officer who had been in MI5 before the war. Doubt was raised by Burgess's behaviour and attitude, which were not thought acceptable within the security service.

The fact that Mr Liddell halted Burgess's recruitment throws further doubt on a recent allegation that Mr Liddell could have been a Russian agent. It would have been a great coup for the Russians to have got yet another agent into MI5.

Unknown to that organization, Burgess had admitted his sympathies for the Russians and that Professor Blunt was also a Comintern agent before the war. He told Mr Goronwy Rees, the academic and author who died recently, and in 1951 Mr Rees went to the authorities after Burgess and Maclean defected.

Mr Rees was interviewed last month by Mr Andrew Boyle, author of *The Climate of Treason*. Yesterday in *The Observer* details of the interview were published and Mr Rees explained why he did not go to the authorities until 1951.

Mr Rees said he was sure Burgess and Professor Blunt were at some stage homosexual lovers and he added that Professor Blunt, a young don at Cambridge in the 1930s, was a "grey eminence behind Burgess and other disciples" of communism.

Chess lead taken by English grandmaster

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The young English grandmaster, John Nunn, was in the lead in the ICL Hastings grandmaster chess tournament at the end of round 14. He thoroughly outplayed the Yugoslav grandmaster, Raicevic, in a game that was a skilful example of modern technique at its best.

Meanwhile Ulf Andersson, who had been leading for so long, was experiencing a troubled time in his game against Speelman. Eventually the game ended in a draw, so Andersson remained in second place.

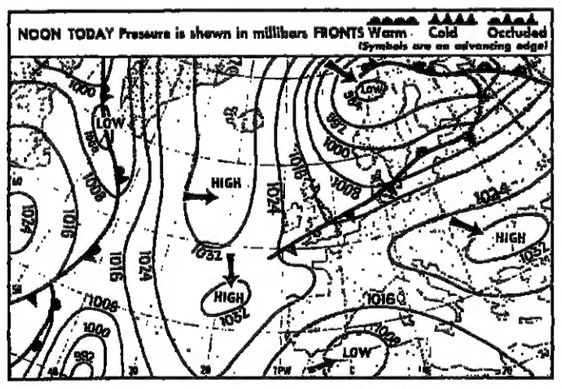
The two Soviet grandmasters, Georgadze and Makarychev, soon disposed of their English opponents, Short and Bellin, and Stean was equally merciless against Zilber.

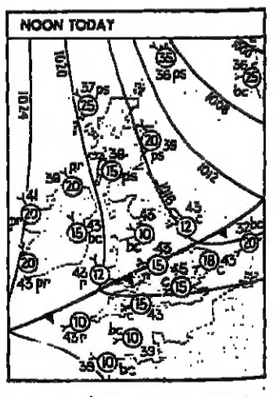
Scores: Nunn ½, Andersson ½, Makarychev ½, Lein [illegible] played one game more), Georgadze ½, Stean 1 (having played one game more), Christiansen, Liberzon, Short and Speelman 7½, Seirawan 7½ (having played one game more), Raicevic 6½, Bjelasica 6½ (having played one game more), Zilber 5, Mestel 4½, Bellin 3½.

Round 14 results: Georgadze ½ Short 0, French def. 37, Makarychev 1, Bellin 0, two knights def. 33, Speelman ½, Andersson ½, English opening, 42, Zilber 0, Stean 1, Queen's pawn 31, Seirawan ½, Bjelasica English opening, 102, Lein 0, [illegible] 1, Sicilian def. 35, Raicevic 0, Nunn 1, Pirc def. 37, Mestel ½, Christiansen ½, Pirc def. 70.

Round 13 adjourned games results: Christiansen 0, Raicevic 1; Bjelasica 0, Zilber 1.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 8.01 am. Sun sets: 4.18 pm
Moon rises: 4.13 am. Moon sets: 1.36 pm

New moon: January 17.
Lighting up: 4.48pm to 7.30 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.34 am, 5.8m; 11.8 pm, 6.2m. Avonmouth, 3.38 am, 10.3m; 4.07 pm, 10.8m. Dover, 7.59 am, 5.6m; 8.39 pm, 5.7m. Hull, 2.30 am, 6.0m; 3.31 pm, 6.2m. Liverpool, 8.14 am, 7.8m; 8.38 pm, 7.9m.
1ft = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808ft.

A trough of low pressure will move S across England and Wales, a cold N airstream over Scotland and Ireland extending S behind it.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, SW and central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Sunny periods after early freezing fog patches and icy stretches on some roads, becoming cloudy, with rain or sleet spreading S, snow on hills; wind W, light, veering N, moderate or fresh; max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 42°F).

E and central N England, W Midlands, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, rain or drizzle, icy patches on roads at first, snow on higher ground, becoming mostly dry with bright or sunny intervals; max temp 5° or 6°C (41° to 42°F).

Channel Islands: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy with rain or sleet; wind variable, light becoming NW, moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

N Wales, Lake District, NE and NW England: Sunny intervals and showers, especially near coasts, turning wintry; more general cloud and rain at first; wind NW, moderate, veering N, increasing to strong; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Isle of Man, Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, rain or snow showers, moderate snow fall on hills, wind NW to N, fresh or strong; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Argyll: Sunny intervals, frequent sleet or snow showers, moderate falls, especially on hills; wind N, strong to gale; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sleet or snow showers, bright intervals, moderate falls; wind N, gale or severe gale; max temp 2°C (36°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cold, sunny intervals, wintry showers, chiefly in E, becoming dry in S with patchy overnight fog and frost; cloudy later in N, with rain or sleet.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	12	54	Cologne	s	−4	25	L Palmas	c	17	63	Oslo	r	−7	19
Amsterdam	s	−1	30	Copenhgn	r	−2	28	Lisbon	s	7	45	Paris	c	−1	30
Barcelona	c	3	37	Dublin	c	3	37	Locarno	f	2	36	Reykjavik	r	−2	28
Beirut	c	17	63	Edinburgh	c	1	30	London	f	−2	28	Rome	r	11	52
Belfast	r	3	36	Florence	r	6	43	Madrid	s	5	41	Ronaldswy	c	3	37
Berlin	c	−2	28	Geneva	f	−3	27	Malaga	r	10	50	Stockholm	c	0	32
Biarritz	s	−1	30	Gibraltar	r	10	50	Malaga	c	7	45	Tel Aviv	c	14	57
Birmnghm	s	1	34	Guernsey	c	1	34	Manchstr	s	0	32	Venice	s	1	34
Bristol	s	0	32	Innsbruck	c	−3	27	Munich	s	−7	19	Zurich	c	−3	27
Brussels	s	−3	27	Istanbul	sn	−1	30	Naples	c	11	52				
Cardiff	s	1	34	Jersey	f	2	36	Nice	c	9	48				

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 3°C (37°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,041.9 millibars, steady.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, −1°C (30°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 3.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,032.5 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

British 'must not settle for comfort', Dr Webster says

By a Staff Reporter

An appeal to the British people not to settle for comfort and self-satisfaction was made in a sermon yesterday by Dr Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's.

Dr Webster began by quoting from a recent article by Mr William Rees-Mogg, Editor of *The Times*, entitled "Bishop Berkeley's Coach". He described the article as a courageous analysis of the British attitude to economic affairs and to religion.

"We must agree with Mr Rees-Mogg that we British do not see our churches or chapels or Quaker meeting houses as our Mayflowers carrying us through the oceans to new-found lands of the spirit", he continued. "We are faint-hearted".

Yet we were challenged again and again not to settle for what was comfortable, not to think or act faintly but to have faith in the truth that the vision was where God was.

"The message of the Bible and the saints is always the same. God is not dead. God is not faint-hearted. God is always ahead, and His light will shine on us if we lift up our eyes."

MPs urge inquiry on role of DPP

By Our Political Correspondent

In view of recent decisions made by the Director of Public Prosecutions not to order prosecutions in the cases involving Mr Blair Peach, the Bingham inquiry allegations and the death of Mr James Kelly while in police custody, Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, believes there should be a committee of inquiry into the role and working practices of the DPP.

"I would propose that such an inquiry should consider the establishment of a parliamentary select committee, empowered to monitor the work of the DPP, with the right in cases involving a strong political content (eg Bingham) or a major public outcry (eg Mr Kelly) to call for the papers and to interview witnesses, and to request the DPP, if such was their conclusion, to reconsider his decision", Mr Meacher wrote to Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in a letter released to the press yesterday.

Mr Meacher was particularly concerned about the case of Mr Kelly, aged 33, a labourer, of Sleaford Road, Huyton, who died after being arrested by the police. His family claim that he was severely beaten.

"Since at least five eye-witnesses offered detailed accounts of what happened at the arrest of James Kelly, one has to ask what amount of evidence is necessary to secure agreement to prosecute in a case such as this", Mr Meacher wrote.

"This decision can only lend currency to the view, which I suspect more and more people now hold, that if the Kelly case does not lead to a prosecution, no death in police custody will ever do so."

If it was widely felt, rightly or wrongly, that the police could cause the death of a person with virtual impunity, that would be not only a terrifying indictment of British standards of public life, but must also severely dissipate any public confidence in the police.

"That is why I believe—following a stream of recent decisions by the DPP over Blair Peach, Operation Countryman, Bingham, and now Kelly—it is now imperative, if it is not to appear that the establishment is rapidly closing ranks, that there should be a committee of inquiry."

Leading article, page 13

HOME NEWS

Use of fuel profits to improve homes urged

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The three chairman of the consumer councils in the gas, electricity and coal industries today urge that large profits from fuel price increases should be earmarked by the Government for a special energy fund.

The fund they propose would receive the bulk of the huge profits the gas industry is expected to make after the 28.7 per cent increase announced at the weekend.

The chairmen, Mr David Tench, of the Domestic Fuel Consumers' Council, Mr Michael Barnes, of the Electricity Consumers' Council, and Professor Naomi McIntosh, of the National Gas Consumers' Council, insist: "These profits belong to the community as the owners of the nationalized energy industries".

They say the energy fund should be devoted initially to ensuring that every home is insulated to the highest standards, and to the replacement of obsolete heating systems, as in some local authority estates.

In the longer term they urge that the fund should be used to revitalize the coal industry to minimize dependence on oil and to develop alternative energy sources.

"To match this initiative", they say, "it should be the responsibility of the Government in the short term to finance a comprehensive fuel allowance scheme to help people who would otherwise have difficulty meeting bills".

In their statement the consumer chairmen complain that the consumers' voice is not clearly heard when decisions about fuel prices are taken. They particularly deplore the closing of the Energy Commission, the only national forum for the discussion of energy

They add that from the consumers' viewpoint "it is essential that large fuel price increases are phased in gradually. Their timing and frequency must bear some relation to the amount of disposable income.

"Special help must be provided for disadvantaged customers, including those who, for reasons beyond their control, use a lot of fuel relative to their income."

Appeal for low paid: The low paid must be protected from the effects of big increases in heating bills, Dr David Owen, Labour Party spokesman on energy said on Saturday (the Press Association reports).

"We must have urgently a universal method of helping low-income energy consumers.

"Hundreds of thousands of people are literally shivering with cold this weekend because they cannot afford to pay.

The Government's decision to cancel the electricity discounts was "one of the meanest and most damaging of all their expenditure cuts.

Gathering of the clans: Red deer on a snow-covered hillside near Aviemore, Highland.

Councils' hostility on finance worries Tories

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

A survey of Conservative-controlled local authorities shows that most have complied with Government requests to cut their spending.

The survey, carried out by the Conservative Central Office, drew a response of about two thirds from the 456 councils in England and Wales. It discloses a general determination among Conservative authorities to achieve the target of a 3 per cent saving for 1979-80, by reducing either services or manpower.

By contrast, Labour authorities have opposed cuts. Several have refused to make any concession to the Government, and most have reduced their spending by using up balances or by other financial adjustments rather than cutting services.

The Government's proposals for financing the system have cast a depression throughout local government, and its apparently hostile attitude worries senior Conservative Party officials.

The local authority associations have protested strongly against the proposed new controls and individual council leaders have written to both Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, expressing their concern at the Government's attitude.

They have not been convinced by the arguments of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, that their proposals for increasing the freedoms sals for government outweigh the proposed new controls, including restrictions on capital spending and the introduction of a block grant system.

Because of protests against the proposals from the associations, all of which are Conservative-controlled, and from individual party loyalists, Lord Thorneycroft, the mainstay of the organization which saw the party back into power, is taking a close interest in the debate.

Local Conservative parties provide a base for national support, and with district council elections coming in May, the issue could assume considerable importance.

Conservative councils appear to be following Mr Heseltine's advice that the simple way to cut spending is to reduce manpower. He has advocated filling every four vacancies with three staff, which would achieve the Government's targets.

The smaller councils find it very difficult to reduce their staff. But in Kirklees, West Yorkshire, the council has made cuts of 10 per cent, worth £7m and including a reduction of 500 staff. Bradford has cut the staff by 250 and expenditure by 2½ per cent. Merseyside has reduced its spending by 5 per cent (£6m) and its staff by 533; West Sussex by 584.

Southampton City Council, since the Conservatives gained power in 1976, has managed to reduce the rates by 40 per cent. Mr Norman Best, leader of the council, said that had been done by a combination of reducing the capital debt, savings on manpower and by reducing services.

Mr Best believes that the Government's proposals will impose centralist requirements that will have the opposite effect of what it wants, that is, to curb the profligate spenders.

Large house repair bills face councils

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Evidence is accumulating that local authorities throughout Britain are faced with large bills for remedying defective housing built within the last 20 years.

The incidence of defects varies considerably from one authority to another. But the total cost of remedial work seems the reason why government approval of housing investment programmes for the next financial year has been delayed.

There has been a number of well publicized instances of design faults in large estates, but until recently it was thought that defects could be attributed to industrialized building systems popular in the 1960s but since abandoned.

It was only when councils in new towns began complaining about the cost of taking over housing built by development corporations that it became clear that not only tower blocks but also "traditional" estates of detached and semi-detached houses were unsatisfactory.

The magazine, *Building Design*, which has carried out a number of surveys throughout Britain, ranging from large cities to small towns, suggests that the cost of remedial work will amount to several hundred million pounds. It blames excessive attention to external appearance, to the detriment of good construction standards.

Inquiries by *The Times* disclosed that few, if any, councils witah defective estates could afford to pay for remedial work

In Sheffield, where there are some 94,000 council dwellings, the council has a backlog of 24,000 requests for repairs. The number has risen in the last thre years from an average of two a year per tenant to 2.8.

Several councils such as Sheffield and Hillingdon, in in west London, have applied for special help from the Government

While nearly all new building and between a third and a half of renovations qualify for government subsidy, repairs rarely do.

The Department of the Environment said last week that it remained government policy not to subsidize repairs or maintenance.

WEST EUROPE

Dutch bishops meet in the Vatican to heal church divisions

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 13

The special synod of the Dutch bishops opens here tomorrow, and no event of comparable importance has so far marked Pope John Paul II's remarkable reign.

The Dutch issue could provide the first clear indication of what sort of a Catholic Church he envisages for the future. No other local Catholic church could be more distant from the Pope's native Poland than Holland's.

The Dutch hierarchy is profoundly split. Innovations first brought the Dutch church into the news in the years after the second vatican council and there is still plenty of experimenting going on.

But there is also an attitude of resignation among many Catholics, touched with resentment at the way Rome has handled the startling innovations with which the Dutch felt they were applying the teachings of the council in a modern pluralist society.

Practical ecumenism in some places broke down traditional distinctions between Catholics and Protestants. Demands for a married priesthood have been strong. The question of women priests has been raised much more forcefully than elsewhere in Europe. Seminary training in the traditional sense was abolished and young candidates for the priesthood have studied alongside other students at the theology faculties of ordinary universities.

Only now is there the beginning of a return to the old system, in one diocese, and an attempt in others to provide special hostels offering a more spiritual atmosphere to young candidates for the priesthood. Such candidates are few.

One priest in Amsterdam points out that he has more suicides in a year in his parish than there are new vocations in the whole country. Another says that his large congregation is coming round to the idea that these days ordinations are no longer necessary.

The step the Pope has taken is courageous because it lays him open to allegations of heavyhandedness, especially as the synod comes soon after the Vatican's barring of Professor Hans Küng from teaching as a Roman Catholic theologian and the hearings here against Father Edward Schillebeeckx, the Belgian theologian who teaches at Nijmegen. The Pope has, moreover, made the composition of the synod such that the Dutch bishops may feel at a disadvantage.

There are seven synod members. Two are conservative, Rotterdam and Roermond. Cardinal Willebrands, Archbishop of Utrecht, is attempting the impossible task of having a foot in all three camps—conservative progressive and Rome.

The four remaining bishops are convinced that Dutch Catholicism was on the correct, if controversial, path before the Vatican went against the wishes of most Dutch Catholics by imposing the two conservatives. Arguably, those two appointments, made in 1971 and 1972, were the only real errors committed by Pope Paul VI in his otherwise skilful handling of Catholicism's diversity. They were the cause of what many thinking Catholics describe as "the tragedy" of the present situation.

To the seven quarrelling bishops, the Pope has added six cardinals who head departments in the Curia. He has appointed two representatives of religious orders from Holland, a Salesian and a Benedictine, as well as the newly appointed Mgr Godfried Danneels, the Archbishop of Malines-Brussels, who will share the chairmanship with Cardinal Willebrands. There is a secretary in addition to Mgr Josef Tomko, the Czechoslovak secretary-general of the international synod's standing committee.

The Dutch synod is due to last about two weeks. The Pope will himself be present at some of its meetings. What might roughly be called the progressive and conservative interests are fairly nicely balanced and the behaviour of the joint chairman is likely to be important. All will have a right to vote except the secretary.

The declared object of the synod is to overcome the many differences within the Dutch church. To do so in any lasting manner will require a thorough study of relations between bishops and their followers, among the bishops themselves and between individual bishops and the whole Episcopal conference and Rome.

Other issues that will be looked at include ecumenical contacts, Catholic education and the ethical standards of the modern world. As a rather ruffled Cardinal Willebrands pointed out: "We are in the space age, but the Church happens to be on the earth".

Lorries 'not an important cause of concern' to public

By Peter Waymark

The state-owned National Freight Corporation has made a strong defence of the heavy lorry in face of what it claims is exaggerated criticism from environmental pressure groups.

In evidence to the Armitage committee, which is examining lorries and the environment, the NFC says that the environmental problem may be much smaller than is alleged.

It doubts whether the public views lorries as an important cause for concern, although in some local areas road transport effects are serious, often because of the inadequacies of theroad system.

The corporation, which employs 36,000 people and runs 20,000 vehicles, says the lorry is "far and away" the most important component of the country's freight transport system. That dominant role had come about in response to market needs.

It supports the industry's campaign for heavier lorries and says that an increase from 32 tons to 40 tonnes could save £40m in transport costs, including 25,000 tons of diesel fuel, 0.4 per cent of total consumption.

Environmental taxes on lorries would raise costs, and thus shop prices, without reducing the environmental nuisance, it claims.

Young ignorant about the world of work

By a Staff Reporter

The knowledge of most young people, including graduates, of the world of work is "generally deplorable", according to Dr Ronald Johnson, director of training at the Manpower Services Commission.

Speaking at a National Union of Teachers conference on Saturday, he urged that properly organized work experience should be integrated into the school work of those aged between 14 and 19.

"I am not convinced that it is good enough to leave this to be covered in the traditional curricula of our schools, and it seems to me that a new approach is required."

Some courts '40 times less likely' to grant legal aid

Defendants are 40 times less likely to be granted legal aid in some magistrates' courts than others, a report published today says.

Between neighbouring courts the differences can be as great as 24 times, the Legal Action Group says. Even between police areas, each containing many courts, there are large differences. A defendant in Gwent, for instance, is five times less likely to get legal aid than one in Bedfordshire.

The group which is responsible for the report includes solicitors, barristers, advisory workers, social workers and other people concerned with improving legal services to the community. It bases its figures on an analysis of 1978 Home Office criminal statistics.

Most defendants who do not get legal aid do not have legal representation. Research indicates that unrepresented defendants suffer from many disadvantages and are twice as likely to be convicted, the report states.

Mr Howard Levenson, a solicitor and senior law lecturer, the author of the report, says that despite proposals by the Royal Commission on Legal Services to tighten the criteria by which magistrates can refuse legal aid, the commission's "failure to recommend a system of appeal against refusal leaves ample scope for the prejudices and idiosyncracies of magistrates".

Britain seeks EEC action on lamb dispute

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is to demand immediate EEC action to end the continuing French restrictions on imports of British lamb. "There is no question of waiting for interim measures to be agreed, as suggested by the French", Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said in London at the weekend.

"Last September the European Court made it clear that for nearly two years France had been acting illegally in restricting our exports of sheepmeat, and in charging an illegal levy on the imports allowed in.

"France decided last week again to apply levies illegally, in total and complete defiance of the court."

Mr Walker said Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, had told him that, if his talks in Paris last Friday were unsuccessful he would refer the matter back to the court and would ask for it to be dealt with speedily.

"I now look to Mr Gundelach and the Commission to take this action on Monday, and I look to the European Court to enforce the law", Mr Walker said.

Alleged neo-Nazi 'battle group' held in W Berlin

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 13

Nine people suspected of intending to found a neo-Nazi commando group, the "Battle Group Greater-Germany", were detained by police here over the weekend.

Eight men ranging in age from 15 to 37, were known right-wing radical activists. But the ninth a 69-year-old woman, was not known to the police.

The group met in a pub, where last April a West German television crew had shot a film on right-wing radicals. The police said they found neo-Nazi literature and posters

Members of the group have been charged with dissemination of propaganda material of a proscribed organization. They are also accused of founding an illegal National Socialist organization intended to act as a successor of Hitler's Nazi party.

£330,000 robbery

Paris, Jan 13.—Two motor cyclists dashed into a fashionable Paris jewellery store today and made off with goods worth an estimated 3m francs (£330,000), police said.

Digital recording experiment on radio to continue

The BBC is to transmit more experimental digital recordings on Radio 3 and Radio 4 this month and next. The first broadcast o fthe system took place on Radio 3 on Christmas Day.

The recorded programmes are brought to Broadcasting House, London, by road and are sent from London to BBC radio transmitters throughout the United Kingdom through the BBC's digital transmission system, brought into operation in 1972 and the first of its kind.

They thus have the same quality of reproduction whether broadcast from the Kirk O'Shotts transmitter in Scotland, Wenvoe in Wales or from Wrotham in Kent.

Coffee breaks tea's ground

Coffee is catching up with tea as the British national beverage, with one cup of coffee being drunk for every three of tea against one to six in 1966.

"People now drink more than 70 million cups of coffee a day and we expect the market to grow by at least 4 or 5 per cent this year", Mr David Harris, marketing manager of Nestlés, the market leaders, said. Coffee consumption last year was worth £266m.

Threat to eagles denied by forestry men

The Forestry Commission has denied an accusation by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) that it is contributing to threats to the survival of two breeding pairs of golden eagles in the Lake District.

Mr Ian Armstrong, a RSPB regional officer, said: "The Forestry Commission is planting large areas of the fell-sides with trees, and this means that the eagles are losing their favourite habitat".

Mr Michael Scott, the commission's north lakes officer, strongly denied the accusation yesterday and pointed out that under its 1936 agreement with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England the commission was not permitted to plant trees in the 300-square-mile area of central lakeland.

"Outside this area any planting has to be agreed with the Lake District special planning board.

More spending, not less, urged for the arts

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

With only a brief time left before the Government announces the arts budget for 1980-81, a powerful plea for more spending rather than less was made last night by Sir Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the Arts Council, in a lecture at the National Theatre in London.

Sir Roy, in a reference to the council's 1,200 clients, declared: "We say to the Government and the nation on their behalf that the shoestring is now nearer still to snapping, and that the arts must have more money spent on them, not less.

"I am quite sure that Mr St John-Stevas (Arts Minister) would wish to do this; but it seems that the Cabinet will not let him."

The Cabinet, he said, took the plausible view that the arts must bear cuts like all other services such as education and health; but there were two strong arguments against that. Mr St John-Stevas had pointed out that the arts were already seriously underfunded.

"Second, the arts budget is so tiny compared with the education or health budgets that an increase of £10m, which would make very little difference in those services where costs are in thousands of millions, would transform the arts scene, receiving at present just over £60m.

"Conversely, any economies that could be made in the arts, like the £1m lopped off this year's grant, can make no significant contribution to the national economy but cause grave hardship in the arts world".

Sir Roy said it was odd that this Government, like its predecessor, put millions of pounds into an industry like British Leyland because it regarded it as essential to the well-being of the country.

"What no government has yet sufficiently realized is that the arts are an industry of more than £100m which provides employment, draws tourists to spend far more than the Government's grant to the arts and, most important of all, makes a contribution to the country's well-being in much more than an 'economic' sense.

"The arts area is one of the sadly few where Britain is still truly Great Britain. We may buy other countries' cars but they 'buy' our arts."

It took little time to destroy a great theatre, opera or ballet company which had taken years to build up, but a long time to revive them: the deferment of a fair deal for the arts until the economy was right ignored their vital contribution to energizing society.

They could help to change attitudes and to counter the national depression and lack of confidence in the future, which many foreign visitors now remarked on as the new "English disease".

In 1978, under the past government, Britain spent 50p a head of the population on theatre subsidy, against Sweden's £4 and Germany's £7; and although he knew those countries were more prosperous than us and he did not expect us to equal those subsidies, the discrepancy was surely far greater than it should be.

It was necessary, he said, to increase the extent to which theatre, ballet and opera were available on television; increasingly spread the best of live art around by touring the work of the top national companies (the council were spending £1.2m this year on doing that).

All the evidence suggested that the main barrier was cultural, most working people seeing the high arts as not for them; they were not surprised when the Prince of Wales and Princess Margaret appeared as champions of opera and ballet. It confirmed their view that the arts were indeed for the social elite.

"Royal galas may raise money, but they also raise the barriers between the serious arts and the man in the street."

New magazine aims to tell Parisians about Paris

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 13

In Paris these days one hears more frequently of newspapers or magazines dying rather than coming into existence. And it is a bold entrepreneur who launches a new publication.

However, *Paris-Hebdo*, the last born of M Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, has better prospects than most, owing to its progenitor's American marketing methods, sound business sense and a nous for what the French public wants. *Paris-Hebdo* is his fourth venture in three years. If the others are any guide, he knows what he is doing.

Successful magazines launched by M Servan-Schrieber include *F-Magazine*, a woman's weekly; *L'Expansion*, a business publication; and *Lire*, a glossy literary magazine.

"Come out of your hole: read *Paris-Hebdo*" proclaimed the full-page advertisement appearing for the past few days in a number of Paris dailies. It showed a rat emerging from his hole to discover the world about him.

Market research has proved that there is a potential readership of about 100,000 for a magazine of this kind, which tells the inhabitants about the French capital and what to do when they go out, and reveals to them little known aspects of their city.

M Servan-Schreiber (not to be confused with the Radical-Socialist leader and former chief proprietor of *L'Express*) has taken something of a gamble all the same. He agrees that such a magazine is a going concern only in very large cities, and that it must not disappoint the curiosity of readers.

The financing of the new venture amounts to 30m francs over three years. If sales do not fall below the 70,000 mark after six weeks, its future will be more or less assured.

Half of *Paris-Hebdo* will be devoted to practical information, a critical guide of all entertainments and shows in the capital. The rest will be made up of features "on personalities, culture, living styles, with a resolutely impertinent, gay and slightly snobbish tone and a sophisticated make-up", according to M Jean-François Fogel, aged 32, the editor-in-chief.

The first issue, which appeared on Wednesday, has a cover story appropriately showing rats leaving the capital with the title "Should one leave Paris?" There is a feature about cheese, another about the pimps, prostitutes and pornocrats of the Rue Saint Denis, and a fourth alleging that the hill of Montmartre is sinking slowly into old gypsum quarries beneath it.

10,000 chickens die

Udine, Italy, Jan 13.—More than 10,000 chickens intended for slaughter in Italy were found dead last night on two Dutch lorries which arrived at this Italian border town from the Netherlands,

£41,360 for desk

Madrid, Jan 13.—A Carlos IV writing desk constructed in the Spanish royal workshops in Barcelona in 1806 has been sold for $91,000 (£41,360) here at Sotheby's the newspaper *El Pais* reports.

Labour's frontbench spokesmen

Leader	Mr James Callaghan (67)*
Deputy Leader	Mr Michael Foot (66)*
Chief Whip	Mr Michael Cocks (50)*
Chairman, PLP	Mr Frederick Willey (69)*
Leader of Labour Peers	Lord Peart (65)*
Chief Whip, House of Lords	Lady Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe (64)*
Labour peers' representative	Lord Lee of Newton (73)*
Treasury and Economic Affairs	Mr Denis Healey (62)* Mr Denzil Davies (41) Mr John Garrett (48) Mr John Horam (40)
Industry	Mr John Silkin (56)* Mr John Cunningham (40) Mr Leslie Huckfield (37)
Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	Mr Peter Shore (55)* Mr Edward Rowlands (39) Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (49)
Environment	Mr Roy Hattersley (47)* Mr Gerald Kaufman (49) Mr Denis Howell (56) Mr Gordon Oakes (48)
Employment	Mr Eric Varley (48)* Mr Harold Walker (52) Mr John Golding (48) Mr John Grant (47)
Health and Social Security	Mr Stanley Orme (56)* Mr Reginald Freeson (53) Mr Roland Moyle (51) Mr Alfred Morris (51) Mr Jeffrey Rooker (38)
Transport	Mr Albert Booth (51)* Mr John Prescott (41)
Defence	Mr William Rodgers (51)* Mr Dennis Concannon (49) Mr Patrick Duffy (59) Mr John Roper (44) Mr Peter Snape (37)
Home Affairs	Mr Merlyn Rees (59)* Dr Shirley Summerskill (43) Mr George Cunningham (48)
Energy	Dr David Owen (41)* Mr Alexander Eadie (59) Mr Joseph Ashton (46)
Agriculture	Mr Roy Mason (55)* Dr Gavin Strang (36)
Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection	Mr John Smith (41)* Mr Stanley Clinton Davis (51) Mr John Fraser (45)
Education	Mr Neil Kinnock (37) Mrs Ann Taylor (32)
Scotland	Mr Bruce Millan (52) Mr Harry Ewing (49) Mr George Robertson (35)
Wales	Mr Alec Jones (55) Mr Alan Williams (49)
Northern Ireland	Mr Brynmor John (45) Mr Thomas Pendry (45)
Legal Affairs	Mr John Morris, QC (48) Mr Peter Archer, QC (53) Mr Jeffrey Thomas, QC (46)
Overseas Aid	Dame Judith Hart (55) Mr Frank McElhone (50)
Civil Service	Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (40)
Art	Mr Andrew Faulds (56)

* Members of Shadow Cabinet.

Science report

Immunology: Malaria vaccination

By the staff of *Nature*

The development of an effective vaccine against malaria has been brought an important step nearer by recent experiments with new techniques for making antibodies.

Dr Nobuko Yoshida and Dr Ruth Nussenzweig at New York University, with colleagues in New York and at Case Western Reserve University in Ohio, have succeeded in making large quantities of antibodies against *Plasmodium Berghei*, a malaria parasite that infects mice. The antibodies seem to be able to protect mice from infection.

But the eventual aim of the experiments is not to provide antibodies for short-term protection against malaria but to use them as a means of overcoming the obstacles that now stand in the way of vaccinating to give long-term protection.

To make a vaccine of the conventional kind it is necessary to be able to grow the infectious organism in very large numbers. That can now be done with malaria parasites, but only for some of the many stages of their life cycle.

A serious disadvantage of experimental vaccines made from parasites at those stages is that they are very weak and will work only if combined with what are known as adjuvants. Adjuvants boost the immune system to respond to the parasite, but have effects that are dangerous and exceedingly unpleasant.

The principle of the alternative approach is to identify a single component of the parasite's complex surface that is particularly effective in inducing the production of antibodies and to base a vaccine on a concentrated preparation of that component or antigen.

Dr Nussenzweig and her colleagues have now succeeded in identifying such an antigenic component of the sporozoite form of the parasite.

The sporozoite is the form in which the parasite is injected into the bloodstream by the mosquito bite. The advantage of a vaccine against that stage would be that it could abort the infection before it had had a chance to proceed to the next, merozoite, stage which is the stage at which is causes disease symptoms.

On the other hand, if any sporozoites survived for long enough to reach the merozoite stage (perhaps as little as 24 hours) they would no longer be susceptible to attack.

For that reason other researchers are working on similar lines to identify suitable antigens for producing a merozoite vaccine. Researchers at the Wellcome Laboratories at Beckenham, Kent, have used the same techniques as the New York team to identify two merozoite antigens.

Both teams have relatively recently discovered method of obtaining large quantities of identical antibodies against individual antigens.

Injections of antibodies will, however, confer protection only for as long as the antibodies persist in the bloodstream. The long-term aim is to use the antigens as a vaccine that will induce the animal to produce its own antibodies, and give lasting immunity.

Researchers are still several steps away from such a vaccine.

It would not protect the vaccinated individual, but would prevent the spread of the disease.

Source: *Science*, January 4 (207, 71; 1980).

OVERSEAS

Political leaders test reaction in Iowa to Carter grain embargo

From Michael Leapman
Waterloo, Iowa, Jan 13

The people of Iowa are farmers, notoriously hard to impress, but even they have had to catch their breath at the dazzling array of politicians zigzagging across their frozen state in recent days.

With the exception of President Carter, almost every prominent political figure has been here, accompanied by his posse of television cameras and security men.

They will continue the rounds over the next week, until the faithful of both parties gather next Monday to vote in the first stage of the long process leading to the selection of a presidential candidate in the summer.

Their campaigns have attracted unprecedented national attention, not just because this is the first of dozens of popularity contests in this election year but also because, by coincidence, Iowa is among the states hardest hit by President Carter's grain embargo against the Russians. It has become a tendentious campaign issue and from the air you can see why.

Endless acres of flat, brown, rectangular fields, their rough paths fringed with ice, stretch into the distance, each farm with its group of white buildings on one edge. Among the buildings are silos, filled to bursting with grain that the farmers will have to sell at uneconomic prices because of the embargo.

Last night Vice-President Walter Mondale, standing in for the President, shared a platform with Mr Carter's two main challengers for the Democratic nomination in this eastern Iowa town of 77,000 people.

"Tonight Waterloo has become the centre of the civilized world", he declared. "Iowa may well decide, as it did in 1976, who the next President will be." Senator Edward Kennedy and Governor Jerry Brown of California nodded in agreement.

Four years ago Mr Carter, by campaigning doggedly and winning more votes in precinct caucuses here than any other Democratic candidate, emerged from obscurity to take a lead he never lost. It is now the received wisdom that to do well in Iowa is a prerequisite to winning the nomination.

The caucuses are the first stage in a complex election procedure which proves the United States to be the world's most thorough going democracy. At next Monday's meetings of a few hundred people in each of the states 2,531 precincts delegates will be elected to county conventions in March.

There they will in turn elect delegates to the district conventions in April and the two state conventions in June. Both the district and state conventions will choose delegates in a national convention in August where the presidential candidate is selected.

Thus the precinct caucuses are reported despite the traditionally low turnout. In 1976 only 7.7 per cent of the state's registered Democrats and 5.4 per cent of the Republicans bothered to attend the meetings. Although Mr Carter won much the largest possible vote, it was only 29 per cent of the turnout and 38 per cent of delegates elected were uncommitted to any candidates.

This year, if the latest opinion polls are a guide, the President will do even better by staying away than he did by his persistent campaigning in 1976. The *Des Moines Register* poll on Friday gave him 57 per cent of the Democratic vote and Mr Kennedy only 25 per cent. Despite the farmers' hurt over the grain embargo, this is a longer lead than the President enjoys in polls covering the whole nation.

He has stayed in Washington to cope with the crises over Iran and Afghanistan, sending a host of surrogates to Iowa. Mr Mondale is one of them, and during the last few days the state has had visits from the President's wife, mother, son and members of his Cabinet.

His apparent increase in popularity sustains the theory that the White House crisis room is the most effective place to campaign from.

He angered Mr Kennedy and Mr Brown by pulling out of a public debate scheduled in Des Moines last week. The Republicans put on a debate (though without their leading contender, Mr Ronald Reagan) but for the Democrats last night's Waterloo event — a series of three speeches rather than a debate — was the nearest they came to it.

It was a fund raising dinner for the local party whose members, judging from the enthusiasm shown for the candidates, are split roughly equally between Mr Carter and Mr Kennedy with only a few for Mr Brown.

The burden of the speeches from local politicians was an appeal for unity, a reflection of the worry that a hard fight would split the party and let the Republicans

The grain embargo was the subject of the most passionate disagreement. Mr Kennedy and Mr Brown argue that it would hurt the farmers more than the Russians. Mr Brown quoted General Patton: "The point of warfare is not to die for your country but to make sure that your adversary dies for his."

Mr Kennedy, weatherbeaten and hoarse after six days hard slogging, said the embargo "will hurt the farmer more, the taxpayer more, than it will hurt the Soviet transgressor". The crisis had been caused, he said, by President Carter's vacillation in foreign affairs, adding: "I don't believe the Iowa farmer should be made to bear the burden."

Mr Mondale, a deceptively cool man who can orchestrate impressive heights of emotion, did so on this question. "No one can say that Carter embargoed grain because he thought it would be popular in Iowa," he shouted. "He did it because he knew it had to be done for the nation."

The *Des Moines Register* poll showed that 53 per cent of Iowans support the embargo, though among farmers the figure is only 36 per cent. It is hard for a visitor to find even that percentage of farmers who support it.

At Forest City, 120 miles north of here, I spoke to Mr Sam Hobey, the general manager of a farmers' cooperative which buys grain from 1,000 local farmers and markets it.

"Farmers are probably as loyal to the country as anyone in America," he said. "They're willing to do their share in the interests of America but they feel they will always be picked at and they're getting right darn sick of it."

Despite Government support measures, the grain price has gone down from $2.20 (£1) a bushel before the embargo to $2 now, a price Mr Hobey says is lower than the production cost. About 60 per cent of last year's crop still has to be sold. Farmers nowadays need to invest in modern equipment and many have large debts which could force them out of business.

"The thing I hate to see about an embargo," he said, "is that we work for years to get these international markets. When the embargo comes you cut off everything and it takes a long time to come back to what it was before. Even if the embargo were lifted and we said we wanted to start selling again, the Russians would tell us to go jump in the lake."

On the Republican side most candidates oppose the embargo, though when Senator Howard Baker was in Mason City, 100 miles north of here, on Friday, the subject was not raised in questioning. His Republican audience were more concerned with matters relating to the maintenance of America's military strength.

Mr Baker was shown in the *Des Moines Register* poll to be making more headway than any of the other six Republican candidates. His support had gone to 18 per cent from 11 per cent in December and he is now just ahead of Mr George Bush.

Both are still behind Mr Ronald Reagan, but he has slumped dramatically from 50 per cent to 26 per cent in a month, probably because of his failure to take part in the Des Moines debate. Staying aloof from the fray only works if you are President and can be seen to be doing something more important.

Dr Nyerere accuses Britain of murder

Dar es Salaam, Jan 13.—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has accused Britain of cold-blooded murder, deceit and treachery over the killing last Thursday of Patriotic Front guerrillas by Rhodesian security forces.

He called in Mr Peter Moon, the British High Commissioner, yesterday to deliver an angry protest in front of the assembled envoys of other Commonwealth countries.

Afterwards he told a press conference at his beachside villa that he hoped Britain would call a halt to what he described as its crimes in Rhodesia and carry out the spirit of the London peace agreement.

He hinted that if it did not, Tanzania may take tougher action and perhaps break diplomatic relations, as it did in 1965 when Rhodesia made its unilateral declaration of independence.

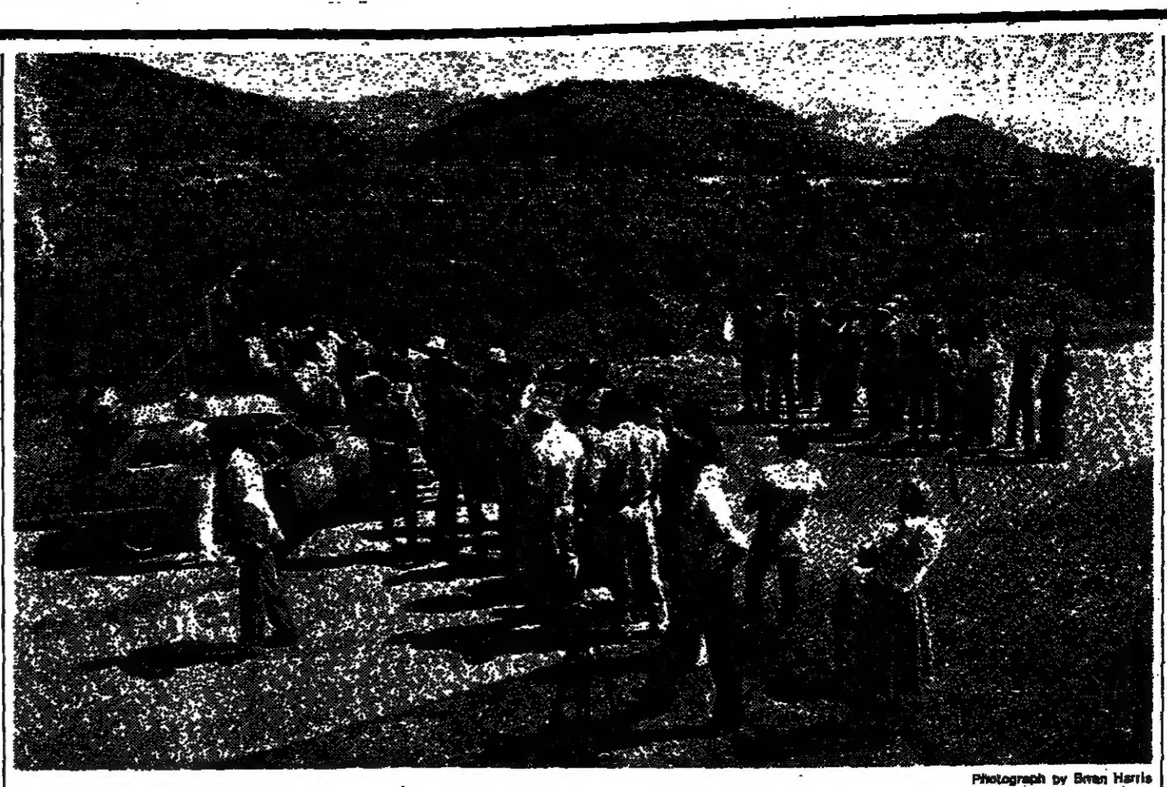
Dr Nyerere said he understood that 13 Patriotic Front guerrillas had been killed in the past few days, seven of them by security forces while they were trying to reach an assembly point.

"The Governor (Lord Soames) has tried to justify that action by saying the security forces were acting within their rights. . . . We consider that action cold-blooded murder."

He said the British were not even using the Commonwealth monitoring forces to receive the guerrillas and escort them to assembly areas as laid down in the Lancaster House pact. Instead, he complained, they were using troops of the former Salisbury Administration who should have been confined to their barracks.

Asked if Tanzania would take action stronger than verbal protests if the situation did not improve, the President replied: "In 1965 we protested at British inaction over the Salisbury rebels by breaking diplomatic relations.

"We believe their inaction in 1965 was less of a crime than the present participation of the British in the murder of the Rhodesian people."—Reuter.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Mozambican officials (right) wait on their side of the border, watched by journalists on the Rhodesian side.

Fiasco at reopening of border

From Nicholas Ashford
Machipanda, Mozambique, Jan 13

For the past four years the Forbes border post at Umtali, between Rhodesia and Mozambique, has been closed. During this period Rhodesian and Frelimo forces have sat watching each other from behind sandbagged emplacements or occasionally letting loose with small arms or mortars.

The most noticeable casualty of this period was the Mozambique customs house which was destroyed by the Rhodesians and subsequently replaced by a new one situated something farther away from the border.

However, years of hostility were replaced by festivities yesterday when the border was formally opened. It was a moment of considerable significance for Rhodesia because not only will it reopen the main road and rail route to Beira, once Rhodesia's main port, but it may also mean that Rhodesians can return to the beaches and prawn restaurants of the Mozambique coast.

The opening ceremony was, however, a bit of a fiasco. At 9 am, one hour after the border was supposed to reopen, a Mozambique delegation, headed by a smartly uniformed major, marched up to the wire barrier across the road and solemnly waited in the baking sun for the Rhodesians to arrive. But none did so, and after a few more minutes the Mozambicans left.

Not long afterwards a Rhodesian immigration official wandered over and asked what the fuss was about. He was told the Mozambicans had been there to open the frontier but had left because no Rhodesian officials were present. "It's their fence which is blocking the way", he remarked. "It is up to them to take it down."

It appeared, however, that the Mozambicans wanted a ceremonial reopening of the border. When the Mozambican delegation returned to the frontier post, this time inexplicably accompanied by a soldier carrying a white flag, they explained that the Governor of Manica province plus a host of other dignitaries were coming to the ceremony. In return they expected Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, or at least someone else from Government House to be there.

They were informed, however, that there was no one more important on the Rhodesian side than the immigration officer, a few police reservists, and a Coldstream Guards major from the Commonwealth monitoring force.

Eventually, after more delays the Governor of Manica and his retinue drove away and the original Mozambican delegation marched up to the frontier yet again to remove the wire. There were cheers from the Rhodesian and foreign journalists present, who then walked across into Mozambique to be greeted by over 1,000 laughing, cheering and chanting Mozambicans.

Suddenly the crowd, seeing that the barrier had finally been removed, rushed in a great phalanx over to the Rhodesian side of the border where they danced and sang around the customs house.

Even the Rhodesian customs officials were sufficiently moved to crack open a celebratory bottle of Rhodesian sparkling wine.

Iran Army officers executed by firing squad

Tehran, Jan 13.—Four Army officers convicted of taking part in a massacre of anti-Shah demonstrators in September, 1978, were executed by firing squad here last night, the official Pars news agency reported today.

The shooting of protesters in Tehran's Jaleh Square on September 8, 1978, was one of the turning points of the Iranian revolution. It signalled the end of the Shah's liberalization plans and the imposition of martial law. According to official figures released at the time, 126 people were killed, but the real death toll is widely believed to have run into thousands.

Two other officers were given life prison sentences, one was sentenced to 15 years in jail and another to six years, the agency added.

Meanwhile, Iran's uncompromising message to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, is that even the formation of a United Nations commission to study Iran's grievances against the deposed Shah would not end the crisis between Tehran and Washington.

The text of the message from Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Foreign Minister, to Dr Waldheim was published by the Tehran newspaper *Bamdad* today.

"The only solution is the one we talked about and naturally the mere formation of this committee or expression of a view by it will not solve any problems", the letter said. "Our demands for the extradition of the Shah and his property should take a legal form."

It ended on a defiant note: "Therefore I declare once again that if the decisions of the Security Council are not based on accepting and carrying out our wishes, they will be regarded as void

The letter, which delayed a Security Council vote on economic sanctions against Iran due last night, made no reference to the American hostages held at the occupied American Embassy in Tehran—the reason for the sanctions call.—Reuter.

Hint of compromise on Tehran hostages

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 13

Mr Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, left for Europe today to consult America's allies on the next steps to be taken in the Middle East crisis. Which means he will be in Europe when the United Nations Security Council finally votes on a motion imposing sanctions on Iran for holding American hostages in Tehran.

The Council has several times postponed considering the motion in the hope that Iran would accept some face-saving formula to release the hostages. Iranian spokesmen, both in New York and in Tehran, have hinted at such a compromise, but have never committed themselves, let alone the Ayatollah, to a binding agreement.

Mr Sadegh Qotzbadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, sent a letter yesterday to Dr Kurt Walheim, the United Nations the possibility of a compromise. Mr Donald McHenry, the American representative, said last night that this was the first time the Iranian authorities had actually written to anyone on the subject and it might be significant.

"The fact that there is a letter", he said, "and the way it is written has led us to conclude that it may be useful to correspond with the Iranian authorities for a second time."

He did not express much hope, however. The meeting of the Security Council, which was scheduled for yesterday evening, has been put off until tomorrow and further consultations have taken place today.

Mr Christopher is working on the assumption that this flurry of last-minute manoeuvring will get nowhere, that the Security Council will vote to impose sanctions on Iran, and that the Soviet Union will veto the resolution. The matter would then be taken to the General Assembly.

The United States expects that it will then go ahead with imposing further sanctions on Iran and will immediately seek to persuade other nations to join it. This is the prime purpose of Mr Christopher's trip.

It is more than likely that he will also consult European governments on the possibility of moving the Olympic Games from Moscow. President Carter has suggested the move, using his wife and Vice-President Mondale as spokesmen, arguing that the games should not be held in the capital of a country which has recently been guilty of flagrant aggression against Afghanistan.

The Games might be moved to another country, if any could be found with the facilities, or else split between several nations.

Representatives of the world's main grain-exporting countries gathered in Washington yesterday to discuss the consequences of America's embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union. All, including Argentina, agreed to support the United States.

The European Community, Canada, Australia and Argentina will refrain from taking advantage of the American embargo by expanding their own sales. They will not sell the missing tonnage (17 million) to the Soviet Union directly and they will take steps to see that the grain does not reach the Soviet Union through the black market.

Argentina had originally said that it would not be influenced by decisions taken unilaterally by the United States.

American officials insisted afterwards that they were not setting up an international cartel in grain, like Opec. The four powers will organize a permanent committee of officials to monitor the international grain trade.

Mr Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, ended a visit to Washington by meeting President Carter yesterday. He had brought a team of military experts with him to discuss Pakistan's military needs now that the Russians have reached the Khyber Pass.

Brezhnev 'fear of imperialism'

Continued from page 1

The Soviet leader gave a detailed and surprisingly straightforward account of Soviet worries over Afghanistan and said that the Russians could not have passively watched the growth of a "seat of serious danger to the security of the Soviet state" along their southern border.

He said that opponents of détente were now telling "mountains of lies" about events in Afghanistan, and were mounting a shameless anti-Soviet campaign.

From the first days after the April revolution in 1978, Afghanistan had encountered external aggression and rude interference from outside into its internal affairs.

Tens of thousands of insurgents, armed and trained abroad, had been sent into Afghanistan. "In effect imperialism, together with its accomplices, launched an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan." The Russians had warned those concerned that if the aggression was not stopped, they would not abandon the Afghan people at a time of trial. "As is known, we stand by what we say".

He said that the actions of the aggressors were assisted by the former President Hafizullah Amin, over whom Washington and other Western capitals were now hypocritically mourning.

The unceasing armed intervention, the well advanced plot by external forces of reaction, had "created a real threat that Afghanistan would lose its independence and be turned into an imperialist military bridghead

In other words, the Soviet leader explained, the Russians could no longer wait in responding to Afghanistan's requests for help. "To have acted otherwise would have meant leaving Afghanistan a prey to imperialism."

These forces would have succeeded in turning Afghanistan into another Chile, "where the people's freedom was drowned in blood".

Mines detonated by sound could threaten the safety of the Hormuz Strait

Boats patrol West's oil lifeline

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Riyadh, Jan 13

Flying over the Strait of Hormuz, at the northern tip of Oman, only the oil slicks round the magnificent rocky shoreline betray the shining green-blue sea as the vaunted "lifeline to the West".

The visit by helicopter made by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was peaceful enough. The Russian ships, which carry out surveillance from the safety of a narrow channel midway between Oman and Iranian waters, were temporarily absent over the weekend. The enormous tankers move in strictly demarcated sealine like leviathans, their lights burning in the night to show the traffic, about 80 vessels a day, never ceases.

Lord Carrington was impressed by the energetic efforts of the Oman Navy, consisting of two missile boats and four gunboats, to patrol the waterway. These little vessels, looking like toys against the mass of the oil tankers, buzz in and out and try to ensure that nothing upsets freedom of passage.

An airstrip, boldly named Al Khasab International Airport, enables the Oman Air Force to keep an eye on its coastline and survey the waterway.

It is all very picturesque, but is it enough to safeguard the Western world's oil supplies from the Gulf? The Sultan of Oman thinks not, and has been impressing on Lord Carrington the case for more arms, in particular radar and modern minesweeping craft. He also wants anti-tank guns, 155mm guns and missiles which can fly "blind" to strike targets by night or day.

Negotiations to purchase a squadron of Jaguar fighter aircraft, which were in train well before the invasion of Afghanistan raised Omani fears, are well advanced.

The trouble is that all these arms, supposing Britain or other Western countries were disposed to produce them, would cost a lot of money. Moreover it is not clear how long it would take for the local people, despite rapid process of "Omanization" by a cadre of British officers on contract here, to manager to handle such sophisticated weaponry.

The Sultan is absolutely opposed to any base, American or otherwise, being located on his territory. Omani relations are salready somewhat strained with the Arab world beyond the Gulf. And in the Gulf itself, the Omani attempt to mobilize an international effort to patrol and protect the waterway was handled so clumsily that it failed before it started.

In reality, the threat to the Strait of Hormuz may have been somewhat exaggerated in over-excited press reports. Just because it is so vital to the West, any attempt by the Russians to interfere, with free passage would be a *casus belli*. They must know that it is too important to be interefered with for short-term advantage.

The lesser dangers of hijacking or sinking a tanker seem to the naval officers on the spot less alarming than might be supposed. At its narrowest point, the strait is 24 miles wide. If a tanker was put out of action, it would not block the waterway, as for hijacking one of these monsters, it is hard to see what object that would achieve.

Possibly the most serious threat to the waterway comes from mines being dropped at random on the sea bed.

The latest development in mines detonated by noise, magnetism or pressure waves, make them far more lethal and harder to neutralize than good old-fashioned metal balls.

The Iranians used to be the guardians of the strait. Now Oman sees itself as sole custodian. The Iranian shoreline is empty, but how long it will remain so is anyone's guess.

Russian ships at Hamburg

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 13

A growing number of Soviet cargo ships have been assembling in recent days at Hamburg, apparently to ship as much grain as possible to Russia in case West German dockers join American ones in a trade boycott.

Forty-three ships were in or around the port yesterday and 46 more are expected in the next few days. Most of them are relatively small craft with a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 tons.

New Zealand under fire for delay over reprisals

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Jan 13

The New Zealand Government's unhurried view of possible reprisals against Russia for its action in Afghanistan has drawn fire from its friends and critics at home and from Washington, but the delay may best be explained by holiday ennui.

New Zealand shuts itself up for a month's summer Christmas recess during which all ministers vacate the capital. The Cabinet will not meet until January 22 and it is at that meeting, according to Mr Brian Talboys, the Foreign Minister, that New Zealand's response will be worked out.

This is not to suggest that Wellington acquiesces in the Russian policy. The Government has formally condemned the intervention.

However, the country's failure to display the same sense of urgency to exert pressure on the Russians as is to be found in other capitals has provoked criticism.

The Foreign Ministry is preparing a study of the options open to the cabinet for its January 22 meeting. One possibility, a total trade ban, is likely to be rejected on the ground that it would hurt New Zealand more than it would hurt Russia.

The trade area in which New Zealand is most likely to move concerns fishing rights within its 200-mile economic zone.

Tito condition 'satisfactory' after leg operation

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Jan 13

President Tito was in a satisfactory condition today after undergoing an operation last night to clear a blockage in an artery in his left leg, a medical bulletin said.

Last night, a bulletin disclosed that the 87-year-old President had failed to respond to treatment and had been told to have an "urgent operation".

Today's bulletin, signed by doctors at the cardio-vascular clinic in Ljubljana, gave no further details but the surgeon who had performed the operation said that the President's heart reacted "excellently", and that there were no post-operative complications. The aging President withstood the operation remarkedly well.

Nevertheless, the impact of last night's disclosure that the President had not responded to treatment came as a shock and started a fresh round of anxiety for President Tito's health. Yugoslavs accustomed to seeing him sprightly are slowly learning to live with the thought of his declining health.

Before entering hospital last night, he met his immediate deputies in the Presidency and party Praesidium, the Vice-President and the presiding member of the Praesidium who, by the nature of their rotating office, would take over from him.

He had also received the Yugoslav Foreign Minister to review, it is understood, the situation arising from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Yugoslavia's activities, together with other non-aligned nations, at the United Nations. The Yugoslavs have taken a very firm stand against the Soviet military intervention in one of the founding members of the non-aligned movement.

President Tito's illness could not have come at a worse time: The Yugoslavs are increasingly inclined to see an expansionist trend in Soviet global strategy reviving fears over the future of their country.

They are fully aware that Moscow has never abandoned its designs to bring their country under its control. In recent years, they have grown extremely worried about Moscow's blatant attempts to infiltrate the non-aligned movement and to split it.

The President's health is giving rise to anxiety because he has not groomed an heir or a deputy, having instead provided the framework for a collective leadership. In short, he is trying to set up a constitutional system but how this system will stand up to the strains of his heirs' personal ambitions remains to be seen.

Zia veto on tribal demands for a holy war

From Ian Murray
Peshawar, Jan 13

President Zia ul-Haq turned down today a passionate appeal by tribal leaders of the North West Frontier Province to be allowed to wage *Jihad* (holy war) against Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It was, he told them, a time for restraint.

The President arrived in Peshawar yesterday for consultations with local leaders which culminated in his speech to the tribal *jirga* in a multi-coloured tent erected on the lawns of Government House.

He was welcomed by Shahzada Khan, headman of the fierce Afridi tribe, which traditionally controls the Khyber Pass. A former Indian Army major who fought in the Second World War, he is today one of the most respected leaders in the tribal lands and last week was chosen by the other elders of the three million tribesmen in the Province to tell the President they wanted to wage *jihad*.

The chiefs argue that it is right to declare *jihad* against the Russians because they do not believe in a god. Shazada Khan argued this point vehemently to the President, but a trained soldier he accepted the President's refusal.

The President showed he was aware that feelings were running high and that the tribes might not listen to appeals for restraint. "This martial spirit is the hallmark of our tribal culture," he said. "It was because of this martial spirit that even big powers could not succeed in their efforts to absorb the tribal areas."

He denied once again Soviet allegations that Pakistan was being used to train Afghan guerrillas. The point was, he said, to consider why 421,000 people have been compelled to leave their homes; they had come to Pakistan because their life, honour and property were in danger and an attempt was being made to force on them an ideology opposed to theirs.

It was, he said, "a cruel joke" that, while Pakistan was spending about £75,000 a day on providing humanitarian aid to the the refugees, "those who have pushed them across the border into our country are accusing Pakistan of giving military aid". He repudiated the "unfounded and mischievous charge" which appeared to be "part of a sinister design".

Should this "sinister design" include a Soviet invasion of Pakistan, it was clear from his courtesy to them that the President is relying on the tribesmen as a formidable first line of defence.

It also seemed he felt he could do no more than turn a blind eye if the tribesmen did start fighting in Afghanistan. "I am confident that, as long as tyranny and oppression last, our Afghan brothers will continue to receive your traditional hospitality", he said.

In answer to reporters' questions, he said that in practice there was nothing Pakistan could do to control the order sufficiently to prevent guerrillas coming in and out.

An underlying theme of the President's speech was an appeal for national unity, and it is increasingly clear that he is being able to use the Afghan crisis as a way of keeping firm control of the country.

In his speech he referred at length to the £11.5m of extra aid his Government is giving to the tribal areas this year.

The national unity he appealed for was, he considered, the best answer to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. "It is not the planes or the tanks or the guns which will defend our country. What matters is our resolution, which by the grace of God we have."

The President went to Frontier House to meet the elders gathered in tribal groups. Each group was visited by the President, who listened smilingly to their promises that they were ready to sacrifice themselves for Islam and Pakistan.

He continued to smile as they produced petitions asking him for reduced taxation and more aid. One tribe which trades with Afghanistan asked for customs dues to be lifted now that they did not recognize the legality of the new regime.

Yusuf Khan, chief of the Mohmund tribe, whose land straddles the border, was one of those who met the President. He said that, although permission to go into Afghanistan to fight had not been given, he was sure some men from tribes in Pakistan were going in.

'1,200 Soviet death toll'

Continued from page 1

packed ice: 156 tracked armoured vehicles, eight-wheel personnel carriers and lorries, also 60 lorries carrying petrol and dozens of others with ammunition, food and tents.

The drivers looked exhausted and each sat next to a Soviet soldier in a steel helmet who clutched a rifle.

The ambush of the Russians in the Salang Pass is one of the historic ironies of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The Russians built this spectacular paved highway through the 11,900ft pass in the late 1950s as a symbol of mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

At the time politicians in the United States claimed that this expensive Russian assistance, in itself a spin-off of Cold War rivalry, would one day give Soviet troops access to Kabul if they chose to invade the country.

Now the pass, with its tortuous winding roads and precipices and its 1½-mile tunnel cut through solid rock, appears to be a trap for the Russian troops travelling south.

Even more ironic is the Soviet failure to anticipate such attacks almost 100 years after the British Army came to grief at the hands of Afghan tribesmen in the Khyber Pass, 150 miles to the south.

The latest State Department estimate of Soviet dead—about 1,200—may be somewhat exaggerated, but the true total cannot be far off that number.

The Russians seem determined to secure the Salang Pass. All day we watch MiG fighters strike over the mountains

Artillery batteries have been positioned on the lower hills and T72 tanks, the newest in the Soviet arsenal, have been brought down to guard the most strategic valley.

هكذا من الأصل

OVERSEAS

Mr Begin names his right-hand man as ambassador to Egypt

From *Moshe Brilliant*
Tel Aviv, Jan 13

The Israeli Government today named Dr Eliahu Ben Elissar, the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, as Israel's first ambassador to Egypt.

He served with the Israeli secret services in France and East Africa in the 1950s and 1960s and acquired diplomatic experience in the past two years in the peace talks with Egypt.

As the right-hand man of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, he was in charge of technical arrangements for the visit of President Sadat of Egypt to Jerusalem and was involved in every phase of the subsequent negotiations. The "hot line" to Cairo was connected to Dr Elissar's room in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

Dr Elissar, who is 47, headed several missions to Egypt and was the first Israeli to walk in Cairo streets and shake hands with Egyptian people. He was in charge of the Israeli inter-ministerial committees which drafted the Government's positions on autonomy and normalization of relations.

Dr Elissar said in a radio interview tonight that veteran diplomats had coveted the post and were disappointed. Some critics suggested that an Egyptian-born Israeli or at least an Arabic-speaking man would have been a better choice. But Dr Elissar, who was born in Poland, said the lack of Arabic had not handicapped him in his contacts. Nevertheless he would begin taking lessons tomorrow.

He will open the Israeli Embassy in Cairo in a fortnight and present his letters of accreditation on February 26, in accordance with the timetable set in the peace agreement.

The Cabinet ratified the appointment at a meeting in Jerusalem at which Mr Begin reported on his recent meeting with President Sadat in Aswan. He gave details of Mr Sadat's proposal to implement the projected autonomy for the occupied areas first in Gaza.

Dr Eliahu Ben Elissar: To represent Israel in Cairo.

He said that the plan was not for a *separate* agreement on Gaza but for one covering the West Bank as well but with implementation beginning in Gaza. An authorized source said the proposal was not discussed today and Mr Begin did not say whether he supported it.

Algeria plans to reduce its dependence on the West

Algiers, Jan 13.—Algeria, in a major policy shift, plans to reduce gradually its dependence on Wester assistance in the 1980s.

The country, rich in oil and gas, will attach increasing importance to meeting the basic needs of its rapidly-growing population.

These guidelines have been adopted by the leadership of the country's only political party, meeting under the chairmanship of President Chadli Benjedid. The 200-member central committee of the National Liberation Front (FLN) met here between Christmas and the new year.

It evaluated the country's policy under President Houari Boumedienne, who died a year ago, and listed many deficiencies.

The list included bureaucracy, chronic shortages of basic products, speculation, wild inflation, mismanagement, discrimination due to a bilingual educational system, and insufficient use of existing equipment and human potential.

President Benjedid told the central committee that the country should make better use of available resources. He said Algeria should conserve its oil resources instead of turning them into "multi-coloured bank-notes".

The central committee, which deplored the "exclusive" use of oil to obtain foreign currency in the past, decided that a drastic policy of oil and gas conservation should be carried out to ensure that the country's needs were met over the long term. Alternative energy sources should be developed.

Algeria earns 85 per cent of its foreign currency from selling oil and gas.

The committee also said that costly foreign aid would be restricted and then gradually eliminated. Imports should be limited strictly to products unavailable locally. The United States, West Germany and France are Algeria's main trading partners.

The latest moves would shift Algeria away from relying on oil and gas exports plus huge Western assistance to launch an ambitious industrialization policy.

Later this year a special FLN congress will work out the next five-year plan, which will have as its priorities water resources, housing, health, agriculture and education.

The committee decided to step up the use of Arabic in the education system in order to impose Arabic throughout public administration.—Reuter.

Peking used dog in space training flight

Peking, Jan 13.—China has used a dog in rocket experiments as part of its manned spaceflight training programme, a Shanghai newspaper has revealed.

The *Liberation Daily* carried a photograph on Friday of a small pug-nosed dog with the caption: "The little dog which safely returned after riding on a Chinese life-supporting rocket". There was no indication, however, of the nature of the rocket flight or whether it entered space. No draft was given for the experiment.

Shanghai's two main newspapers have both reported that China has started training astronauts for a future manned spaceflight programme.—Reuter.

China to fly out 180 refugees from Thai camps

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Jan 13

A Chinese airliner will fly 180 Laotian and Kampuchean refugees from Bangkok to Hainan province on Tuesday, a Chinese Red Cross official said today.

They are the first of 6,000 Indo-China refugees China has promised to accept from Thailand. So far only half that number has *opted for resettlement* in China.

China has set three conditions for their acceptance: they must volunteer, be ethnic Chinese and accept any job that is offered. More than 250,000 ethnic Chinese have gone from Vietnam to China in the past two years.

Burmese soldiers search for Japanese war booty

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Jan 13

Burmese soldiers have been digging for gold and silver bars said to have been buried by Japanese forces alongside the Thailand-Burma railway during the Second World War, according to a report in *The Bangkok Post*.

About 500 men of the 44th Brigade, says the report, dug for three days at the beginning of January near the villages of Mezali and Meiloe, not far from the Three Pagoda Pass on the western border of Thailand. After using dynamite and forcing local people to join the digging they withdrew empty-handed.

Since the end of the war rumours circulating in Asia suggested that the Japanese occupation forces in Burma melted booty into gold and silver bars before transporting them by train to the safety of Thailand.

When Royal Air Force aircraft bombed trains in 1943 the Japanese were thought to have buried the gold and silver near by.

A map found recently in the possession of a former Japanese general involved in the operation of the railway is reported to reveal that the treasure was buried near Mezali and Meiloe.

The dissident Karen Liberation Army, which normally controls Burmese territory bordering Thailand, mocks the Rangoon government's efforts to recover the treasure.

"The Burmese economy is bankrupt", a senior rebel officer said, "and the country so broke through mismanagement that now they even have to hunt for phantom *loot*".

SPORT

Tennis

The adventurous Fibak and Okker are cut down by a hail of bullets

From *Rex Bellamy*
Tennis Correspondent
New York, Jan 13

Peter Fleming and John McEnroe won £9,000 each by beating Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker 6—3, 7—6, 6—1 in the doubles final of the Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden last evening. Fibak and Okker were restricted to the same number of games when these teams met in last year's final.

A week ago, they played delightfully effective doubles before losing a five-set final to Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez at Olympia, where Fleming and McEnroe were not in harness. The Masters result confirmed that the Wimbledon and United States champions are the finest team in the world—and by an awesome margin.

Fibak and Okker are an imaginative pair whose sense of fun and taste for adventure find fulfilment in patterned tactics and sudden finesse. Fleming and McEnroe can do that sort of thing, too, but they also command a brutality of shot that Fibak and Okker can neither emulate nor contain.

Last night it sometimes seemed that Fibak and Okker were caught in a hail of bullets and they often had to take rapid evasive action. Fibak's service was broken five times, Okker's once. Fleming lost *his service once and had two break* points against him in another game, McEnroe, *remarkably*, lost only five points in six service games.

Okker never likes such explosive experiences. "It's so boring. Nothing interesting happens. You don't get any rhythm." Fibak was equally disenchanted. "They played too well and hit too hard. It was not too pleasant—for us, or for the crowd. It was just a bad match. We were never in it, and did not enjoy it."

Fleming and McEnroe had some fun, though, in their own way. They like knocking things about. *McEnroe once hurtled into the* courtside plants and fell headlong among a television crew, taking part of the stop netting with him. He emerged grinning, then collapsed, faking a need for massage when he saw the trainer dashing across to him. "There's nothing unusual about the score", McEnroe said later. "We serve better, win our service games more easily and put more pressure on their's. We move around a lot, too. They never know what to expect".

In the semi-final round of the singles, Vitas Gerulaitis beat Jimmy Connors 7—5, 6—2 and Bjorn Borg beat McEnroe 6—7, 6—3, 7—6. It meant that Borg who had never won the Masters or any other tournament in New York, would contest the final with a friend and practice partner who had never beaten him.

Gerulaitis had also lost 16 consecutive matches with Connors. Yesterday's breakthrough occurred because Connors, it seemed, had already had as much as he could take in one week. He began moderately well, lobbing effectively to keep Gerulaitis at a distance, and broke to 4—3. At 5—3, Connors had two set points. Gerulaitis saved the first with an ace and appeared to save the second the same way. A fault was called.

But Connors, irritated by the confusion over this and preceding decisions, merely tapped Gerulaitis's second ball over the net and then turned *his* back on the point. "Was that really a set point?" asked Gerulaitis later. Gerulaitis won *five* games in a row and conceded only two more in the match. *He did not need to* be brilliant. Connors was subdued. There was no zest or authority about him and he made many errors, especially when attempting forehand approach shots from low pick-ups.

The air of unreality about this match extended to the beginning of the next, with Borg and McEnroe tentative and erratic.

Borg: meets a friend in final of masters event.

McEnroe had two set points at 5—4, wasted the second chance by muffing an easy smash but won the tie-break after beginning it with a double fault. When McEnroe had two break points for a 2—1 lead in the second set, Borg was in trouble. *He* was shaking his head and muttering, which is unusual for him. But the quality of the tennis improved, and the match became both dramatic and *distinguished*.

Borg hung on, then won four consecutive games to take the set and break service in the first game of the third. By this time, *both men were so swiftly and skilfully resilient* that the tennis was often astonishing. McEnroe broke back, came within two points of the match at 5—4, and again at 6—5, began the tie-break with an ace—but *did not score another* point. In that last crisis, McEnroe suddenly looked young and vulnerable and Borg's tennis told him bluntly that, for the time being, there was no room at the top.

Motor racing

Jones fights back to win gruelling first race

The 1980 world championship season got off to a bumpy start in Buenos Aires yesterday when Alan Jones and his Williams-Ford FW07B, sponsored by Leyland Vehicles and Saudi Arabian backers won a gruelling Argentine Grand Prix on a 3.7-mile circuit declared race-fit only after overnight resurfacing. Of the 28 cars and drivers present, 24 started and only nine finished. The four who failed to qualify were the two new Shadow drivers, Kennedy and Johansson, Lammers (ATS) and Cheever (Osella).

Jones, making best use of pole position on the staggered, 24-car starting grid, accelerated into an immediate lead from Laffite (Ligier), who had been second quickest in practice, and on the second lap the Ligier challenge was blunted when Pironi slid off the track and retired with damaged front suspension.

On lap 3 Piquet made a strong attack with his Brabham BT49B and moved ahead of Laffite into second place, while Reutemann, who had made a lightening-quick start from tenth position on the grid, was already up in fourth place. On lap 10, however, the Argentinian rushed into his pit to have a blocked air intake cleared, to the bitter disappointment of a crowd estimated at between 65,000 and 80,000.

Other teams were already in worse trouble. Andretti brought his Lotus 81 *into the pits* after only four laps, and de Angelis followed him *into retirement* just three laps later with suspension trouble on the second Lotus. Both Renaults, from which much had been expected despite their lowly grid positions, were also early retirements, Jabouille's suffering clutch failure and Arnoux's damaged suspension.

The Ferraris of Villeneuve and Scheckter, eighth and eleventh on the grid, were now running strongly in third and fifth places, then on lap 16 Jones suddenly rushed into his pit for a plastic bag to be removed from a radiator intake. The stop dropped him to fourth place and put Laffite into the lead ahead of Piquet and Villeneuve, but Jones fought back strongly. When Laffite's engine expired on lap 30, the Australian was back in first place again, having passed both Piquet and Villeneuve. Scheckter was now fourth, followed by Rosberg, Daly, Giacomelli and Prost, and half the field had dropped out of the race.

The next to go, on lap 37, was Villeneuve with damaged front suspension, which brough Scheckter up into third place behind Piquet. Soon afterwards Giacomelli moved into fifth place with his Alfa Romeo behind Rosberg, whose Fittipaldi and Wolf-derived car is being entered this year as a Skol. Then, with just seven of the 53 laps left, Scheckter's engine overheated and the remaining Ferrari came to a halt, leaving Jones to record a worthy victory from Piquet, whose performance underlined the newly-found competitiveness of the Brabham team.

A fine drive by Daly in one of last year's Tyrrells was rewarded with fourth place, ahead of the only finisher with other than a Cosworth Ford DFV engine, Giacomelli's Alfa Romeo. Prost gained a world championship point in his first grand prix, which must have pleased the McLaren team as much as himself, *and the remaining* three finishers, Zunino (Brabham), Regazzoni (Ensign)

RESULTS: 1, A. Jones (Williams-Ford), 53 laps, 1hr 43min 24.38sec, 113.99 mph; 2, N. Piquet (Brabham-Ford), 1:43:48.97; 3, K. Rosberg (Skol-Ford), 1:44:43.02; 4, D. Daly (Tyrrell-Ford), 1:44:47.86; 5, B. Giacomelli (Alfa Romeo), 52 laps; 6, A. Prost (McLaren-Ford), 52 laps; 7, R. Zunino (Brabham-Ford), 51 laps; 8, C. Regazzoni (Ensign-Ford); 9, E. Fittipaldi (Skol-Ford). World championship positions: 1, Jones 9 pts; 2, Piquet, 6; 3, Rosberg, 4; 4, Daly, 3; 5, Giacomelli, 2; 6, Prost, 1.

Sports Council

South Africa's chance to end its isolation

From *Richard Streeton*
Johannesburg, Jan 13

Any South African organization which refused to meet the Sports Council's fact finding mission on apartheid and sport were letting down their own supporters, Dick Jeeps, the chairman, said here today. "They will be missing an opportunity of putting their side of the matter", he said.

Contrary to what he had read, nobody so far had declined to meet the *British* delegation and that included the predominantly non-white South African Council of Sport (SACOS), whose president, Hassan Howa, had been reported as saying there was no point in the council's visit as the Lions had already decided to tour. SACOS officials had told Miss Olive Newson, an executive officer of the council, who is acting as the mission's secretary: "We will be very pleased to meet you".

Mr Jeeps was asked about the attitude in London of the South African non-racial Olympic committee and if he had met Peter Hain, chairman of the Stop All Racist Tours committee. "I think it fair to say that we left with SANROC's goodwill", he said. "As for Mr Hain, I found him a much more reasonable person than his public image might suggest. We had full talks in a reasonable and calm atmosphere".

Mr Jeeps said it would be imprudent to comment on the Lions tour, though in some ways the decision to tour had taken some of the pressure off his visit.

The delegation had an open mind, Mr Jeeps went on, and would rid themselves of any prejudices they might hold. He agreed he would need to remind two of his colleagues, Bernard Atha, a Leeds City councillor, and Basil d'Oliveira, the Cape coloured who played Test cricket for England, about the need to avoid bias. Both have criticized conditions in South Africa in the past. D'Oliveira is already in Capetown; Mr Atha and Arthur Gold, the president of the European Athletics Federation, the fourth member of the mission, were due to arrive in Johannesburg later today.

In addition to the Jeeps mission, a French parliamentary delegation, including Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation, is also visiting South Africa. The French party were shown on television yesterday visiting a cricket match in Capetown, which might be cited as an example of Gallic thoroughness. The question *of apartheid and sport seems to* have been given a fresh impetus by the Lions decision to tour.

Sportsmen remain split on whether the tour will bring beneficial results. Almost 10 years have elapsed since South Africa were expelled from the International Olympic Committee and since then the republic's sporting isolation has been intensified. Despondency replaced hope as changes in South African *sport* went unacknowledged. Suddenly, however, there is a realization that the Lions visit could bring another chance. The coming weeks will show whether South Africa deserves that chance; the coming months will prove whether they earned it.

This weekend Punt Janson, the South African minister for sport, has been quoted as saying that all aspects of sport will be reviewed, with the possibility of discriminatory laws against sportsmen being waived. Whether it is really possible for sport to be exempted from the laws of the land remains to be seen. Acts covering such things as group areas, separate amenities and liquor can hardly disappear from the statute book for one class of person. One interpretation of Mr Janson's remarks has been that an admission ticket to a sporting fixture could bring temporary exemption with special permits no longer necessary.

Mr Howa argues that blacks cannot be expected to accept sporting equality on the field with whites only to be humiliated by poorer facilities and apartheid laws off it. Remembering the long years of dispute and unhappiness, compromise is unlikely between government and SACOS.

About 10 black and coloured players are expected to be among the 60 players to be named by the South African board shortly for the three days of trials in Pretoria from April 14 to 16. Several of the non whites were with the South African Barbarians in Britain last October but even some of their own officials give them only an outside chance of retaining the selectors' interest. They are members of the South African Rugby Association (blacks) and the South African Rugby Federation (coloureds), which are affiliated to the white South African board. Some 80 per cent of non-white rugby players belong to yet another body, the South African Rugby Union, who refuse to have anything to do with the board.

Mrs Lloyd has little trouble reaching final

Cincinnati, Jan 13.—Chris Lloyd, the top seed, advanced to the *finals* of the championships here with an easy 6—1, 6—4 victory over Dianne Fromholtz. Miss Fromholtz, seeded five in this tournament, from Sydney, was not able to overcome Mrs Lloyd's relentless groundstroke attack.

In the other semi-final match, the United States Open champion, Tracy Austin, rolled over Billie Jean King 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Austin holds a 6—5 edge over Mrs Lloyd in career matches, but today's meeting between the top two-seeded players in the tournament will be the first final in which they have met since last year's United States Open.

The winner of this *first* tournament on the 1980 Avon championship circuit will earn $30,000 (about £15,000). The tour culminates in the $300,000 (£150,000) Avon championships in Madison Square Garden on March 19 and 20.

RESULTS: Quarter-final round (US unless stated): Mrs C. Lloyd beat Miss G. Stevens (SA), 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Miss T. Austin beat K. Jordan, 6—3, 6—1; Miss D. Fromholtz (Australia) beat C. Stoll, 6—5, 6—3; Mrs L. W. King beat Miss W. Turnbull, 7—6, 7—6. Semi-final round: Mrs Lloyd beat Miss Fromholtz, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Austin beat Mrs King, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

KINGS CUP: First division: Sweden beat GB, 2—0. Second division, group A: Denmark beat Belgium, 3—1. Group B: Netherlands beat Yugoslavia, 3—0.

PERTH: Western Australia championships: Men's singles semi-final round: C. Dibley (Australia), beat P. Feigl (Austria), 6—3, 4—1; C. Delaney (US) beat S. Ball (Australia), 5—7, 6—0, 6—2. Final: Dibley beat Delaney, 6—1, 6—4.

Boxing

ATLANTIC CITY: Heavyweight (10 rounds): Leon Spinks (US) knocked out Alfredo Evangelista (Spain), fifth round.

A happy-go-lucky fighter punches home his point

By John Karter

It was a case of the fighter wearing down the boxer when Peter Farrell, the No 2 seed, from Liverpool, beat Jeremy Bates (No 1), 7—6, 6—4, to win the boys' singles final of the British indoor championships (sponsored by Prudential) at Queen's Club. The contest, fought out in an unfriendly ice-box of an arena, unfortunately did little to warm the shivering spectators swathed in blankets on the sidelines.

Farrell said afterwards that as his recent record against Bates was not good he had decided to hit out and hope for the best. And his belligerent intentions showed even in the warm up as he peppered the linesmen with smashes and services, making them duck and weave good-naturedly like human punch-bags.

Indeed, Farrell's wild aggression cost him points from the bell. He lost the first two games with a series of errors and although he struggled to 4—4 it looked as though he would lose the set when Bates broke to make it 5—4. But then Bates seemed to freeze. He became tentative and allowed Farrell to blast his way back and force a tie-break, which Farrell won with some fierce serving.

Farrell, something of an extrovert off court—"I don't know how he keeps a straight face when he's playing", Bates said—is good value for money on the court. He grimaced, hooted and emitted strangled cries (all directed at himself) and each time he served one of his thumping aces he gave a huge, audible sigh, as if to say: "Boy, did I need that!"

Winning the tie-break seemed to give him a transfusion of confidence and he took the first two games in the second set with the finest play of the match. Bates, a great admirer of Nastase (for his talent, he emphasizes, *not* his temperament), was unable to produce any inspired shots from his idol's repertoire to counter Farrell's stinging attacks. Although Farrell lost concentration a little he never looked like losing thereafter.

The girls' final, won by the No 1 seed, Elizabeth Jones, aged 15 from Southampton, who beat Lisa Pennington, seeded six, 6—4, 6—3, was a dour baseline affair. However, there was some spirited running and retrieving, particularly from Miss Pennington early on.

In fact, the bespectacled Miss Pennington, who you might expect to see serving customers in a bank rather than serving winners on a tennis court, had the No 1 seed worried in the first set with some subtle variations of pace and length.

She had a point for a 5—3 lead, but let the chance slip and with it almost certainly her one chance of winning the match. Miss Jones, realizing the danger she was in, raised *her* game and went on for a *comfortable victory*.

Miss Jones said afterwards that her recent visit to America had rekindled her enthusiasm for the game and given her the essential if un-British quality of hungering for victory. She had apparently been thinking about giving up altogether, which would have been a pity as she is undoubtedly a talented young player.

BOYS' DOUBLES: Final: Bates and Farrell beat S. Jones and M. Powell, 6—3, 6—1.

Rugby League

Thanks for an Englishman

By Keith Macklin

Chauvinism it may sound like, but it is a mercy that Fred Lindop, an Englishman, was in charge of yesterday's under-24 international at Carcassonne. The inevitable eruption came in the 20th minute after the British front row forward, Holdstock, had flattened a Frenchman. For a while it seemed that chaos would reign as fists and boots flew, but Mr Lindop went into the mêlée and when a breathing space occurred sent off two men, Keith Rayne, the British *forward*, and his French opposite number, Vidal.

Mr Lindop's prompt action enabled the game to proceed, if not attractively, at least without further brawls and Britain maintained their 100 per cent record in these matches with an 11—7 victory. Britain made hard work of it, however. They scored three tries to one, but Burke after kicking an early penalty missed with several kicks, and when Pinner took over he was also unable to measure the target.

Drummond and Stephenson scored tries for Britain, but a gift interception try put France back in the running at 8—7. The visitors had to show firm defence to hold out a wave of attacks before Smith sent Fenton over for the deciding try.

Once again Wigan stole the honours and headlines in the domestic programme. Maintaining their splendid revival, they gave Hull Kingston Rovers 12 points start on Humberside before hitting 23 points in a fine victory. The outstanding Wigan try came from the young centre Stockley, Hornby, Campbell and Melling getting the other tries. Fairbairn, the captain, kicked five goals and O'Neill dropped a goal.

Another thrilling match took place at Wakefield where Widnes came back after last week's John Player defeat to beat Trinity 19—13. It was traditional end-to-end stuff between last season's Challenge Cup finalists and the Widnes victory was only sealed in the last minute with a try by Gorley to which Eckersley added the goal.

Squash rackets

PORTSMOUTH: R Navy beat Civil Service, 4—1. (RN names first): Lt Cdr Bawtree beat J. F. Skinner, 6—9, 9—5, 9—1, 5—9, 9—1; Mech I O. D. Huggins beat M. Black 9—6, 4—1, 9—2; Sub Lt L. L. Pralley beat G. Stimson, 9—7, 9—3, 9—5; Mech I F. A. E. Smith beat P. Ward, 9—4, 2—9, 9—7, 5—9, 9—5; Lt Cdr A. G. Johnstone lost to M. Graham, 3—9, 9—6, 8—10, 2—9.

Skiing

Wenzel dominates slalom for a family double

Kitzbühel, Austria, Jan 13.—Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein surged past Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark to the top of the men's World Cup overall standings today with a comfortable win on the steep "wild kaiser" slalom run here.

Wenzel, whose sister, Hanni, leads the women's World Cup, twice weaved through the 60 gates to finish with a combined time of one minute, 41.10 seconds. Victory, his first World Cup slalom win, gave him a total of 110 points to Stenmark's 93.

Stenmark's thirteenth place was almost a victory in itself after the Swedish skier got tangled in a gate during a disastrous first run. Only an acrobatic flip of his leg saved him from disqualification, but his time was so bad that not even an unusually fast and aggressive second run could lift *him* into the top ten.

The steep and tightly-flagged first run spelled disaster for many competitors, especially several Austrians striving to win a sport in their Olympic team for the Lake Placid Winter Games next month.

Four Austrians fell on the first run and Hans Enn's sixth place was the best the home team could muster. The leader after the first run, Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein, endeavouring to keep ahead of Wenzel for the lead, skidded and fell halfway down the second run. The Italians, skiing with the same attacking style but more control than the Austrians, gave the best team showing

Yesterday, Canada's Ken Read gave his country its first World Cup victory of the season. Read, aged 25, from Calgary sped down the 3,510-metre Hahnenkamm, rated the most difficult on the circuit, in two minutes 04.93 seconds.

Apart from Read the race produced some unexpected results. Second was Harti Weirather, not considered among the top in the powerful Austrian squad and racing here for the first time, with 2-05.51, and third was the veteran Italian, Herbert Plank, in 2-05.61.

DOWNHILL: 1, K. Read (Canada) 2-04.93; 2, H. Weirather (Austria) 2-05.51; 3, H. Plank (Italy) 2-05.61; 4, A. Wenzel (Leichtenstein) 2-05.84; 5, D. Irwin (Canada) 2-05.89; 6, F. Klammer (Austria) 2-06.11; 7, P. Müller (Switzerland) 2-06.34; 8, A. Steiner (Austria) 2-06.52; 9, E. Haker (Norway) 2-06.90; 10, P. Patterson (US) 2-06.93. British placings: 44, K. Bartelski 2-09.95; 55, D. Cargill 2-16.20.

SLALOM: 1, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), combined time 1-41.10; 2, C. Neureuther (W Germany) 1-41.78; 3, J. Luethy (Switzerland) 1-41.91; 4, B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia) 1-41.94; 5, B. Noeckler (Italy) 1-42.02; 6, H. Enn (Austria) 1-42.07; 7, P. Skajem (Norway) 1-42.14; 8, P. Gros (Italy) 1-42.22; 9, P. De Chiesa (Italy) 1-42.46; 10, S. Strand (Sweden) 1-42.49.

OVERALL SLALOM STANDINGS: 1, A. Wenzel, 45 points; 2, I. Stenmark (Sweden) 43; 3, B. Krizaj 40; 4, C. Neureuther 37; 5, P. Popangelov (Bulgaria); J. Luethy 25; 7, A. Shirov (Soviet Union) 20; 8, P. Frommelt (Liechtenstein) 19; 9, H. Enn 18; 10, M. Bernardi (Italy) 19.

OVERALL WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1, A. Wenzel 110; 2, I. Stenmark 93; 3, B. Krizal 78; 4, P. Mahre (US) and H. Plank 66; 6, P. Müller 59; 7, A. Steiner and E. Haker 57; 9, J. Luethy 56; 10, P. Luescher (Switzerland) 49.

TEAM STANDINGS: 1, Austria 331; 2, Switzerland 207; 3, United States 160; 4, Italy 149; 5, Liechtenstein 129; 6, Sweden 136; 7, Yugoslavia 113; 8, Norway 108; 9, West Germany 74; 10, Canada 70.

NATIONS CUP STANDINGS (men and women): 1, Austria 625; 2, Switzerland 484; 3, Italy 330; 4, Liechtenstein 314; 5, United States 294; 6, West Germany 255; 7, France 239; 8, Norway 129; 9, Sweden 126; 10, Canada 121.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Courmayeur	80	180	Fair	Varied	—	Fair	-1
Lower slopes worn							
Isola	105	145	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-9
Some fresh snow on hard base							
La Plagne	130	260	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-4
Icy patches on lower slopes							
Mürren	130	220	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-5
Good powder on higher slopes							
St Anton	100	240	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
All runs open							
Seefeld	100	140	Fair	Powder	Good	Fine	-1
Some worn patches							
Tignes	140	240	Good	Crust	Good	Cloud	-3
Good skiing on piste							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: main runs—all complete. Lower slopes—most runs complete, wet snow. Vertical runs 1,600 feet. Access roads clear. Snow level 2,000 feet. Glen Shee: main runs—all complete. Lower slopes—ample nursery areas. Wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs 1,000 feet. Access roads clear. Snow level 2,000 feet. Lecht: main runs—all complete. Lower slopes—ample nursery areas. Wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs 600 feet. Access roads clear. Snow level 2,000 feet.

Hockey

Slough's best men leave rivals toiling

By Sydney Friskin

Slough, the national champions, looked much sharper than all their rivals in the Indoor Hockey News club tournament, sponsored by Alfred Reader and Company at the Montem Sports Centre, Slough, yesterday. They won all three pool matches easily on their way to the semi-final round and later qualified for the final by beating Blackheath.

Sixteen of the best British clubs accepted invitations to this tournament which brought together the champions of three home countries, Slough (England), Cardiff (Wales), and Avoca (Ireland). Murray International Metals, the Scottish champions were unable to accept because of other commitments.

It was typical of Slough to have to put up their best side as a build-up for bigger events to come. Some other clubs fielded sides which were below their usual strength. Manjit Llora, one of the leading Slough players came off the night train *from* Edinburgh *at six in the morning* yesterday having on the previous day played for England in the Home Countries tournament which was won by Scotland.

Yesterday's event was played in four pools, two at Maidenhead and two at Slough. Avoca the Irish champions who played at Maidenhead were assisted by two international players, Filgas and Richardson. The best they could do was to hold Hounslow to a 4—4 draw and *Hounslow* just managing to save the game. Hounslow eventually qualified for the semi-final round from this pool.

Cardiff, at Slough, were locked in a tense struggle for survival in pool four with Tulse Hill. Cardiff had to win, but the match ended in a 3—3 draw which meant that Tulse Hill went through by virtue of having scored more goals. Howard Williams, Bryn Williams and Gowman were Cardiff's main scorers.

Slough's biggest victory in the pool matches was against Old Kingstonians whom they defeated by 14—3. Stuart Collins was in top form and scored three goals. Daved had three and Khebar three.

RESULTS: Pool One: Blackheath 1, Maidenhead 5; Sheffield 6, Westcliff 5; Blackheath 4, Sheffield 3; Maidenhead 4, Westcliff 4; Blackheath 6, Westcliff 2; Maidenhead 2, Sheffield 6. Pool Two: Avoca 4, Hounslow 4; South Notts 6, Fareham 6; Avoca 5, South Notts 3; Hounslow 9, Fareham 0; Avoca 7, Fareham 6; Hounslow 4, South Notts 1. Pool Three: Slough 9, Teddington 2; Firebrands 4, Old Kingstonians 5; Slough 6, Firebrands 3; Teddington 7, Old Kingstonians 2; Slough 14, Old Kingstonians 3; Teddington 5, Firebrands 0. Pool Four: Beckenham 5, Tulse Hill 8; Cardiff 5, Stourport 2; Beckenham 3, Cardiff 3; Tulse Hill 6, Stourport 6; Beckenham 8, Stourport 5; Tulse Hill 3, Cardiff 3.

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 3, Southgate 3; Bromley 1, Cheam 0; Dulwich 1, St Albans 0; Hounslow 2, Reading 0; Mid-Surrey 0, Purley 4; Slough 3, Maidenhead 0; Surbiton 1, Old Kingstonians 5; Tulse Hill 1, Spencer 1.

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL B TOURNAMENT: North 1, West 0; South 0, Midlands 1; East 1, North 4; West 1, South 2; East 1, Midlands 1.

CLUB MATCHES: Chelmsford 4, Winchmore Hill 1; Eastcote 1, Barnet 2; Lloyds Bank 1, Thames Polytechnic 1; National Westminster Bank 3, Barclays Bank 4; Polytechnic 6, Rye 1; Dulwich 1, Midland Bank 0; Templers 1, Anchorians 2.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: King Edward's, Bath 2, Bath CD 1; King's, Rochester 3, Simon Langton 0; Kingston GS 18, St Mary's Hospital 0.

championship: Scotland 10, Ireland 2; England 12, Wales 7; Scotland 11, Wales 3; England 9, Ireland 6; Ireland 13, Wales 6; Scotland 10, England 10. Scotland won championship on goal *difference*.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Atlanta Hawks 120, San Antonio Spurs 101; Indiana Pacers 122, Detroit Pistons 109; Houston Rockets 112, Cleveland Cavaliers 96; Seattle Supersonics 105, Denver Nuggets 102; San Diego Clippers 119, Utah Jazz 102; Golden State Warriors 107, Phoenix Suns 96.

FEDERATION CUP: Sunblest Sunderland 92, Killarney 91.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: ATS Manchester 90, Stockport 103. Crystal Palace 102, Blackpool 87. Talbot Guildford 72, Ovaltine Hemel Hempsted 101. Second division: Exeter 84, Camden Hampstead 105.

NATIONAL TROPHY: Panasonic Plymouth 91, Brighton 78.

Yesterday

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Sunblest Sunderland 90, Ziebart Doncaster 74. Fiat Coventry 80, Crystal Palace 84.

Cross country

VOLPIANO: International 9km race: British placings: 1, N. Rose, 31:31.5; 2, S. Kenyon, 31:59.2; 3, S. Ovett, 32:09.6; 4, D. Black, 32:26.8.

ELGOIBAR: 10km Juan Muguerza memorial race: Individual: 1, J. Wild (England), 30:50; 2, S. de la Parte (Spain), 30:53; 3, J. Brown (Scotland), 30:56; 4, D. Slater (England), 30:59; 5, R. Bailey (England), 31:05. Team: 1, England, 10 pts; 2, Portugal, 21; 3, Spain, 22; 4, Scotland, 31.

RUNCORN: Home countries women's international: Individual: 1, J. Laughton (England), 16:36; 2, V. Duffy (Republic of Ireland), 16:41; 3, D. Nagle (Republic of Ireland), 16:51; 4, W. Hamlin (England), 16:56; 5, J. Asgill (England), 16:59; 6, S. Sammy (England), 17:7. Team: 1, England, 16 pts; 2, Republic of Ireland, 28; 3, Scotland, 49; 4, Wales, 88.

Cricket

ST JOHN'S Antigua: England Youth: 150 (R. Richardson 69); Leeward Islands, 153 for 9.

Athletics

JOHNSON CITY, Tennessee: Long jump: 1, L. Myricks (US), 8.37m (world indoor record).

BERLIN: Women's 100m: 1, M. Koch (E Germany), 11.15sec (world indoor record).

WHANGEREI, New Zealand: 100m: 1, A. Wells (GB), 10.29 (NZ all-comers' best). 3,000m: 1, R. Dixon (NZ), 7 min 56 sec; 2, H. Rono (Kenya), 7:56.8.

COSFORD: Winners: Men: 200m: E. Tulloch (Sale), 22sec. 400m: P. Brown (Birchfield), 48.8. 800m: P. Forbes (Edinburgh), 1:51.8. 1,500m: S. Williams (Cambridge), 3:46.4. 3,000m: C. Reitz (Essex), 7:59.6. 60m hurdles: D. Wilson (Edinburgh), 7.9. 3,000 steeplechase: E. Wedderburn (Tipton), 5:48.6. Pole vault: K. Stock (Croydon), 5.15m (16ft 10¾in). Triple jump: T. Wadhams (Essex), 15.19m (49ft 10in). Shot: M. Winch (Blackheath), 18.89m (61ft 11¾in). High jump: F. Redley (Sparkhill), 2.10m (6ft 10¾in). Women: 60m: W. Clarke (Hounslow), 7.3. 200m: E. Thomas (Selsonia), 24.9. 400m: L. Forsyth, 56.2. 800m: L. Barnes (Cambridge), 2:5.5. 1,500m: H. Hollick (Sale), 4:28.8. 60m hurdles: Y. Wray (Shrewsbury), 8.5. High jump: A. M. Devally (Bedford), 1.84m (6ft ½in). Long jump: A. Manley (Croydon), 6.11m (20ft ½in). Shot: A. Littlewood (Cambridge), 16.66m (54ft 8in).

Badminton

TAIPEI: Men's singles, semi-final round: I. Sumirat (Indonesia) beat R. Stevens (GB), 15—6, 15—9; F. Delfs (Denmark) beat Hastomoarhi (Indonesia), 9—15, 15—12, 15—4. Final: Delfs beat Sumirat, 15—7, 8—15, 18—16. Women's singles, semi-final round: L. Koppen (Denmark) beat Liu Hsui-Ying (Taiwan), 11—5, 11—2; J. Webster (GB) beat J. Van Beusekom (Netherlands), 11—6, 11—7. Final: Koppen beat Webster, 12—9, 11—5.

Golf

Regalado and Nelson in one-stroke lead

Palm Desert, California, Jan 13.—Victor Regalado birdied three of his final four holes yesterday and moved into a tie for the lead on 205, 11 under par, with Larry Nelson in the Bob Hope tournament.

Regalado finished with a 68, four under par, here in a round that included five birdies. Nelson picked up three birdies going out but dropped a stroke to finish with a 70.

Mike Sullivan, with a 65, and Butch Baird lie equal on 206. Craig Stadler and Scott Simpson are another stroke behind on 207.

LEADERS: 205: V. Regalado, 70, 67, 68; L. Nelson, 70, 65, 70. 206: M. Sullivan, 71, 70, 65; B. Baird, 70, 68, 68. 207: C. Stadler, 69, 68, 70; S. Simpson, 69, 67, 71. 208: M. Hayes, 69, 69, 70; R. Murphy, 70, 69, 69; M. McLendon, 70, 67, 71; L. Wadkins, 74, 66, 68; T. Purtzer, 70, 70, 68; K. Fergus, 68, 73, 67. 209: G. Cadle, 73, 71, 65; D. Tewell, 70, 68, 71. 211: J. Mahaffey, 70, 70, 71. British score: 220: P. Oosterhuis, 76, 73, 71.—Reuter.

Show jumping

SYDNEY: (Australian unless stated): Grand Prix of Australia: 1, M. Gilchrist, Goldray; 2, G. Eurell, Johnny Mac; 3, G. Creighton, Mikmell; 4, J. Fahey, Red Cedar; 5, M. Pyrah (GB), The Fall. International team trophy: 1, Ireland; 2, GB; 3, NZ.

Squash rackets

England defeat Ireland to retain both titles

England retained both men's and women's titles in the home countries international squash championships, sponsored by Langham Life, without dropping a rubber. Yet they had some close shaves in the final series at the Edinburgh Sports Club yesterday. Barry O'Connor, playing in the third match against Ben Cranwell, of Ireland, was 4—8 down in the fifth and deciding game before winning 10—8.

In a second women's match Geraldine Bernaville, of Ireland, who throughout the weekend had played consistently well, did her best to upset the new British junior champion, Alison Cummins, who was promoted in the order because of the eye injury her captain, Barbara Diggens sustained on Friday night.

England's men were well led by Jonathan Leslie, who had a superb final match against Richard Power, making a comeback this season after a year's absence through injury. Power raised his *game to match the British No 1* and was unlucky not to win a game before Leslie triumphed 9—6, 9—8, 9—5.

Scotland finished runners-up for both titles after a close tussle with Ireland in the men's event and a tense battle with Wales for the women's. Dorothy Sharp gained the decisive point after her match was poised at 2—2.

RESULTS: Men: Scotland 5, Wales 0; England 5, Ireland 0. 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; 4, Wales. Women: Scotland 3, Wales 2; England 5, Ireland 0. 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Wales; 4, Ireland.

Olympic Games

IOC president says Games stay in Moscow

The 1980 Olympic Games will not be switched to Montreal, Munich or anywhere else, the IOC president Lord Killanin emphasized in an interview published in yesterday's *Sunday Press* of Dublin. "When the IOC gave the Games to Moscow, the American Olympic committee were strongly in support," he said. "We do not go back on our word; In any event, it would be physically impossible."

He added that he did not believe in "the use of sport for political purposes whatever one's views." He also said that the majority of the IOC consider the British Lions rugby tour as "insensitive at this stage" and revealed that the IOC would be sending a commission of inquiry to South Africa after the 1980 games.

SPORT

Football

Looking to youth to chase Liverpool

Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A fresh episode in the series of matches between Nottingham Forest and Liverpool begins on Wednesday night in the Football League Cup semi-final round and for a few weeks thereafter it will take prodigious effort to divert attention elsewhere. With that in mind, it was opportune on Saturday to enquire whether the Second Division had a team which could in the future provide a youthful challenge to the accomplished Liverpool.

Despite conceding a point at Anfield to Southampton, Liverpool's position remained steady at the top because Manchester United only drew at Middlesbrough and Arsenal lost at home to Leeds United, more or less *confirming* London's fears that there was no championship material in the capital. The gap between Liverpool and Arsenal, who are third, *is seven points*, a chasm at this stage of the season.

There is a more exciting race *in the Second Division, but* a pleasantly entertaining afternoon at Stamford Bridge begged the original question. For if Chelsea can beat Newcastle United by 4—0 and consider themselves unlucky not to have scored more than *that, the standards of the Second* Division remain unfathomed. Newcastle began as the division's leaders though it was essentially good home form that put *them* there.

Defeat at home by Chester in the *third* round of the FA *Cup* probably caused Newcastle to question their own ability and Chelsea's much *more purposeful* running did the rest. But a First Division future should not be built on hard running, even if the few present are doing nicely with little else to commend them. Chelsea have several inexperienced, yet *promising players* who run well and have more than average ability.

Newcastle were *dreadfully disappointing* even to the extent of being reluctant to take the initiative when Chelsea began in faltering style. They conceded midfield to *Harris, whose appetite for* the struggle is remarkable for a veteran among comparative children. Their defence had no composure and little individual constructive ability, and it was particularly disheartening to see *Shoulder, Withe and Hibbitt so* easily controlled. Significantly, Connolly, the substitute, gave the Chelsea goalkeeper, Borota, his first serious work in the 85th minute when having a good shot deflected over the bar.

One of the features of Geoff Hurst's four months as manager at Chelsea has been his encouragement of players who had failed to reach their potential. The best example is Walker, never before Hurst's time more than a talented *exponent of touchline luxuries.* Now he roams from one side to the other and often appears in the centre of the attack to assist Langley and generally *employs* his superb control more selflessly. Locke, Fillery and Bumstead are *now* better players and although Droy will never tiptoe through the tulips, his ball control and bulk are in better *proportion*.

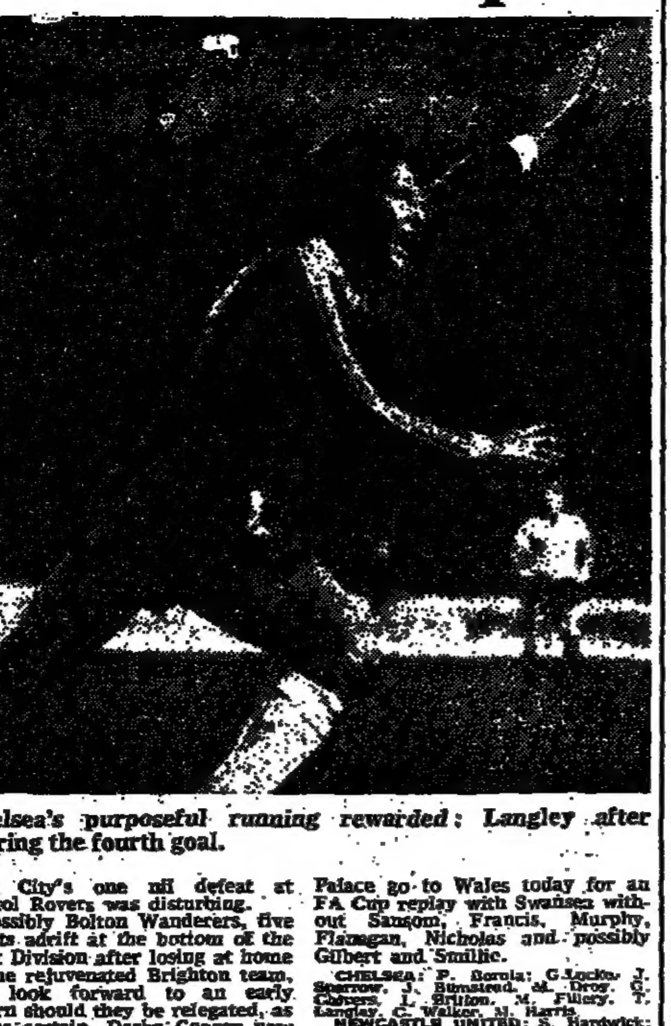
Chelsea's success was not hinted until after 39 minutes, Harris did well to pull the ball back across *the goalmouth for* Fillery to head in. Newcastle surrendered. Two goals in just over a minute after half time changed Chelsea's mood to carefree exploitation of a bad defence. Barton created an own goal out of Sparrow's cross and Walker made statues out of Boam and Barton, to weave his way for the third.

Walker also made the fourth by gliding past Brownlie and playing a low ball to Langley, who turned it in with the *outside* of his foot.

Notwithstanding their performance on *Saturday*, Chelsea are not ready for the First Division and perhaps therein is a clue to the standards of the Second. Luton Town and Leicester City who drew in a goalless game at Kenil*worth Road, also spread doubt* about their readiness, and Birmingham City's one nil defeat at Bristol Rovers was disturbing.

Possibly Bolton Wanderers, five *points adrift at the bottom* of the First Division after losing at home to the rejuvenated Brighton team, can look forward to an early return should they be relegated, as seems certain. Derby County now appear likely to join them, especi*ally as they lost at home to a badly* understrength Crystal Palace side. Palace go to Wales today for an FA Cup replay with Swansea without Sansom, Francis, Murphy, Flanagan, Nicholas and possibly Gilbert and Smillie.

CHELSEA: P. Borota; G. Locke, J. Sparrow, J. Bumstead, M. Droy, G. Chivers, I. Britton, M. Fillery, T. Langley, C. Walker, M. Harris.
NEWCASTLE UNITED: S. Hardwick; J. Brownlie, I. Davies, T. Cassidy, D. Barton, S. Boam, A. Shoulder, P. Cartwright, P. Withe, W. Rafferty (sub J. Connolly), T. Hibbitt.
Referee: E. Shapter (Bingskerswell).



Chelsea's purposeful running rewarded: Langley after scoring the fourth goal.

Slumbering giant is wide awake

By Vince Wright

Signs that the slumbering giant has fully awakened were con*firmed on Saturday* when Nottingham Forest often overran West Bromwich Albion in winning 3—1 at the City Ground.

Brian Clough, the Forest manager, conceded in the club programme that the championship was out of his team's reach. However, with Forest in such rampant mood it is probable that they will gain ample compensation from any one of three Cup competitions.

The picture at West Bromwich is much more sobering. Ron Atkinson's side have badly lost their way after the immense promise of last season and their only aim now is first division survival. Injuries have played a significant part in disrupting the team's rhythm and Cunningham's departure to Real Madrid in the summer *was a serious blow. But* this does not satisfactorily explain why West Bromwich has slid so alarmingly down the League. Relegation is not inconceivable.

They had the encouragement of a goal in 10 minutes by Regis and defended resourcefully to keep their lead at half time. Forest's remorseless pressure paid *off though* with an equaliser by Needham five minutes into the second half and from that *moment West Bromwich were on* the way to defeat. Francis was the shining light of an absorbing match. West Bromwich found it impossible to contain his deft flicks, irresistible dribbling, quicksilver turns and positive running.

The virtuosity of Francis was rewarded after 55 minutes when he *put Forest in front. Mills made a* present of the goal with an atrocious back pass and Francis lashed the ball past Godden from point-blank range. With eight minutes to go Francis was in the thick of the action again, setting Anderson free in the penalty area for the full back to make it 3—1.

Robertson, one of many harassed West Bromwich defenders, had his name taken for a heavy tackle on Francis, but although the England international held the stage this was not a one-man show. Supporting roles were played to perfection by Birtles in attack and McGovern, *O'Neill and Bowles in* midfield. Needham, deputizing for Burns, who was suspended, held Forest's defence together when West Bromwich had their best period early in the game.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, D. Needham, M. O'Neill, S. Bowles, G. Birtles, T. Francis (sub, G. Mills), J. Robertson.
WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; B. Batson, D. Statham, J. Trewick, J. Wile, A. Robertson, D. Mills, J. Deehan, C. Regis, G. Owen, P. Barnes (sub, T. Brown).
Referee: P. Partridge (Co Durham).

Scratch marks on the Anfield wall

By Tom German

If Liverpool have any room for emotion after so many years of stern tests and resounding triumphs, they will have been conscious *of gnawing twinges* persisting uncomfortably at the prospect of starting the 1980s with a League defeat at Anfield where they lost fewer than a dozen matches in the whole of the last decade. Despairing pursuers looking for some hint of malfunction in the Liverpool machine should not be too encouraged, though.

On the day, Southampton often played as well, and sometimes better, than the champions but *then this is as good a side as one* can remember coming from the Dell. So much so that Liverpool needed a penalty to draw 1-1 and prevent any further dent on the walls of that remarkably intact Anfield bastion.

It did not look at the start as though that was the way the match would unfold. For a quarter of an hour or so Liverpool were in full cry, switching the ball around with accuracy and speed so that *Hampshire heads swung like spectators at a tennis match.* Southampton rode out the flurry without *allowing more than a passing* glimpse of goal, absorbed the lesson quickly and subsequently gave Liverpool little time or opportunity to move into the same rhythmic stride again.

Watson has lent stiffening and substance to Southampton's central defence. He and Nicholl countered Johnson and Dalglish at *almost every turn and Holmes* covered much ground on the left flank as Southampton speedily brought men back behind the ball, then released them as swiftly to move forward when Liverpool's attacks broke down. When they were taxed, Wells invariably took the ball with splendidly capable hands.

Liverpool's passes strayed more than they usually do. Though Ray Kennedy and McDermott persistently looked for chances to infiltrate when the recognized front men found the way barred, they located them with something less than their customary ease and Southampton sealed the gaps effectively.

The champions had the rare experience of having to make most of their shots from a distance. The Kennedys, *first Alan* then Ray, nevertheless aimed in fine efforts in the first half, both of which Wells brushed aside admirably. Those moments apart, Liverpool seldom hinted at scoring.

Southampton's goal, on the half hour, was beautifully taken. Boyer accepted Baker's pass at chest *height, dropped it to his feet,* successfully held off Neal and turned to shoot low past Clemence in one *sharp*, well-controlled movement.

Liverpool were now faced with as hard a tussle as they have had all season. They finally broke through just after the hour when Johnson pointed the way through for *Dalglish*, who sprawled over Golac's outstretched legs and McDermott ended Liverpool's mount*ing worries from the penalty spot.*

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, J. Case, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Souness.
SOUTHAMPTON: P. Wells; I. Golac, M. Waldron, G. Baker, D. Watson, C. Nicholl, A. Ball, P. Boyer, M. Channon, N. Holmes, C. George.
Referee: G. E. Flint (Nottingham).

Internationals down in the school yard

By Geoffrey Green

To say that Leeds United deserved their 1—0 victory over Arsenal at Highbury on Saturday, merely because they managed to find the net once on a bitter afternoon of frustration, is to damn the Yorkshire club with faint praise. Yet truly the football was so vapid and artificial—especially in a blank opening *half* — there was no suitable word for it. Both sides fully earned the critical denunciation of a 32,000 crowd as they left the stage to a storm of whistles and catcalls. They should have been indicted under *the Trades Description Act.*

Arsenal certainly stirred their stumps at the change of ends to make most of the running. But an organized Leeds defence, marshalled by Cherry and the long-serving allrounder, Madeley, got away with it, helped by the Londoners' inept finishing and one particularly acrobatic save by the Yugoslavian goalkeeper, *Lukic, as he diverted at finger*tips a strong 30-yard drive from Young.

That kept the match won only moments after the 17-year-old Connor, a powerful, fast-moving Guyanan, born in Leeds, had achieved the crucial stroke at the other end 20 minutes from the close. Taking a long, high clearance from *Madeley, Connor* swept past Walford, deputy for the injured O'Leary, as if he were no more than a speck of dust. Steaming on like a dark, runaway engine, he threaded a low shot past the advancing Jennings.

Even Arsenal's Brady, so often the conjuror, had his style cramped as the general untidiness dragged him down to the depths. And when *Stapleton*, soon after the interval, hit the crossbar at five yards range in front of a yawning goal an icy finger from the past settled on Arsenal. Leeds have not lost a League match at Highbury since 1972.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, S. Nelson, B. Talbot, S. Walford, W. Young, L. Brady, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, J. Hollins, G. Rix.
LEEDS UNITED: J. Lukic; T. Cherry, B. Stevenson, G. Hamson, B. Greenhoff, P. Madeley, E. Gray, K. Hird, T. Connor, W. Entwistle, P. Hampton.
Referee: D. Hutchinson (Cambridgeshire).

Garden party declines to a brawl

By Stuart Jones

It all started in the delightful atmosphere of a garden party. As though lifting teacups with little *fingers raised, West Ham United* and Watford engaged in charming conversation on Saturday afternoon at Upton Park. By the evening it had ended in the hot, steamy air of a sleazy pub with honours shared in the 1—1 draw.

With *introductions scarcely* completed, Watford might have taken a brusque, almost rude, lead but Parkes twice thwarted Ward. As if they had spoken out of turn, Watford then receded and allowed West Ham to join in. Brooking and Devonshire relish such invitations, particularly when the company is so polite.

Watford spoilt it by going ahead soon after the interval. Once serene, it was now serious. A compact unit that is beginning to take shape at some expense, Watford succeeded in carrying out what had been an idle threat by scoring a spectacular goal. First time passes from Booth and Henderson left the busy Rostron in position to hit a dipping drive *from the edge of the box.*

The pleasantries were now forgotten, first by the crowd, a small pocket of whom erupted in violence. Then Neighbour "equalized", after Devonshire's wall pass with a corner flag had led to a cross from *Brooking*, only to find that Pearson had been ruled offside. It was difficult to see how. It was easier to see why Lampard was booked for an ugly tackle on Blissett.

By now West Ham had almost lost their heads as well. With the diminutive Pike and the frail Pearson as targets, an aerial argument was doomed and yet they persisted in trying. With almost their last breath, though, they drew level when Pike's overhead kick from a half-cleared corner flew in off Bonds's head.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; R. Stewart, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, P. Allen, S. Pearson, G. Pike, T. Brooking, J. Neighbour.
WATFORD: E. Steele; M. Henderson, S. Harrison, M. Patching, S. Sims, I. Bolton, D. Booth, L. Blissett (sub, M. Poskett), J. Ward, R. Train, W. Rostron.
Referee: J. Mashett (Leicester).

Rugby Union

England call up Old as Twickenham reserve

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Alan Old, the Sheffield and Yorkshire stand-off half, who won the last of his 16 caps when playing *against* France in Paris two seasons ago, has been chosen as one of England's six travelling reserves for the international against Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday.

He was not a member of the 30-strong national party which trained over the weekend at Bisham Abbey, but his form was inspected on Saturday when two of the selectors watched his club play Wakefield. As Budge Rogers, the chairman of selectors, said yesterday, *Old provides good* cover for the stand-off and full back positions and, if Dusty Hare should be injured, England would then need Old as a goal kicker.

The other reserves will be Clive Woodward (Leicester), Ian Peck (Bedford), Gordon Sargent (Gloucester), Steve Mills (Gloucester) and Mike Rafter (Bristol). Woodward provides cover at centre or wing, and Sargent at loose head prop. In the event of an injury to the new cap, Philip Blakeway, Fran Cotton would be switched to the tight-head side. The bearded Sargent achieves status as a national reserve for the first time. His performance impressed the selectors in the trial at Twickenham and they liked his game when, with everyone else, he participated in no less than 70 scrummages in *a hard piece of training at Bisham* on Saturday.

Nick Preston, the Richmond centre, who has been out of action with a shoulder injury, came through the training weekend with flying colours, but a decision about the fitness of the lock, Maurice Colclough, has been deferred until later in the week. Colclough sprang a rib cartilage in the trial and took no part in the more physical exercises at Bisham but believes he can prove his fitness when the players muster at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill on Thursday. None the less, the selectors have wisely made arrangements to bring over Nigel Horton from Toulouse if the need should arise.

Irish doubts: No. 8 Willie Duggan made a dramatic exit from the Irish party's practice session at Lansdowne Road yesterday and is doubtful for the match against England, Exchange Telegraph re*ports. After training for an hour* he left the field feeling dizzy and was detained overnight for observation in hospital. If Duggan is unfit, his place will be taken by Donal Spring (Dublin University).

Alfred McLennan (Wanderers), the left wing, is also doubtful for Twickenham because of a hamstring injury. He has been given until Wednesday to prove his fitness and John Moloney (St Mary's College), capped 23 times as scrum half and twice on the wing, is standing by.

A freezing day for toasting absent friends

By Tom Cooban

Bedford's long drive to Sale, and much effort in the January cold, brought them only a pointless draw. They deserved better, but mistakes made at a critical moment denied them the right to say they were wrong. It was a day when absent colleagues were *much missed. Sale* had three players training with the England squad—Cotton, Smith and Bond—and Bedford's Peck and Metcalfe were with them at Bisham Abbey. Their presence at Brooklands would have given the supporters more to cheer.

A kick by Phillips, the Sale stand-off half, resulted in Thomson his opposite, being caught in possession near his own line. Then, with Creed, his captain and pack leader, he got Poole away on the wing. When no score resulted a spectator exhorted Sale to "Play it simple"—which led one to wonder if *some deep-laid tactical plan* was the cause of their disorganization.

The game ended as it began, with Bedford hammering at the Sale defence. Only a fine tackle by Kascow, a Sale forward, stop*ped Waller, Bedford's left-centre,* scoring a try, and Youngs, their scrum half, missed a fairly simple penalty after missing two which were difficult. The Bedford pack scrummaged desperately on the Sale line and Thomson hit the post with a drop at goal.

SALE: J. Fisher; H. Poole, G. Pike, A. Wright, A. McCaughley; A. Phillips, A. Berton; T. Simon, A. Simpson, N. Hitchin, R. Kascow, M. Thomas, R. Creed (captain), P. Sherrall, I. McKie.
BEDFORD: M. Lloyd-Williams; R. Demming, I. Vinter, A. Waller, R. Blount; R. Thomson, N. Youngs; S. Ashton, M. Howe, R. Pascall, N. O. Martin (captain), J. Mawle, A. Whitehouse, G. Phillips, C. Hooker.
Referee: I. Richards (Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire).

How the great wall of Pontypridd flattened the men of Cardiff

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Although contesting the last *round* on two occasions Cardiff have never won the Welsh Cup in eight seasons of previous endeavour, and they make no secret of an ambition to acquire the Schweppes Trophy for their well-stocked showcase. But in the third round at the Arms Park on Saturday an inspired Pontypridd beat them by 13 points to six—a margin more comprehensive than it was when the two clubs met up the valley, almost a year ago, at the quarter-final stage.

It was a fair reflection of events, too, because Pontypridd enjoyed a clear initiative for more than three-quarters of the game. They got a dropped goal just before the interval, and wrapped things up with a goal and a try before Cardiff in a *belated* flourish deservedly finished up with a goal themselves.

An *abrasive and desperate first* half exhibited some of the worst aspects of the thud and blunder of cup-tie football. Scrummages collapsed regularly (without penalty), late tackles (not always whistled up) abounded and two *sides fired-up for the occasion* seemed hell-bent on knocking the stuffing out of each other at close quarters. Indeed there came a time after Lease, a Cardiff flanker, and Pemberthy, a *Pontypridd* lock, had collected warnings from the referee, when that *official should* have instructed the captains to cool things down.

From an early stage the Pontypridd forwards—with their international captain, David, calling the shots—were pouring through on Holmes, Cardiff's scrum half, *as he sought to cope with* inaccurate deflections from his lineout. This was a state of affairs that, if anything, got progressively worse from a Cardiff standpoint. Pemberthy, angular veteran in a tattered jersey, gave Morgan, the *Pontypridd scrum half*, a much more reliable service and the replacement of Shellard by Cooksley, shortly before half-time, provided more height for the visitors at number eight and enabled David to move to his *proper position on a flank.*

Pontypridd's pack piled into ruck and maul with relish, the whole side tackled to swift and stunning effect. Against such relentless pressure, and with too much bad ball to clean-up, even the *Welsh international* half backs made some mistakes.

Ironically, it was one of Morgan's few indifferent kicks that led to Pontypridd's first score, hard on the interval. Cardiff's full back, Webber, got a fingertip touch to it and was *then obliged to touch down for* a five metres scrummage. From this, on the shorter side of a scrummage, the Pontypridd full back, Walsh, dropped a nice goal.

The result looked sealed when Holmes, bursting clear from close *to his line, failed to find touch* and Swain, on the Pontypridd left wing, set-up a cross-field counter that finished with a try to Rose, buzzing over in the *opposite corner*. Hazard squeezed a splendid low trajectory conver*sion over the bar and Cardiff,* 8—9, looked done for. Even more so when Hazard lifted a high kick into the Cardiff twenty-two, which Webber dropped under pressure. David seized the loose ball, blasted onward and finally put in Jones, a flanker, for another try.

Pontypridd's defensive wall was equal on all but one occasion to everything Cardiff threw at it at the climax. It was the pace and penetrative ability of Souto, with help from Norster, that sent in the *hooker, Watkins, for a try* converted by Davies.

CARDIFF: C. Webber; D. Thomas, D. Burchor, P. Daniels, A. Yeandle, G. Davies (capt), T. Holmes; B. Newman, M. Watkins, I. Eidman, P. Souto, R. Norster, B. Lease, R. Lane, G. Lane.
PONTYPRIDD: I. Walsh; A. Rose, C. Riley, J. Poole, K. Swain, J. Hazard, R. Morgan; K. Samon, M. Alexander, S. O'Sullivan, B. Pemberthy, J. Duff, M. Shellard (replacement B. Cooksley), T. David (capt), D. Jones.
Referee: K. C. Parfitt (Port Talbot).

Spectacular Edinburgh set records on way to title

By Bill McLaren

Throughout the *Scottish* inter-district championship this season, the Edinburgh backs have hinted *at the most lethal attack* potential. This they brought to spectacular fruition with a free-running display that had all the appearance of a sevens tie in destroying luckless North Midlands by eight goals, four tries and two penalty goals (70 points) to one goal and one penalty goal (9) at Murrayfield on Saturday.

In winning their first title for eight years and their first triple crown championship since 1963, Edinburgh also set new records for points and for tries in one match. There was an unenviable record also for North Midlands in their whitewash—151 points conceded in three games.

There were extenuating circumstances to *explain partially this* latest disaster. They were still in precarious contention at 9—16 with the interval approaching but soon after the break they lost two key forwards injured, the Barbarian, Mackenzie (shoulder), and the Scottish trialist, Paxton (face).

Page scored two tries, as did Kennedy, Johnston, Milne and Calder. There was a penalty try when Page was obstructed and Brewster scored the other, while Irvine kicked 22 points. For at least one North Midlander it was not all trial and tribulation: Derek Cochrane was drafted into the side at the eleventh hour and scored all their points with a chargedown try, a conversion and a penalty goal, to mark a first championship appearance that, for him at least, had some fond memory.

EDINBURGH: A. R. Irvine (Heriots' FP, capt); R. S. Page (Heriot's FP), A. E. Kennedy (Watsonians), D. I. Johnston (Watsonians), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); K. D. M. Wilson (Boroughmuir), A. J. M. Lawson (Heriot's FP); D. Brewster (Stewart's-Melville FP), J. C. Munro (Heriot's FP), I. G. Milne (Heriot's FP), I. K. Lambie (Watsonians), D. G. Armstrong (Leith Academicals), J. H. Calder (Stewart's-Melville FP), W. S. Watson (Boroughmuir), A. K. Brewster (Stewart's-Melville FP).
NORTH MIDLANDS: K. J. M. Spowart (Dunfermline); C. D. Reekie (Howe of Fife), D. J. Cochrane (Harris FP), I. Sutherland (Moray), M. P. M. Stewart (Gordonians); R. L. Lamb (Harris FP), C. Mackay (Dunfermline); A. G. D. Mackenzie (Highland, replacement J. Imrie, Howe of Fife), J. A. Hardie (Gordonians), G. Brown (Dunfermline), C. E. Snape (Gordonians, capt), A. A. Dunlop (Highland), G. Robertson (Gordonians), I. A. M. Paxton (Glenrothes, replacement K. Gillies, Strathmore), G. Y. Mackie (Highland).
Referee: J. W. Dinsmore (West of Scotland).

Gloucester supporters able to cheer in the end

By David Hands

Two years ago Gloucester won the John Player Cup. Now, with a new coach and some budding young players, they are building a side for the eighties and on Saturday at Kingsholme they took another step back towards the top of *England's rugby tree—if indeed* they had ever slipped from its topmost branches. They beat the current cup holders, Leicester, by two tries, three penalty goals and a dropped goal (20 points) to four penalty goals and a dropped goal (15) in an absorbing and sometimes controversial game.

Referees must always go to Kingsholm wondering what reception they will have from the rumbustious Gloucester supporters. Mr Trigg was left in no doubt when, six minutes into the second half, he awarded Leicester a dropped goal which most of Gloucester, and possibly parts of Lydney, thought had missed. It gave the visitors the lead and visibly disconcerted the Gloucester players, who had dominated possession yet still found themselves a point down at 12-11.

Leicester, living on scraps, gave away too many penalties and conceded too many hard-won pressure *positions*, enabling Butler to give a precision display of line-kicking which put his young opposite number, Andrew Key, in the shade. This was a pity because in all other respects Key, deputy for the international, Hare, had a fine game. *He kicked four excellent* penalties, positioned himself well and once turned a Gloucester attack back 90 metres by breaking away from his own line and kicking ahead to force a five-metre scrum.

Occasionally Leicester pushed the Gloucester pack around in embarrassing fashion, yet one such *shove proved their downfall.* Gloucester won possession at a five-metre scrum and promptly lost it to an eight-man push. Kenney, following the ball through on the Gloucester side, found himself too advanced and was somewhat harshly penalized for offside. Butler kicked a simple goal from 10 metres to restore Gloucester's lead.

Butler had earlier cancelled out *Key's first-minute penalty before* Tunstall, ending a move initiated by Mogg and abetted by Baker, scored a fine try and Reed a simple one from a line-out. Two more penalties from Key made the half-time score 11-9, then Poulson dropped his controversial goal (which the referee was well positioned to follow). Two more penalties by Butler were followed by a dropped goal from Russell and Key's fourth penalty.

The surprise in Saturday's other club matches was provided by London Welsh, who beat Bath 37—7. How Bath must hate visiting Old Deer Park, where they have not won for 20 years; even without Horton and *Parsons* they must have hoped for a better result but, after doing so well in the first half of the season, they have now lost twice in a row in 1980. The former England stand-off, Bennett, scored 17 of the Welsh points.

Spectators at the Rectory Field got their money's worth when the Harlequins wing, Stimpson, scored a try which Bushell converted to bring his side a 16—15 win *over* Blackheath. It was a fine rally by Harlequins who had been reduced to 14 men after the Scottish international referee, Norman Sanson, had sent off their prop, Killick, for *raking at a loose scrum*. It was, *Mr Sanson said*, the second time he had offended in this respect; Killick, upset at the decision, felt he had driven in cleanly in an attempt to free the ball. From 10—3 up Harlequins went 15—10 down before snatching victory.

GLOUCESTER: P. Butler; R. Clewes (captain), R. Mogg, D. Pointon, P. Tunstall; B. Russell, S. Baker; M. Preedy, F. Reed, A. Brooks, S. Boyle, J. Fidler, J. Watkins, A. Turton, P. Wood.
LEICESTER: A. Key; J. Duggan, T. Burwell, B. Hall, T. Barnwell; M. Poulson, S. Kenney; R. Cowling (captain), M. Dufelion, R. Redfern, N. Gillingham, A. Hazlerigg, S. Johnson, G. Adey, I. Smith.
Referee: J. Trigg (London).

Sports away record is blotted

By Peter Walker

The Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, may only be in its ninth season but already two traditions have been established. *Llanelli, four times winners* between 1973-76, are always the side to beat whatever their current club form and the second class Gwent side, Bedwas, are the cup giant-killers. They reached the last eight for the third year run*ning last Saturday against* Bridgend Sports, whose record up to then included 33 successive away games without defeat.

The Bridgend side led 3-0 at half-time and looked as if they would extend their unbeaten run *which began back in December*, 1977, but the stand-off half, Crane, with a dropped goal and a conversion of a try by the right wing, Hughes, in the second half edged Bedwas into the next round.

Cardiff never came to terms with the fierce forward drive shown by Pontypridd, and Llanelli withstood a frantic opening assault *from Ebbw Vale with their* customary calm. With their forwards playing as well as they have all season, they stormed away to a 15-9 victory, Derek Quinnell at the heart of the action after withdrawing from the Welsh party.

Machen, through to the third round for the first time, were predictably short of weight and ideas against the *cup* holders, Bridgend, who scored six tries in their 30—0 win. But the Wales centre, Fenwick, left the field with a leg injury and took no part in yesterday's Welsh team practice.

Maesteg's ground was close to *its 5,000 capacity for the first visit* of Newport. Maesteg had enough possession to have won but a weakness in the line-outs was their undoing, allowing hooker Nowell an unconverted try which gave Newport their first away win in 22 games.

On the run of play Neath, too, should have beaten Swansea but they could not translate territorial advantage into points, going down 15—3. Unfashionable and some*what unexciting Newbridge* made very few mistakes in eliminating Mountain Ash 18—3.

The draw for the next round, made yesterday afternoon (matches to be played on February 23) is: Bridgend v Pontypool; Pontypridd v Llanelli; Newport v Newbridge; Bedwas v Swansea.

When Irish felt uncertain about a certainty

By Gordon Allan

London Irish completed their London merit table programme unbeaten, but only just, at Sunbury on Saturday. Richmond held them to a 6—6 draw, all the *points* being made up of penalty goals. It was a fair result. Such chances as there were of tries were evenly distributed, and neither side could use them.

Although assured sometime ago *of winning* the table and a place in next year's John Player Cup, the Irish went about their business as if it were *still uncertain*. Richmond were no less single-minded, and the upshot was a match lacking in some of the finer points, but not in incident or cumulative tension.

Richmond owed their comparative success in the first place to their forwards and in the second to their cover defence. Their forwards were the equals of the Irish in every sector, and as for their defence, nobody did more to keep it inviolate than the back row of Pearson, Greenwood and Sharp. The *right* time always found them in the right place. They also designed some useful attacking moves on the fringe of the scrummages. Behind the scrummage the man who mattered was the self-effacing Shackleton, who read the game like an old book.

The Irish back *division* looked more dangerous on the whole, but failed to do themselves justice. Once or twice Condon wasted good possession by trying to go through on his own instead of letting the ball out. Nor was the tactical *kicking* of the Irish well directed. Too often they made a gift of the ball to Dick, the Richmond full-back, and *he never fumbled.*

Meanwell kicked two penalties for the Irish and Watkinson two for Richmond. *Each of them* also hit a post with penalty attempts, and two minutes before the end Watkinson missed another, more *difficult* penalty that probably would have won the match.

The nearest the Irish came to a try was when Meanwell ran 70 metres towards the Kempton Park end and passed to Leopold, who was tackled by Winder on the Richmond 22. The nearest Richmond came to it was when Hess was stopped on the Irish line and two scrummages followed at the second of which Richmond were penalized. It was a game of many penalties. They were nearly as humorous as Irish jokes.

LONDON IRISH: D. Leopold; G. Meanwell, A. McKibbin, P. O'Donnell, R. McKibbin; H. Condon, B. Murphy; A. Newberry, G. Beringer, L. White, D. McCracken, M. Smythe, P. Crotty, K. Short, N. Gilbert.
RICHMOND: M. Dick; A. Mort, A. Watkinson, R. Shackleton, D. Willis; P. Winder, C. Pritchard; A. Shortland, C. Sexton, W. Dickenson, M. Hess, C. Ralston, R. Pearson, C. Greenwood, C. Sharp.
Referee: M. Longley (Gloucester).

Yesterday's results and tables

First division

Arsenal	0	Leeds	1
Aston Villa	2	Everton	1
Bolton	0	Brighton	2
Derby County	1	Crystal Palace	2
Liverpool	1	Southampton	1
Manchester City	1	Tottenham	1
Middlesbrough	1	Manchester Utd	1
Norwich	1	Coventry	0
Nottm Forest	3	West Brom A	1
Stoke City	0	Ipswich	1
Wolves	3	Bristol City	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	23	14	7	2	50	18	35
Manchester Utd	24	15	5	4	37	17	35
Arsenal	25	9	10	6	28	20	28
Norwich	25	9	10	6	38	33	28
Southampton	25	11	5	9	37	30	27
Aston Villa	23	9	9	5	29	23	27
Ipswich	25	12	3	10	31	30	27
Leeds United	25	9	9	7	28	30	27
Nottm Forest	24	11	4	9	36	30	26
Middlesbrough	24	10	6	8	25	23	26
Crystal Palace	24	8	10	6	27	25	26
Wolverhampton	23	10	5	8	29	29	25
Coventry	25	11	2	12	37	43	24
Tottenham	24	9	6	9	30	36	24
Manchester City	24	9	5	10	26	36	23
Everton	25	6	10	9	30	33	22
Brighton	24	8	6	10	35	36	22
West Bromwich	24	6	8	10	32	35	20
Stoke City	24	6	7	11	26	35	19
Bristol City	25	5	8	12	20	36	18
Derby County	25	6	4	15	23	37	16
Bolton Wndr	24	1	9	14	16	42	11

Second division

Bristol Rovers	1	Birmingham	0
Burnley	0	Swansea	0
Cambridge Utd	2	Shrewsbury	0
Cardiff	1	Wrexham	0
Charlton	0	Orient	1
Chelsea	4	Newcastle	0
Luton	0	Leicester	0
Preston NE	3	Fulham	2
QP Rangers	1	Notts County	3
Sunderland	4	Oldham	2
West Ham Utd	1	Watford	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chelsea	25	15	3	7	44	28	33
Newcastle	25	13	7	5	39	28	33
Luton Town	25	11	10	4	43	27	32
Leicester	25	11	9	5	40	27	31
Sunderland	25	11	7	7	38	31	29
Birmingham	23	12	5	6	31	24	29
West Ham Utd	23	13	1	9	30	23	27
Wrexham	25	12	3	10	30	25	27
QP Rangers	25	10	5	10	43	32	25
Preston	25	7	11	7	35	30	25
Swansea City	25	10	5	10	26	32	25
Orient	24	8	9	7	29	36	25
Notts County	25	8	8	9	35	31	24
Cardiff City	25	9	5	11	23	31	23
Cambridge Utd	25	6	10	9	35	33	22
Watford	24	6	8	10	17	26	20
Shrewsbury	25	8	3	14	32	35	19
Oldham	23	6	7	10	21	30	19
Bristol Rovers	24	7	5	12	33	41	19
Burnley	25	5	9	11	29	43	19
Charlton Ath	24	5	7	12	21	41	17
Fulham	23	6	3	14	25	43	15

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Willington 1, Billingham 1; Consett 2, West Auckland 4; Whitby 4, Ferryhill 1.

Third division

Barnsley	1	Swindon	2
Carlisle	4	Millwall	0
Chester	1	Bury	0
Chesterfield	1	Brentford	0
Exeter	3	Sheffield Utd	1
Gillingham	1	Reading	1
Grimsby	1	Blackburn	2
Hull City	3	Mansfield	1
Oxford Utd	0	Colchester	2
Rotherham	2	Southend	1
Sheffield Wed	0	Plymouth	1
Wimbledon	1	Blackpool	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield Utd	28	15	3	10	48	40	33
Colchester	27	12	9	6	40	33	33
Chester	26	11	9	6	33	28	31
Swindon Town	24	13	4	7	44	28	30
Grimsby Town	25	13	4	8	35	28	30
Chesterfield	26	11	7	8	40	30	29
Exeter City	27	11	7	9	37	41	29
Sheffield Wed	25	10	8	7	39	30	28
Millwall	24	11	6	7	36	32	28
Brentford	27	11	6	10	44	41	28
Rotherham	26	12	3	11	41	40	27
Gillingham	25	9	8	8	30	28	26
Plymouth	28	10	6	12	40	39	26
Blackburn	25	9	8	8	25	24	26
Oxford United	26	8	9	9	35	33	25
Reading	25	8	9	8	36	40	25
Carlisle	25	9	5	11	35	30	23
Blackpool	27	8	7	12	43	48	23
Barnsley	26	9	5	12	27	40	23
Hull City	27	5	12	10	30	46	22
Mansfield	26	6	8	12	28	38	20
Bury	25	6	7	12	26	36	19
Southend	25	7	4	14	25	36	18
Wimbledon	25	5	7	13	35	48	17

F.A. TROPHY—First round: Aylesbury 0, Dulwich Hamlet 4; Bangor City 5, Telford United 1; Barking 1, Enfield 0; Barrow 3, Bishop Auckland 2; Blyth Spartans 1, Emley 1; Burton Albion 2, Winsford United 0; Carshalton Athletic 0, Weymouth 4; Crook Town 2, Ashington 3; Dartford 1, Bath 1; Dorchester 0, Dagenham 1; Frome Town 1, Hastings 2; Gainsborough 2, Scarborough 1; Grantham 1, Altrincham 1; Hendon 1, Barnet 1; Hertford Town 3, Slough Town 0; Horden Colliery Welfare 1, Morecambe 2; Hyde United 2, Nuneaton 2; Kettering 0, Merthyr Tydfil 3; Macclesfield 2, Matlock 2; Maidstone 2, Yeovil 2; Marine 3, Kidderminster 1; Mexborough 1, Chorley 1; Oswestry 2, Northwich Victoria 1; Runcorn 1, Boston United 1; Stafford Rangers 1, Boston 1; Stalybridge Celtic 2, Lancaster 0; Tooting and Mitcham 2, Worcester 0; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Cheltenham 2; Wokingham Town 0, Leatherhead 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Wealdstone 2, Redditch 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley 4, Netherfield 0; Goole 0, Buxton 1; Tamworth 0, Sth Liverpool 1; Witton Albion 3, Workington 0.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Ardinians 0, Old Cholmeleians 4; Old Bradfieldians 3, Old Malvernians 1; Old Harrovians 3, Old Etonians 0; Lancing OB 3, Old Chigwellians 1; Old Salopians 3, Old Reptonians 3.

Fourth division

Aldershot	0	Hartlepool	2
Bradford City	1	Peterborough	1
Crewe	2	Halifax	1
Doncaster	2	Port Vale	3
Hereford	0	Walsall	1
Huddersfield	3	Lincoln	2
Portsmouth	1	Wigan Ath	1
York City	2	Newport	1

Postponed: Bournemouth v Scunthorpe; Northampton v Torquay.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	27	15	10	2	43	24	40
Huddersfield	28	17	5	6	61	32	39
Portsmouth	27	16	5	6	59	32	37
Newport Cnty	28	15	4	9	51	34	34
Torquay	26	12	8	6	48	33	32
Bradford	26	13	6	7	40	31	32
Aldershot	26	13	4	9	40	37	30
Wigan	26	11	8	7	40	39	30
Doncaster	26	10	7	9	37	35	27
Peterborough	27	10	7	10	30	30	27
Bournemouth	27	7	12	8	34	31	26
Hartlepool	26	10	5	11	38	37	25
Halifax Town	26	9	7	10	24	30	25
Tranmere	26	9	6	11	35	35	24
Northampton	26	9	6	11	32	44	24
Lincoln City	23	8	7	8	35	30	23
Stockport	26	8	7	11	28	42	23
York City	27	8	6	13	40	50	22
Hereford	27	7	7	13	23	31	21
Port Vale	27	7	6	14	34	42	20
Darlington	26	6	8	12	30	48	20
Scunthorpe	27	7	6	14	31	49	20
Rochdale	25	4	7	14	24	48	15
Crewe Alex	26	4	5	17	17	47	13

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE—Premier division: Harlow 0, Hayes 3; Harrow Borough 0, Hitchin 0; Oxford City 0, Sutton 2; Staines 0, Boreham Wood 2; Tilbury 0, Croydon 4. First division: Finchley 0, Epsom 0; Hampton 3, Clapton 2; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Maidenhead 2; Kingstonian 2, Chesham 0; Leytonstone and Ilford 2, Camberley 0; Metropolitan Police 1, Aveley 1; St Albans 1, Walton and Hersham 0; Ware 1, Wembley 4. Second division: Barton Rovers 4, Corinthian Casuals 3; Billericay 5, Worthing 0; Eastbourne United 3, Cheshunt 2; Egham 2, Hemel Hempstead 2; Hornchurch 2, Hungerford 1; Letchworth 2, Willesden 1; Molesey 4, Epping 1; Rainham 1, Tring 0.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: 20, D. Johnson (Liverpool), P. Boyer (Southampton). 15, F. Stapleton (Arsenal), A. Sunderland (Arsenal). 14, B. Kidd (Everton), G. Hoddle (Tottenham). 13, K. Dalglish (Liverpool). 12, G. Crooks (Stoke), A. Biley (Derby) (all scored for Cambridge), P. Ward (Brighton).

SECOND DIVISION: 20, C. Allen (QPR). 17, A. Shoulder (Newcastle). 14, D. Moss (Luton). 14, D. Cross (West Ham), B. Robson (Sunderland). 13, D. McNeil (Wrexham), G. Davies (Fulham). 12, M. Vinter (Wrexham).

Scottish Cup

Second round replay

Brora Rangers	1	Buckie Thistle	2
Meadowbank	2	Stranraer	1
Peterhead	2	Stenhousemuir	0

Second round

Coldstream	1	Queen of the Sth	1

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	3	Rangers	2
Dundee	1	Morton	0
Hibernian	1	Celtic	1
Partick Thistle	1	Kilmarnock	1
St Mirren	2	Dundee Utd	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	20	12	5	3	40	18	29
Morton	21	11	4	6	39	27	26
St Mirren	20	8	6	6	30	33	22
Rangers	22	8	4	10	31	31	20
Aberdeen	17	8	3	6	30	21	19
Partick Thistle	20	6	7	7	25	30	19
Kilmarnock	19	6	6	7	21	39	18
Dundee	19	8	2	9	28	40	18
Dundee United	20	6	5	9	25	22	17
Hibernian	20	3	4	13	17	38	10

Scottish first division

Arbroath	1	Dunfermline	3
Berwick	5	St Johnstone	0
Clyde	2	Hamilton	2
Clydebank	1	Ayr	0
Dumbarton	0	Airdrie	0
Raith Rovers	0	Motherwell	0
Stirling Albion	0	Hearts	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hearts	23	12	7	4	40	31	31
Dumbarton	23	13	4	6	38	25	30
Airdrieonians	25	10	8	7	43	33	28
Ayr United	24	9	9	6	42	35	27
Clydebank	23	9	7	7	36	31	25
Hamilton	24	9	7	8	37	31	25
Motherwell	25	8	8	9	33	36	24
Berwick Rngrs	25	5	11	9	35	40	21
Stirling Albion	23	8	7	8	28	25	23
Dunfermline	24	9	5	10	29	37	23
St Johnstone	25	8	5	12	39	50	21
Arbroath	25	6	8	11	34	47	20
Raith Rovers	25	6	8	11	30	33	20
Clyde	25	3	9	13	30	45	15

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Midland division: Banbury 1, Corby 1; Bedworth 2, Barry 2; Bridgend 2, Stourbridge 3; Cambridge City 1, Wellingborough 1; Gloucester 1, Bromsgrove 3; Kings Lynn 3, Enderby 0; Taunton 1, Alvechurch 0; Trowbridge 1, Minehead 2; Witney Town 3, Milton Keynes 1. Southern division: Chelmsford 0, Dunstable 5; Gosport 0, Canterbury 0; Hillingdon 1, Basingstoke 0; Hounslow 1, Addlestone 1; Margate 1, Fareham Town 3; Salisbury 2, Folkestone-Shep 2; Tonbridge 2, Waterlooville 3.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham 5, Dorking 0; Chertsey 1, Leyton Wanderers 2; Grays 1, Windsor 2; Harefield 0, Edgware 0; Ruislip Manor 3, Woodford 2; Uxbridge 3, Marlow 1.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Hampton 8, Furzedown 2.

Scottish second division

Alloa	2	Montrose	1
Cowdenbeath	2	E Stirlingshire	4
Abandoned after 80 minutes			
Forfar	2	Albion Rovers	2
Queen's Park	4	Brechin	0
East Fife	1	Falkirk	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
East Stirling	22	14	2	6	32	23	30
Falkirk	24	12	5	7	48	28	29
Montrose	22	10	6	6	42	36	26
Forfar	23	11	3	9	40	36	25
Cowdenbeath	22	9	6	7	31	32	24
Stenhsmuir	21	10	3	8	31	28	23
Brechin City	21	10	3	8	35	34	23
Albion R	23	8	7	8	35	38	23
East Fife	22	8	7	7	30	27	23
Meadowbank	21	9	4	8	28	37	22
Queens Park	23	7	5	11	36	35	19
Alloa Athletic	23	8	2	13	28	37	18
Queen of South	23	7	3	13	39	45	17
Stranraer	22	7	2	13	29	40	16

European results

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Charleroi 0, Beringen 3; Winterslag 1, FC Liege 1; CS Bruges 1, Berchem 0; Molenbeek 2, Antwerp 1; Beerschot 3, Beveren 0; Lokeren 2, Waregem 1; Standard Liege 2, Waterschei 0; Lierse 0, Anderlecht 0; Hasselt 2, FC Bruges 4.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Twente Enschede 1, Kerkrade 1; Zwolle 0, Feyenoord 2; Nijmegen 2, Utrecht 1; Eindhoven 1, Alkmaar 1; Maastricht 4, Haarlem 1; The Hague 2, Vitesse Arnhem 0; Sparta 2, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 1; Excelsior Rotterdam 4, Breda 2; Ajax 7, Tilburg 1.

GREEK LEAGUE: Larisa 2, Korinthos 0; Ethnikos 2, AEK Athens 1; Panionios 2, Yannina 0; Doxa 0, Aris 0; Panachaiki 0, Kastoria 0; Rodos 0, Kavala 4; Iraklis 1, OFI 2; Panathinaikos 2, Olympiakos 0; Apollon 1, PAOK 0.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Bologna 1, Juventus 1; Catanzaro 2, Perugia 1; Lazio 1, Avellino 1; AC Milan 0, Roma 0; Napoli 1, Ascoli 0; Pescara 0, Inter Milan 2; Torino 0, Cagliari 0; Udinese 2, Fiorentina 2.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Barcelona 0, Espanol 2; Almeria 3, Rayo Vallecano 3; Saragossa 1, Valencia 1; Betis 0, Atletico Bilbao 0; Real Madrid 3, Las Palmas 1; Salamanca 1, Athletic Madrid 1; Real Sociedad 2, Sevilla 0; Hercules 1, Malaga 0; Sporting Gijon 2, Burgos 0.

WEST GERMAN CUP: Bayreuth 1, Bayern Munich 0; Offenbach 2, Hamburg 0; Karlsruhe 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 0; Stuttgart 3, Braunschweig 2.

PORTUGUESE CUP: Third round: Nazarenos 1, Sporting Lisbon 1 (aet); Setubal 2, Guifoes 1 (aet); Porto 2, Rio Ave 0; Benfica 1, Portimonense 0; Boavista 3, Cartaxo 0; Penafiel 3, Estrela de Amadora 1; Benfica de Castelo Branco 2, Leixoes 1; Braganca 1, Benfica de Viseu 0; Commercio e Industrial 2, Uniao Lamas 0 (aet); Fafe 2, Bucelenses 1; Beira Mar 1, Valdevez 0; Belenenses 3, Vasco de Gama 1; Elvas 1, Varzim 1 (aet); Farense 4, Mirandela 0; Maritimo 2, Viseu 2 (aet); Ideal Ocorea 0, Maritimo 0 (aet).

Rugby Leagues

First division

St Helens	17	Salford	18

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL: Great Britain 2, Australia 14.

YESTERDAY: *First division:* Hull KR 14, Wigan 23; Hunslet 16, Workington 7; Wakefield 13, Widnes 19. Second division: Batley 10, Bramley 13; Keighley 17, Oldham 18; Swinton 44, Doncaster 10.

CARCASSONNE: Under-24 international: France 7, Great Britain 11.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 17, Old Hulmeians 4; Old Waconians 7, Boardman & Eccles 5; Sheffield University 16, *Heaton Mersey 9; South Manchester* and Wythenshawe 21, Old Stopfordians 5; Stockport 9, Mellor 10; Timperley 16, Urmston 12.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill 8, Kenton 13; Lee 13, Croydon 3; London University 5, St Helier 14. Second division: Croydon A 13, Lee A 14; Kenton A 8, Buckhurst Hill A 14; Purley A 5, Hillcroft 12. Third division: Buckhurst Hill B 18, Swanley 4; Lee B 7, Croydon B 14; Purley B 7, Barnet A 4.

FRIENDLY MATCH: St Helier A 6, Bexleyheath A 5.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Barnet & Enfield 9, Chelsea CPE 7; Putney 22, Walford 0; Reigate 3, Purley 9; West London 7, Beckenham 4; Guildford 10, West London 4; Guildford 15, Beckenham 0.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 pm unless stated)

FA CUP: Third round: Chelsea v Wigan (7.45). Third round replays: Bury v Rochdale; Fulham v Blackburn; Middlesbrough v Portsmouth. *Third round, second replay:* Crystal Palace v Swansea (at Cardiff).

THIRD DIVISION: Southend v Mansfield.

SCOTTISH FA CUP: Second round replay: Montrose v Brechin.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Finchley v St Albans.

Rugby Union

Welsh Cup Third Round

Bedwas	9	Bridgend SC	3
Cardiff	6	Pontypridd	13
Llanelli	15	Ebbw Vale	9
Machen	0	Bridgend	30
Maesteg	6	Newport	10
Neath	3	Swansea	15
Newbridge	18	Mountain Ash	3
Pontypool	33	Brynamman	3

Club matches

Aberavon	21	Tredegar	6
Birmingham	21	Middlesbrough	3
Blackburn	3	Oldham	12
Blackheath	15	Harlequins	16
Bowdon	6	Buxton	17
Broughton P	15	Waterloo	9
Caldy	6	Warrington	13
Camborne	20	St Ives	3
Coventry	6	Bristol	14
Davenport	8	Derby	6
Edinburgh A	7	Melrose	19
Exeter	29	Clifton	9
Orrell	7	Gala	30
Gala	30	Orrell	7
Gloucester	20	Leicester	15
Glasgow Acad	0	Gosforth	36
Halifax	9	Bradford	10
Harrogate	34	Rugby	10
Headingley	26	Manchester	8
Heaton Moor	22	Leigh	13
Heriot's FP	27	Hillhead	13
Huddersfield	15	Chester	21
Liverpool	22	Wasps	18
London Irish	6	Richmond	6
London Scottish	7	Rosslyn Park	7
London Welsh	37	Bath	7
Manchester	8	Headingley	26
Moseley	6	Northampton	0
Middlesbrough	3	Birmingham	21
New Brighton	20	Wilmslow	3
Nottingham	39	Birkenhead P	10
Nuneaton	18	Fylde	3
Otley	7	Roundhay	19
Plymouth A	36	Penzance & N	8
Sale	0	Bedford	0
Saracens	6	Metro Police	12
Stewarts/M FP	30	Edinburgh W	15
Vale of Lune	28	Preston Grass	23
Wakefield	18	Sheffield	16
Watsonians	21	Edinburgh Univ	9
West of Scot	12	Northern	12
Wrexham	28	Stafford	15

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bishop Vesey's 8, KES Birmingham 6; Brockley County 6, Crown Woods 14; Dame Allan's 21, Gosforth 14; Dartford GS 12, Judd 37; Emanuel 10, Reigate GS 4; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 12, Eltham 3; King Edward VI, Stourbridge 10, Queen Mary's, Walsall 4; King Henry VIII (Coventry) 12, North Leamington 7; Normanton 14, Magnus, Newark 4; Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield 48, Heath GS, Halifax 0; Rochester Math 30, Maidstone GS 15; St Mary's, Sidcup 18, Eaglesfield 3; St Olave's 16, Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 4; Westcliff 4, Gravesend 10.

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SPORT

Cricket

Why England will not be worried if they are beaten by Australia

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 13.

England's place in the finals of the world series triangular one-day competition was guaranteed by yesterday's abandonment in Melbourne, because of torrential rain, of the match between England and West Indies. The single point which this was worth to England has put them beyond Australia's reach, though Australia can still overtake West Indies and so qualify for the final.

The present positions in the table are:

	P	W	L	Pts
England	6	4	1	9
West Indies	6	2	3	5
Australia	6	2	4	4

The remaining qualifying matches are: Australia v England, in Sydney tomorrow; England v West Indies, in Adelaide on Wednesday; Australia v West Indies, in Sydney on Friday.

Although West Indies, as well as England, gained a point from yesterday's abandonment, Australia also benefited from it. Had West Indies beaten England, as they might have been expected to, their two points from winning would have made them much more secure than they are now.

If Australia lose to England tomorrow and West Indies then beat England on Wednesday, Australia will be out of it. If, on the other hand, Australia beat England tomorrow, West Indies will have to beat Australia in Sydney on Friday, whether or not they have beaten England in the meantime.

A one-day match in Adelaide, probably on a good pitch and in seasonable heat, is so much to the liking of the West Indians that the chances must be of their beating England there on Wednesday. Tomorrow's match between England and Australia looks more open. Although England have won all the three one-day matches the two sides have played, two of them have been closely contested. Australia are due for a win here, and their two Test victories over England can only have made them more confident of gaining one.

To the Australian Board it could make a difference of many thousands of pounds to have their own side in the finals. Three matches between England and West Indies (one in Melbourne and one in Sydney) would be bound to draw much smaller crowds than three between England and Australia. England against Australia in Melbourne next Sunday might attract 60,000 people, perhaps more. England against West Indies on the same day and the same ground might bring in 20,000, if that.

Comparable figures for the last two legs in Sydney might be 35,000 and 10,000. This is guesswork but Australian crowds are unashamedly chauvinistic. When Australia met West Indies in Sydney on November 28 only 6,120 people went to watch. On Boxing Day, when Australia were playing England, the crowd was 21,290.

Now that they are through to the final, England have brought Lever and Stevenson into their side for tomorrow in place of Willis and Dilley. It is a way of giving them some cricket. In the six and a half weeks that he has been in Australia, Stevenson has bowled only 41 overs. In theory, it should suit England better to meet Australia in the final than West Indies, outstandingly the most dangeorus of the three sides. If England see it like that, it would suit them better to beat West Indies on Wednesday than Australia tomorrow, though I doubt whether that was a consideration in today's selection.

It has been cool and stormy in Sydney this afternoon. A similar day tomorrow and we could have a second abandonment. Although he has never played under lights, Emburey is being given a game ahead of Underwood, as he was to have been yesterday, and Boycott is still unfit. Boycott is billed to appear as a disc jockey at the Zoo Disco on the day of the third and last leg of the final, though I doubt whether that either will be taken into account when England come to choose their side.

AUSTRALIA (from): R. McCosker, J. Wiener, I. Chappell, G. Chappell, K. Hughes, A. Border, D. Whatmore, R. Marsh, D. Lillee, G. Dymock, L. Pascoe, J. Thomson.

ENGLAND: W. Larkins, G. Gooch, P. Willey, M. Brearley, D. Gower, D. Randall, I. Botham, D. Bairstow, J. Emburey, G. Stevenson, J. Lever.

Table Tennis

England's strength amid foreign weakness

Jill Hammersley, England's top woman table tennis player for many years, could yet change her mind and carry on playing after the end of this season. After her third triumph in the English Open, sponsored by Norwich Union, at Brighton on Saturday, Mrs Hammersley, who is 28, confirmed that she still intends to retire and start a family.

"After 18 years playing table tennis I am set on retiring at the end of this season", she said. "But that could change if I were to win the European title again in Switzerland next April. Then I would have to have another think about it". She is the No 1 in Europe and will start top seed and favourite to repeat her victory in 1976.

In the Brighton final she again easily disposed of one of her rivals, Ilona Uhlikova of Czechoslovakia. The championships had the weakest foreign entry for many years, which helped the home domination. For the first time since 1924, England won both singles titles.

Desmond Douglas, who beat Paul Day, is the first home men's singles champion since Ian Harrison in 1960.

Douglas is now joint top of the grand *prix* points table and is certain to qualify for the masters event at Preston in May, although he may not compete. "There is a big tournament on in Germany around the same time with lots of money at stake and I have yet to decide whether I will be able to play in both events", Douglas said.

RESULTS: Finals: Men's singles: D. Douglas beat P. Day, 21—8, 21—14, 21—13. Men's doubles: A. Grubba and I. Kucharski (Poland) beat M. Karakasevic and I. Kuriea (Yugoslavia), 21—14, 21—17, 21—15. Women's singles: J. Hammersley beat I. Uhlikova (Czechoslovakia), 21—5, 21—17, 21—18. Mixed doubles: E. Lindh and N. Lindblad (Sweden) beat D. Douglas and L. Jarvis, 21—15, 21—13, 8—21, 18—21, 21—13.

Rackets

Prenn's service variation is decisive

By a Special Correspondent

John Prenn, the holder and first seed won the amateur rackets singles title for the second year running, beating his great rival Willie Boone in straight sets at the Queen's Club, West Kensington yesterday. These two players have dominated this tournament for the last four years and between them have appeared in the final seven times.

In this match Prenn's variation of service proved too much for his Old Etonian opponent. The normally consistent Boone was never allowed to gain the initiative and could not reproduce the form that overpowered Howard Angus in Saturday's semi-final round.

RESULTS: Semi-final round: W. R. Boone beat H. R. Angus, 15—12, 15—6, 15—9; J. A. Prenn beat R. Crawley, 15—8, 17—16, 15—8. Final: Prenn beat Boone, 15—6, 15—5, 15—10.

Racing

Pollardstown to be put on ice for Cheltenham

by Michael Phillips,
Racing Correspondent

Provided that the weather bucks its ideas up, Sandown Park should be well worth a visit on the first two days of next month. Pollardstown, Sea Pigeon, Rathconrath, Diamond Edge and Spartan Missile are just five of the big names who look like being on parade and for all of them it will be a crucial time as Cheltenham approaches. None more so than Pollardstown who many regard as a horse capable of winning this year's Champion Hurdle. The first half of this season has gone anything but according to plan as far as Pollardstown has been concerned with a bout of coughing, a heavy fall in his only race at Ascot and his next intended race a victim of the weather.

However his trainer Stan Mellor is far from dismayed. In fact he was in particularly good spirits on Saturday evening because Pollardstown had just gone really well in a spin over hurdles at Warwick after racing had finished there earlier in the afternoon. Watched by his owners, Mr and Mrs Bill Tulloch, Pollardstown showed absolutely no ill effects from that crashing fall at Ascot. Yesterday Mellor confirmed that they had decided to train Pollardstown especially for the Champion Hurdle and therefore what could have been a hard race in the *Schweppes Gold Trophy* at Newbury on February 9 had been ruled out.

Instead Pollardstown will reappear in the Oteley Hurdle at Sandown a week earlier and that is when he could come face to face with Sea Pigeon and Rathconrath for the first time if present plans are adhered to. Mellor intends making sure that Pollardstown is as fresh as he can possibly have him on Champion Hurdle day, not simply because of the race itself but because there are also a number of other valuable races that follow on in the spring.

It was, at Cheltenham last March that Badsworth Boy ran the best race of his hurdling career when he finished third to Pollardstown and Celtic Ryde in the Triumph Hurdle. Those who went to Warwick on Saturday primarily to see Badsworth Boy make a good start to his new life as a steeplechaser were to be disappointed, though. Tony Dickinson's five-year-old jumped the first fence in the back straight too well, pitched and crumpled on landing. It was a shame because he had been foot perfect earlier on and appeared to be going extremely well just before his downfall.

What is one person's misfortune is invariably another's lucky break, however, and in this instance it was Bill Smith and Fulke Walwyn who took advantage of the situation to score with Open Fire. Afterwards Walwyn told me that his Gold Cup hope, Diamond Edge, had come out of his first race of the season at Wincanton two days earlier really well and that he too was earmarked for a race at Sandown. Walwyn had been toying with the idea of running Diamond Edge again at Kempton Park on Saturday, but he has scrapped that plan because he wants his stable jockey to go to Haydock Park to ride Dramatist in the Embassy Premier Steeplechase final.

Spartan Missile, the leading hunter-chaser for the past two seasons, is due to make his seasonal reappearance in the Wilfred Johnstone Hunters Steeplechase at Sandown on February 1. He won the race last year but fell in it the year before. Spartan Missile is thought to be better now than at any time in his life by his owner and trainer, John Thorne, who intends entering him for both the Gold Cup and the Grand National this season.

King Weasel, another Gold Cup *candidate, could hardly have* made a more satisfactory comeback than he did at Newcastle on Saturday when he won the Pintail Steeplechase. For a horse who was reputed to need the race he started at remarkably short odds. Confidence in his ability to win in spite of certain misgivings was duly justified, though, and one was left marvelling, not for the first time, at the skill of his trainer, Peter Easterby. This was King Weasel's first race for more than a year and he has still never been beaten over fences. None of those races have been beyond two and a half miles, however, and it remains to be seen whether a horse by Gulf Pearl out of a sound track mare will last three and a quarter miles around Cheltenham.

Not for the first time John O'Neill looked a jockey of the highest class riding King Weasel but sadly for him the day ended on a painful note when he badly bruised a shoulder falling from Netherton in the Widgeon Novices Steeplechase. This was won well by Starlight Lad

STATE OF GOING (official): Chepstow, good to soft (inspection 7.30 am); Wolverhampton, good (steeplechase), good to soft (hurdles) (inspection 7.15 am). Tomorrow: Wetherby, soft.

Chepstow programme

1.30 DUCK HURDLE (Handicap : £755 : 2½m)

1		Spiritus Royal, Mrs J. Stratford, 6-12-7	J. O'Neill 8
2	00	Rigoletto, E. Evans, 5-12-4	R. Stronge 4
4	10100-0	Thingummy, L. Kennard, 10-11-11	J. Darlington 4
5	001-000	Successor (C), R. Turnell, 11-11-6	B. de Haan 8
7	004010	Camen, I. Dudgeon, 5-10-12	W. Newton 8
9	30-0424	Steel Flight (C), G. Balding, 7-10-11	M. Coyle 8
10	p-	Hemmings, H. Payne, 8-10-10	M. Barrett
11	04-2011	Remezzo, D. Elsworth, 6-10-10	D. Cox 8
14		Swallow Prince, G. Pike, 6-10-0	J. Davies 4
13	42d210	Gin 'N' Lime (D), C. Miller, 6-10-0	C. Kinane
15	0-22120	Farmer, R. Hawker, 5-10-0	E. Waite
17	3u0	Ginars, I. Wardle, 7-10-0	Miss M. Sherrell 4
18	p0-1	Carrie Ann (C-D), M. Pipe, 8-10-8	R. Millman 4
20	000-044	Strathclyde, L. Kennard, 6-10-8	G. Davies 4
21	020-400	Staraige (C-D), D. H. Jones, 11-10-8	W. Hiskett 4
22	0240-00	Never Tamper, J. Baker, 5-10-8	G. Williams 4
23	030-000	Tamalinden Tillis (C), D. Nicholson, 6-10-8	P. Carvill
24	p4214-0	Brownglen (D), J. Old, 5-10-8	C. McIlpatrick 4
25	10f-000	Border Gem, J. Baker, 7-10-8	Miss H. Gibbs 8
26	0p0431	Bert's Courage, J. Cann, 7-10-8	A. Haycox 8
27	0-00004	Croftamie, H. Payne, 12-10-8	S. Cargeeg 8
28	04-b1f1	Sue Lark (C-D), R. Keenor, 5-10-8	J. Sampson 8

6-4 Remezzo, 4-1 Steel Flight, 5-1 Gin N' Lime, 6-1 Farmer, 8-1 Carrie Ann, 10-1 Thingummy, Sue Lark, 16-1 others.

2.0 PARTRIDGE CHASE : (£1,326 : 2½m)

1	03-230p	Bachelor's Hall (C-D), P. Cundell, 10-11-12	M. O'Halloran
3	04	Bitter Ender, I. Balding, 7-11-8	
4	4222f1	Tsuru, L. Kennard, 9-11-8	M. Williams
5	2p-u02p	*Choral Festival, M. Low, 9-11-5	P. Warner
7	0-00004	Liscen Hore, G. Clay, 9-11-5	B. Smart
8	4	Brown Loaf, Mrs R. Lomax, 7-11-2	
9	022444	Caper's Lad, N. Mitchell, 8-11-2	Mr N. Mitchell 4
10	0-00p0	Corraggio, J. Baker, 10-11-2	J. Williams
11	00-p44p	Elite Lady, M. Oliver, 8-11-2	P. Hobbs
13	fp	Irish Express, H. Payne, 9-11-2	M. Barrett 7
14	uf-03f	Sally Potheen, F. Sheppard, 10-11-2	Mr N. Oliver 7
15	00	Spartavon, F. Yardley, 7-11-2	N. Tinkler
16	p	The Bosun's Chair, R. Handel, 7-11-2	K. Bosley 4

13-8 Tsuru, 11-4 Bitter Ender, 5-1 Bachelor's Hall, 8-1 Brown Loaf, Caper's Lad, 16-1 others.

2.30 PHESANT CHASE (Handicap : £1,296 : 2m)

1	0121-24	Charlie O'Malley (D), T. Forster, 7-12-0	Mr T. Thomson-Jones
2	443r01	Clear Deal, Miss S. Morris, 9-11-12	S. May
3	23210	Solar Lad (C-D), G. H. Price, 10-11-12	Mr C. Price
4	2-	Gillian Rosemary, T. J. Price, 7-10-11	C. Jones
5	p2-3042	Ballybutler, V. Bishop, 8-10-2	S. Morshead
6	0100-	Shocker, R. Stark, 8-10-2	M. Williams

9-4 Clear Deal, 5-2 Solar Lad, 5-1 Charlie O'Malley, 6-1 Ballybutler, 10-1 Gillian Rosemary, 20-1 Shocker.

3.0 RABBIT HURDLE (Div I : novices : £867 : 2m)

1	2121	Jugador (D), D. Kent, 7-11-10	P. Carvill 4
2	0421	Aingers Green (D), D. Nicholson, 6-11-7	G. Williams 7
3	p-	Astol Lad, L. Barratt, 7-11-0	R. Rowe
4	030	Bold Bess, J. Gifford, 6-11-0	Miss L. Vincent
5		Busiris, L. Kennard, 6-11-0	C. Price 4
7	00	Flying Time, G. H. Price, 6-11-0	M. Ayliffe 7
8		Fox Tan, N. Ayliffe, 7-11-0	B. Forsey
10	0	Hisomley, B. Forsey, 6-11-0	S. May
11	0	Key Biscayne, J. Thorne, 6-11-0	R. Hyett
12	0-	Penny Rocket, R. Brown, 6-11-0	J. Guest
13	002	Record Willie, F. Winter, 6-11-0	C. Candy
16		Tom Scaley, J. Old, 7-11-0	Mr E. Woods 4
19	f0	Celtic Rambler, F. Rimell, 5-10-10	R. Mangan
21		Coldron Mill, J. Haine, 5-10-10	W. Smith
25	303	Glen Berg, F. Walwyn, 5-10-10	S. Morshead
27	63330	Greenpeace, Mrs A. Finch, 5-10-10	A. Wathen 7
29	00	Leonstar, D. Wintle, 5-10-10	Mr P. Webber 7
31	00	Ma Famille, J. Webber, 5-10-10	S. Shilston 4
32	u	Raging Torrent, F. Walwyn, 5-10-10	G. Enright
35	p	Tarzan, J. Gifford, 5-10-10	C. Jones
40	p	Whitley Fiesta, D. Carey, 5-10-10	Mr M. Wilkinson 7
46	0	Harrydur, P. Dufosee, 4-10-0	G. Jones
47	0	Kit Castle, E. Evans, 4-10-0	P. Barry 4
48	00	Pit Your Wits, D. H. Jones, 4-10-0	P. Warner
50		Stone Mist, G. Williams, 4-10-0	

5-2 Glen Berg, 3-1 Aingers Green, 5-1 Record Willie, 8-1 Tarzan, Key Biscayne, 12-1 Bold Bess, 16-1 Greenpeace, 20-1 others.

3.30 GROUSE CHASE (Handicap : £1,406 : 3m)

2	10-3240	Double Negative (C-D), F. Rimell, 10-11-10	Mr E. Woods 3
3	4214-0p	Redundant Punter (D), T. Forster, 10-11-9	D. Jackson 7
4	p0f	Mannyboy (D), J. Gifford, 10-11-3	R. Rowe
8	210003	Hutton Lad, L. Kennard, 9-11-1	M. Williams
9	34430-0	Easy Pickens, M. Stephens, 6-10-1	C. Gray 4

15-8 Double Negative, 5-2 Hutton Lad, 4-1 Mannyboy, 6-1 Redundant Punter, 10-1 Easy Pickens.

4.0 RABBIT HURDLE (Div II : novices : £886 : 2m)

1		Extol, R. J. Smith, 8-11-0	C. Jones
4	0	Haystack, D. Kent, 7-11-0	P. Haynes
7	00	Mid Day Gun, J. Webber, 6-11-0	Mr P. Webber 7
9	00	P.C. Plod, W. Jenks, 6-11-0	R. F. Davies
10	0	Randy Scott, W. Fisher, 7-11-0	J. Pearce
13	0020	Rowdan Rascal, Mrs E. Kennard, 6-11-0	P. Warner
15	0-	Brians Venture, F. Rimell, 5-10-10	P. Scudamore
18		Culhatt, W. Sheedy, 5-10-10	P. Carvill 4
19	4n0	Fiery Sol, H. Payne, 5-10-10	M. Barrett 7
21	00	Goldys Toy, J. Bradley, 5-10-10	G. Davies 7
22		Jason-Johns Choice, J. Bradley, 5-10-10	M. Williams
23		Je Colombe, W. Jenks, 5-10-10	S. Parkin
24	0	Mr Jerry, M. Pipe, 5-10-10	R. Atkins
26		Mr Oliphant, F. Walwyn, 5-10-10	W. Smith
27	00	Rockabalius, A. Williams, 5-10-10	S. May
32	00	Statist, T. Hallett, 5-10-10	B. Wright 7
33	30-	Stormy Dell, J. Thorne, 5-10-10	P. Hobbs
36	0	Top Traveller, B. Weston, 5-10-10	J. King
38		Triple Sweet, I. Maddocks, 5-10-10	C. Jones
40		Spark Off, J. Baker, 4-10-7	J. Williams
42	01	Bold Front, L. Kennard, 4-10-0	Miss L. Vincent 4
43	3	Cottage Rhythm, C. Knipe, 4-10-0	Mr E. Woods 3
46		June Rose, Mrs N. Kennedy, 4-10-0	S. Shilston 4
47	p0	Royal Connection, J. Bradley, 4-10-0	J. Darlington 7
50	40	Vitrek, F. Winter, 4-10-0	J. Darlington 7

7-4 Brians Venture, 7-2 Spark Off, 6-1 Haystack, 7-1 Mr Oliphant, 8-1 Bold Front, 12-1 Randy Scott, 14-1 Vitrek, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Remezzo. 2.0 Bitter Ender. 2.30 Solar Lad. 3.0 Glen Berg. 3.30 Mannyboy. 4.0 Mr Jerry.

Wolverhampton programme

1.15 BILL SLATER STEEPLECHASE (5-y-o novices : £860 : 2m)

2	0ff-031	Prince Motacilla (D), Mrs J. Pitman, 11-4	C. Brown
4	f00341-	Bew Bulls, C. Drew, 10-10	J. Barlow
5	00000f	Cool Count, D. Nicholson, 10-10	J. Suthern
6	p000-0	Fornshaw, Miss S. Sykes, 10-10	R. Dickin
8	20-0042	Galileo, R. Armytage, 10-10	H. Davies
13	1000-33	Quarto, J. Webber, 10-10	A. Webber
15	3-03000	Speed of Light (D), G. Balding, 10-10	R. Linley
16	0	Swanly, D. McCain, 10-10	R. Barry
17	0-03r00	Wareath, F. Rimell, 10-10	T. Heath 7

5-2 Galileo, 100-30 Prince Motacilla, 5-1 Quarto, 13-2 Cool Count, 8-1 Speed of Light, 10-1 Swanly, 12-1 Wareath, 16-1 others.

1.45 JOHNNY HANCOCKS CHASE (7-y-o novices : £927 : 3¼m)

302	21-41ff	Kirkstone Pass, D. Gandolfo, 11-5	P. Barton
305	u0-2313	Royal Gaye, F. Rimell, 11-5	P. Scudamore
306	0000-	Coral King, D. Gandolfo, 10-10	R. Davies
307	0-03000	Drop O'Paddy, Miss A. King, 10-10	A. Webb
310		Liscarroll, C. Drew, 10-10	J. Barlow
312	00-	More Culture, G. Balding, 10-10	R. Linley
316	1430-00	Spice, S. Mellor, 10-10	A. Carroll
317	00pp00	The Hummel, M. Chapman, 10-10	J. Kerry 4
319	03-0030	Yalu, K. Bailey, 10-10	A. Webber

1-3 Royal Gaye, 5-1 Kirkstone Pass, 8-1 Spice, 10-1 Yalu, 20-1 others.

2.15 RON FLOWERS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,103 : 2½m)

302	1uu30-p	Jack Anthony, P. Kearney, 7-11-7	S. Parkyn
303	p02113	Prince of Normandy (CD), R. Gibbins, 8-11-7	P. Scudamore
304	2-02412	Charbonnier, P. Bailey, 9-11-3	B. R. Davies
306	2p-u02p	*Choral Festival, M. Low, 9-11-1	—
307	41f004	Bear's Paw (CD), G. Barlow, 9-11-0	C. Tinkler
309	0u-0b00	Merry Legs (C), H. Hanmer, 8-10-6	Mr E. Hanmer 7
310	0-3033f	Gay Kempley (D), R. E. Peacock, 13-10-4	S. O'Neill 4
311	443444	Doctor Win, F. Dever, 8-10-4	Mr A. Fowler 7
312	3-00400	Jaso River, S. Mellor, 11-10-2	A. Carroll
313	220-002	Benghazi Express, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-10-0	C. Brown
314	04	Prehistoric, A. Percival, 13-10-0	—
315	0141-00	Equity, J. Laurie, 11-10-0	—

9-4 Charbonnier, 3-1 Prince of Normandy, 9-2 Benghazi Express, 5-1 Bears Paw, 7-1 Jaso River, 10-1 Gay Kempley, 12-1 Doctor Win, 16-1 others.

2.45 STOURBRIDGE HURDLE (4-y-o : £2,583 : 2m)

401	132	Palace Dan (D), F. Rimell, 11-4	P. Scudamore
402	132	Anointed (D), G. Richards, 11-0	R. Barry
403	221	Malicious Red (D), J. Leigh, 11-0	C. Tinkler
404	03	All of You, W. Clay, 10-10	N. Clay
406	04	Coolnalira, M. Tate, 10-10	C. Smith
407	C2	Ekbalco, R. Fisher, 10-10	
411	00	James Ward, J. Wilson, 10-10	Miss G. Rees
414	2u00	Nomadic Star, H. Ford, 10-10	J. Barlow
415	000	Paralus, S. Harris, 10-10	K. Whyte
417	4	Pulse Rate, M. H. Easterby, 10-10	A. Brown
418	0	Red Gem, T. Molony, 10-10	A. Webber
419	040	Senator Murphy, B. Cambidge, 10-10	Mr J. Cambidge
420		Smoke Screen, S. Mellor, 10-10	P. Blacker
421	03	Solidor, H. Hanmer, 10-10	Mr E. Hanmer
422	1	Thumps (D), M. H. Easterby, 10-10	

3-1 Pulse Rate, 7-2 Palace Dan, 5-1 Anointed, 7-1 Malicious Red, 8-1 Thumps, 10-1 Ekbalco, 16-1 Coolnalira, 20-1 others.

3.15 BILLY WRIGHT HURDLE (5-y-o handicap : £687 : 2½m)

506	401220	Benowen (C), R. Fisher, 10-12	A. Phillips 4
507	3-43022	Elsell, M. Eckley, 10-9	W. Morris 7
508	Cp1-00	Chambly, P. Bailey, 10-9	B. R. Davies
510	00211-0	Princely Fool (D), B. Palling, 10-9	C. Candy
511	0-30200	Free Drop, D. Oseman, 10-8	C. Smith
513	0-10103	Danzar Pasha, M. Chapman, 10-7	J. Kerry 4
515	04014-0	Brownglen (D), J. Old, 10-2	C. McIlfatrick 4
516	0-00030	William The First, A. W. Jones, 10-0	
518	00-03	Summerfield, R. Morris, 10-0	F. Morris 4
520	2-32205	Rabinski, C. Owen jun, 10-0	R. Barry
521	3-03104	June King, D. Gandolfo, 10-0	P. Barton
522	000130-	Lord Perryband, J. Old, 10-0	

7-2 June King, 4-1 Elsell, 9-2 Benowen, 5-1 Danzar Pasha, 6-1 Summerfield, 8-1 Chambly, 10-1 Princely Fool, 16-1 others.

3.45 JIMMY MULLEN HURDLE (Selling handicap : £601 : 2m)

603	400100	Tombola, R. Fisher, 6-11-4	R. Barry
606	0p-p000	Blonde Warrior, P. Allingham, 6-11-2	Mr S. Andrews 7
607	000-000	Telostar (D), M. Chapman, 6-11-1	J. Kerry 4
608	0-00	Lissanoor Bay, K. Stone, 6-11-0	C. Tinkler
609		Sir Cori, R. Juckes, 4-11-0	
610		Michele Jane, K. Bridgwater, 4-11-0	D. Lower 7
611	0-000	Punta Brava, M. Tate, 4-10-11	C. Smith
613	u0u004	Florinda, D. Wintle, 6-10-10	R. Hyett
616	040033	Dean's Guy (D), T. Taylor, 6-10-7	C. Purcell
618	0000-0	Romantic Reason, Mrs A. Finch, 5-10-6	S. Morshead
619	00100	Hardstone, R. Morris, 4-10-5	F. Morris 4
620	2u0p-0f	Craigroy, W. Clay, 5-10-5	N. Clay
621	00p0	Lyric Girl, F. Bowles, 5-10-5	C. Brown
622	000-000	Robins Chance, J. Wilson, 5-10-5	C. McHarry 7
623	p0f-p22	Yukon Flash, A. Davison, 6-10-4	G. Gracey 4
626	0000-0	Chad's Heir, B. Cambidge, 6-10-1	Mr J. Cambidge 7
627	30-0000	My Anastasia, J. Perrett, 5-10-0	J. Rowe 4

4-1 Tombola, 9-2 Punta Brava, 5-1 Florindo, 6-1 Deans Guy, 8-1 Yukon Flash, 9-1 Hardstone, 10-1 Telostar, 12-1 Lyric Girl, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Galileo. 1.45 Royal Gaye. 2.15 Charbonnier. 2.45 Pulse Rate. 3.15 June King. 3.45 Tombola.

Newcastle results

1.0: 1, Clayside (4-6); 2, Meadsgrove (20-1); 3, Colwyz of Durham (20-1). 15 ran. NR: My Star Huscar.

1.30: 1, Tudor Folly (evens fav); 2, Alick (4-1); 3, Strawhill (12-1). 10 ran.

2.0: 1, The Vintner (20-1); 2, Narvik (5-2 fav); 3, Three to One (9-2). 8 ran. NR: Even Town.

2.30: 1, King Weasel (evens fav); 2, Bishops Pawn (9-2); 3, Cancello (9-2). 5 ran.

3.0: 1, Starlight Lad (100-30); 2, Black Market (7-1); 3, Inter State (6-1). 10 ran. Netherton 2-1 fav.

3.30: 1, Show Rose (2-1 fav); 2, Blackhawk Star (20-1); 3, Constitution Hill (5-1). 19 ran. NR: Broken Country.

Warwick

1.15: 1, Atalaho (4-1); 2, Kalkshanndi (20-1); 3, Incas Away (4-1). 22 ran. Prominetto 9-4 fav.

1.45: 1, Open Fire (10-1); 2, St Torbay (15-2); 3, Richmede (16-1). 18 ran. Badsworth Boy 4-7 fav.

2.15: 1, Another Duke (6-1); 2, Pennine Derek (10-1); 3, Saucy Dove (13-1). 15 ran. Mac Kelly 2-1 fav. NR: Coorolle.

2.45: 1, Vido (evens jt fav); 2, Great Park (evens jt fav); 3, Hill Fly (10-1). 5 ran. NR: Dikaro Lady, Clos Dance.

3.15: 1, Monkswell (5-1); 2, Doubly Royal (5-2 fav); 3, Milan Major (8-1). 16 ran.

3.45: 1, Pirate Son (7-2); 2, Demion (33-1); 3, Dinebat (9-1). 23 ran. Carronade 3-1 fav.

Times Profile

Heathrow Airport

Gateway to paradise or hell on earth?

Heathrow Airport, London, once again broke almost all its own records in 1979 in spite of Middle East crises, the soaring cost of fuel and fares and a levelling-off of tourism. There is no reason so far discernible to doubt that it will do so again in 1980, even though the British Airports Authority which runs it is now hedging its bet that it would reach maximum passenger capacity in September this year.

Some 28m passengers passed through last year, there were 267,000 aircraft transport movements and cargo worth £11,109m was handled. On September 2, 1979, the airport coped with 110,008 passengers in one day (the *lowest* daily throughput from August 30 to September 3 inclusive was 104,000), another record. Thus Heathrow retained without difficulty its place as the world's busiest international airport, the principal gateway to Britain by a large margin and far and away the leading port in the country in terms of value of cargo.

Although the Government recently decided to expand Stansted and a public inquiry into the plan for a second terminal at Gatwick is due to start soon, there is no foreseeable possibility that Heathrow will loose its overwhelmingly dominant role as Britain's principal link with the rest of the world. After all, the Government has also given its blessing to the construction of a fourth terminal there, which could be ready in 1984.

Like it or not, and most of the inhabitants of west London do not, the airport is an important national asset. It even makes a healthy profit—£34.9m in the last financial year. An airport is like a hospital in that very few spend a minute longer than necessary in either, while most associate both with discomfort and disorientation. The impersonal approach of the staff, the overused facilities, the indifferent food and the streams of strangers under stress add to the analogy. Both belong in the category of necessary evils.

The grand scale and the complexity of Heathrow tend to stupefy. It employs 56,000 people, 35,000 of whom work for British Airways, making the airline by far the largest employer of labour on a single site in the kingdom. It occupies 2,819 acres, pumps more than 2m gallons of fuel into aircraft tanks every day and often handles 47 aircraft movements per hour.

Such a complicated and busy place is uniquely *vulnerable* to disruption as millions know to their cost. Labour disputes notwithstanding, most of the delays are not Heathrow's fault. A hitch in air traffic anywhere in the world for whatever reason, from weather to war, can throw Heathrow out of gear. Considering the sheer effort of orchestration required to get a single aircraft on or off the ground, it is remarkable that the place works relatively smoothly almost every day.

But on the bad days the knock-on effect of disruptions beyond the control of the British Airports Authority is truly awful to behold. The airport takes on the aspect of a vast refugee camp. Irritability and tension spill over into bad temper or worse, the terminals can hardly cope, traffic builds up all over west London and frustration knows no bounds.

Haggard mothers and whey-faced children who appear not to have slept for days and to have no plans for doing so for some weeks get on each other's nerves and everybody else's. Businessmen climb over each other to cancel appointments in America or Zaire by telephone against a background of general pandemonium. Holidaymakers nurse their expensive tickets and curse the day they first saw the brochure.

None of the setbacks caused by disruption of air traffic can normally be described as tragic (unless of course there has been a crash somewhere); but the minor unhappiness of the individual multiplied by tens of thousands adds up to a formidable sum of human misery in a very confined space, and Heathrow gets rather more than its fair share. The worst combination of all is to be in the long-haul Terminal III on a summer weekend morning when schedules are disrupted. This may be the closest many people will ever come to hell on earth; but many have seen it and lived.

Contrary to popular belief, only a third of passengers using Heathrow are flying on business. Two travellers out of three go there for private reasons—foreign tourists, British holidaymakers, people visiting relatives and the like. Thus most people at Heathrow tend to be in a state of abnormal tension, however slight, and therefore on a shorter fuse than usual. And three in every five are foreign, which sharpens the general sense of displacement.

Heathrow is not so much a community of nomadic insomniacs, a city with no bedrooms, as a double quadrilateral, one functional, the other geographical.

It is four airports in one: Terminal I (mainly British Airways short-haul), Terminal II (European short and medium-haul), Terminal III (long-haul) and the huge Cargo Terminal on the south side.

It is also physically divided into four main areas which have little enough to do with each other. The central area consists of the three passenger terminals and administrative buildings like the Queen's Building, as well as the new bus and Underground stations and five car parks. To the east lies the great British Airways maintenance complex, to the south the Cargo Terminal and to the north, on the far side of the A4 trunk road, a large collection of miscellaneous buildings, including the police station and the Custom House, a field full of taxis, an hotel, airline catering buildings and long-term car parks.

Cynics long since renamed the airport "Thiefrow" and thefts are (meaninglessly) estimated to total at least £5m a year. "You'd be amazed what can fall off the back of a Jumbo", said an airport worker I met in a Hounslow pub. Pilfering is rife; major robberies are rare but usually sensational; international gangs of pickpockets and professional thieves are known to fly in from abroad, loot the terminals of unattended baggage and lift the wallets, cameras and coats of distracted or distraught passengers to fly home again the same evening. The capture of the "South American gang" over a year ago led to a sharp, if no doubt temporary, fall in this kind of crime and gave the police a temporary respite.

Policing Heathrow is a curious task. It takes about 300 officers to do it, plus 50 traffic wardens and even 25 special constables. Armed officers are always among those on duty, and there is a hot line to the Army in case of a terrorist onslaught. But there is no residential population, which means police do not have to deal with domestic disputes, burglaries (there are no houses to burgle), vandalism, football matches and murder which are their lot in a normal urban division.

On the other hand, the unparalleled opportunities and temptations for thieves are a large and special problem. Heathrow may seem an impersonal place, a soulless as well as a sleepless town, but the police have successfully operated the "home-beat" system at the airport for four years now. The Cargo and each of the three passenger terminals has its own "village" constable whose job it is to know and be known to the staff.

In keeping with its role as gateway number one, about half the country's immigration officers work at the airport, *some 600 in all. The pressure on them* is such that they must rely heavily on training and instinct.

People use the oddest ruses to get into Britain, which remains an irresistible magnet, a vision of paradise on earth, to a surprisingly large number of foreigners everywhere. A Turk claimed entry because he had a British wife. Unfortunately, he proved unable to recall her name. The lady in question turned out to be the victim of a bigamous marriage of convenience. A Portuguese claimed political asylum. The immigration service established that he had indeed been harassed by the police, but only because of continually causing obstruction with his mobile greengrocer's stall. A Bangladeshi who claimed the right to reside in Britain drew the attention of an immigration officer because he was walking strangely. It was eventually discovered that this was the very first time he had ever worn shoes.

Countries tend to get the immigration service they deserve. The fact that successive British governments have never quite brought themselves to calling a spade a spade has left the service with the task of interpreting ever more convoluted laws and brought it much opprobrium. Nevertheless it seems decidedly odd that private security guards are left in charge of the detention centre at the airport itself for suspected illegal immigrants; and that the back-up facility at Harmondsworth is the only place in the United Kingdom where a person can be detained without charge or trial for an unlimited period while still sane.

The last hurdle for the incoming passenger is Customs. There are more than 250 customs officers at Heathrow (like the immigration service, they can claim an enormous increase in productivity because their numbers have remained virtually unchanged as arrivals have leapt), supervised by 34 senior officers.

Heathrow's customs officers are among the world's leading experts in the detection of drugs, the most serious problem for the service. A woman official noticed that an apparently pregnant passenger was walking wrongly for someone in her condition. Instead of leaning backwards as she walked, she inclined forwards. "What have you got there?" the officer asked. "Seven kilos" (of cannabis) was the reply. Heathrow customs officials are regularly consulted by American and other foreign authorities and their lives have been repeatedly threatened by international drug traffickers.

The Customs and Excise have their own Queen's Warehouse on the north side where contraband alcohol is poured away down "the Queen's Sewer" and impounded tobacco is incinerated in "the Queen's Pipe" at regular intervals.

Heathrow has all the facilities the traveller would expect to find in a place of its size, including shops, banks, bars and restaurants, a medical centre, post offices, a nursery, VIP suites and a quarantine facility which handles a third of a million animals a year.

Less well known is the fact that it also has a chapel, St George's, below ground opposite number two car park.

Two rivers pass through airport land and 21 bird-scarers are fully employed to frighten off the natural winged creatures which can bring down the man-made variety if sucked into jet engines.

Most surprising of all in some respects is to find that Heathrow has its own flourishing social welfare service for the sick, the confused, the lost and the destitute. "Wel-Care" has been at work for more than seven years and is organized and administered by the Board of Social Responsibility of the Synod of the Church of England under the Diocese of London. It is financed entirely voluntarily, with no connexion with the state. It is unique in Britain and, at least in scope, in the world.

It handled 2,300 cases in the last *financial* year, and business is up a good 25 per cent in the current one so far. It helps passengers (and airport staff to a large degree) with *financial* problems, depressions, marital problems, addictions, housing difficulties, mental or physical illnesses and travel problems.

Its main role is to act as a doorway to all the public and private social and charitable services in Britain, and its existence and dedication, of which few are aware even now, is one of the most heartening discoveries to be made at Heathrow.

At the other end of the scale is the airport's taxi service. Over the years this has probably poisoned more foreign minds against Britain than any other first impression to which they are likely to be exposed. Things are by no means as bad as they used to be but they are still far worse than they ought to be.

Despite constant police swoops, touts still seek victims for unlicensed, uninsured operators whose sole motive is swindle. But the conduct of licensed drivers of the black London taxicab frequently shocks foreigners too, especially if their English is not good enough to cope with fundamental Anglo-Saxon. Perhaps blank incomprehension is the best way to deal with a snarling, prognathous lout who volubly resents the fact that some arrivals have destinations west of central London. The anomaly is that the drivers keep coming back for more work at Heathrow.

All in all, if Heathrow did not exist, it would have been necessary decades ago to invent it. Those who suffer from the noise and traffic congestion it causes can do nothing about Britain's geographical position or the fact that it has a hugely overblown, eccentrically sited capital which draws millions of visitors and earns billions in foreign currency.

Victims of the Heathrow blight will feel sorry (though not very) for residents of the Stansted area. The only advice they could give to the members-in-waiting of the society of London aviation victims and allied sufferers is to lie back and think of England.

Dan van der Vat

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PA Sec age 20+ required by leading W1 Travel Co. Varied interesting position offering excellent perks—60% travel discount +. Suit sec. wishing to use initiative. For more details ring Rosemary Fox, 439 8011

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WANT TO USE YOUR GERMAN ?

You will, as secretary to the marketing division of this large world wide paint manufacturer. Totally demanding and varied position calling for your initiative, organizational flair and flexibility. Excellent salary and company perks. Ring me now. Eve Carter, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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Assist young "go-getter" executive in the leisure industry. Liaise with all the U.K. operations and hold the fort in the boss's absence. Enjoy excellent perks and your own office in this international Co. If you have sec. skills call Tim Eldridge, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

OXFORD CIRCUS SECRETARY/P.A.

for small international company to generally run the office. Shorthand and languages helpful. Start immediately. Salary negotiable. Telephone today 01-493 3356.

SEC./P.A.—Senior post, marketing Dir of Int. bank, £5,000 neg. +3 per cent mortgage and other excel. perks. Ring Charlotte, 434 1004, Fitzroy Rec. Cons.

LEGAL secretary. Long established prestigious firm of solicitors wish to appoint a young secretary with some previous legal experience. This position is working for their senior litigation partner and offers a commencing salary of £5,000 plus bonus. Phone: 637 9922, Prime Legal Appts.

SECRETARY, £5,500, for Knightsbridge international trading co. Excellent conditions and offices. Age 20 plus. Tel: Irlone Connaughton 437 5551. Fitzroy Staff Bureau.

GERMANY. German/English P.A. 23+, £8,000.—Language Staff Agy., 629 3585.

SOMEONE 25-ish enjoying involvement in general office management needed by small Mayfair Co. Must cope some figures including P.C., V.A.T., telex, shorthand, typing, etc. Around £5,000 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Managing Director, sales office, Int. co., seeks super PA/Sec., 23+, good formal skills, strong capacity for organization and responsibility. Own super office. £5,500 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

FRANCE. French speaking Secretary required for Wine Broker in Bordeaux. Must be fluent in French —written and spoken. Knowledge of French wines and shipping procedures very useful. Good salary. Accommodation available. Tel. 01-385 0996.

BOOKS AND PUBLISHERS ! Publishing Manager in Editorial Dept. of plushy W1 Publishers needs an organizing PA/Sec, 22-ish (2nd jobber) with good formal skills actively helpful with all aspects and to do some research). £4,000 p.a. (twice yearly bonus). Excellent fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIAL

Sotheby's

We are looking for an experienced Secretary with a good knowledge of German.

Also a Junior Secretary with a knowledge of French.

Good skills essential. Salaries negotiable.

Please telephone or write to: Mrs. Alison Gillies, Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Telephone (01) 493 8080

CHELSEA ESTATE AGENTS

Require young and enthusiastic Secretary/Assistant for their busy furnished letting dept. Accurate typing, s.h. and a good head for figures essential. Salary negotiable.

01-351 2283 (Jenny)

SECRETARY/P.A.

FOR PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY

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Salary range: £4,500-£5,000.

Ring 437 0238

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This is an important and interesting post and you should have either previous committee work experience or an interest in being trained. If you are aged 25-45, able to work on your own initiative and take responsibility, and have good typing with a knowledge of shorthand, we should like to hear from you. Duties include attendance at meetings and personal contact with blind and sighted committee members.

Commencing salary, according to qualifications and experience, within salary range £4,311-£4,719 p.a., with good prospects, plus free lunch in staff restaurant. Excellent RNIB pension scheme with transferability. Hours, 9.00-5.15.

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AMERICAN BANK
£5,000-£6,000

Our client an internationally operating Merchant Bank, seeks 2 personable and intelligent Secretaries/P.A.'s with impeccable s/h/typing for a Vice Chairman and V.P. Operations. They also require a further senior secretary for their marketing area. These posts need a self-confident approach, when dealing with top-level management and customer relations. Profit sharing + 3% mortgages.

Tel: Brenda Terry 242 5841
JOHN CHIVERTON ASSOCIATES (Consultants)

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Join an international West End company and assist the Head of Projects to arrange meetings and seminars. Liaise with VIPs and really get involved in various projects. Enjoy flexi-time and a happy atmosphere. With your sec. skills and excellent phone manner call Alison Dyer on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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ENTREPRENEUR 1980

Never tried before—a brand new position assisting the new ideas man of our international trading company. A joint venture starting up everything from scratch. Luxury offices, plenty of international scope. Average sec. skills are needed but more important are initiative, energy, a flair with people and ideas. So give me a ring and tell me about yourself. Belinda Ellender, on 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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Participate in gathering information from government departments, libraries and companies. Be a key member of this planning team for an expanding commercial Company. Your baseload of secretarial work decreases as your research proficiency increases. Ring Gay Shenow now on 222-0671 DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

P.A. to Managing Director of Dynamic Firm of International Advisors in Mayfair. Good shorthand and typing. Fluent French, experience in similar position necessary. Salary £5,000 plus bonus.—Call Lindsay Rowlandson, 01-493 3653.

SENIOR SEC./P.A.—Career post with Int. Telecommunications Co. for well-educated person, free to travel to Europe. Languages useful. £5,000 min. Ring Charlotte, 434 1004, Fitzroy Rec. Cons.

WEST END estate agents urgently require a Management Accountant for their Property Management Department. Varied work including control of ledgers, Service charges, Correspondence and liaison with clients. Salary negotiable plus bonuses and LVs. Please ring Mrs Allard 01-629 4261.

BEAUTIFULLY SITED Mayfair offices of International Group of Cos. seeks PA/Sec., 25-ish (2nd jobber), to join head of legal dept. Must have good accurate formal skills and be prepared to learn word processor. Super atmosphere, variety and benefits. To £5,250 p.a., 4 weeks' hols., free lunch, staff discount. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010

MERCHANT BANKERS with super modern W1 premises need Audio Sec. 18-22 (2nd job) to work with deputy manager. Confident, well presented, good formal skills. Opportunity for advancement. To £4,500 p.a., 4 weeks hols, LVs, house loan, etc. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

INTERNATIONAL SW1 organisation seeks superb PA/Sec. 20-30s, well educated, director level experience, savoir faire and good organising ability. Accurate shorthand and good typing necessary 4 weeks hols, fringe benefits. To £6,000 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010

BUILD A BUSINESS ! Well established firm of solicitors setting up additional office off Bond St need first class PA/Sec., 22-25-ish, looking for a challenge and an outlet for creative energy. Good formal skills, previous legal experience not necessary. Chance for advancement. To £5,500 p.a., 4 weeks hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIAL

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c. £5,300—MAYFAIR

PA to young and dynamic General Manager of a cosmetic company. You need to have English as your mother tongue be smartly dressed and have worked as a senior secretary. Age 23+.

Ring 437 1126

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VICE-PRESIDENT'S P.A./SEC.
£5,000

Luxury unsurpassed. This established American banking group spanning the world with activity has the very latest in everything. An experienced P.A./Sec. for the newly arrived Vice-President is now the main priority. The chief requirements are really to be a first-class organiser and to feel at home with V.I.P. clients. Excellent perks and fringe benefits.

Please call 405 8824.
Prime Personnel Consultants.

£6,000 CANNON ST CITY CONSULTANTS

As P.A. to two specialists who assist entrepreneurs wishing to start up new ventures, you will become totally involved in all aspects of their work. If you like the pace of a successful organization, enjoy using your initiative, taking responsibility and thrive on hard work, this position will appeal to you. Good shorthand and typing skills are essential. Age 25-35. Phone 628 4835, Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

DEMONSTRATE YOUR INITIATIVE

Share workload in friendly office. Be trained as demonstrator, accept responsibility. Use your sec. skills to compliment your other duties. Pension scheme, life insurance, BUPA, plus good salary and prospects. This excellent opportunity to develop your future awaits you. Call John Hazell on 404 0355. Office Overload Career Centre (Agy).

LIVERPOOL ST. £5,300+

Excellent opportunity for a mature Secretary/PA to assist Vice-President of expanding City Trust co. Benefits include mortgage assistance & BUPA scheme. Mrs Hayes, Acme Appointments (Agy), 168 Bishopsgate (opp Liv St Stn).

01-247 9701

ORGANIZED SECRETARY

With your organizational flair and efficiency you will become a VIP within this prestigious trade association. Organize and attend their many meetings both at home and abroad and become involved in the technical aspects of the business. Excellent salary and company perks. Ring me, Barbara Spencer on 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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A great chance for fast promotion in the exciting world of Fleet St. for a lively, young secretary. Varied day, dynamic atmosphere, friendly colleagues. Generous hols. and negotiable salary should have you calling Pamela Hills on 248 3233 TODAY with your rusty shorthand and accurate typing. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

£6,500 P.A.
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

of a large international company seek an experienced secretary with shorthand and typing to work for the director of the P.R. dept. Experience essential. Age 35+.

For more details ring Rita on 439 9241.
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THE TIMES

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No shorthand. Small, friendly estate agents looking for organized and confident secretary to run office. Extremely varied and involved work including some negotiating. Salary £4,000+.

Tel : 235 2187

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Start the year afresh with the friendly director at UK office of this company trading in toys, leathers and fancy goods importing from the Far East, South America and Iron Curtain countries. The parent company in Hongkong handle shipping and property. Share bright, modern offices with the MD's secretary and do the odd tape. A pleasant, easy-going atmosphere awaits your secretarial skills. Ring Eve Carter now, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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Required for small office in W.1. New I.B.M., informal, must be non-smoker. Part-time a possibility. Salary negotiable.

Ring Andrew Blenkinsop, 01-637 3103/4

PART-TIME VACANCIES

MISS CARYL BRAHMS requires part-time p/a. Excellent typing novel scripts. 3 Cambridge Gate, NW1. 01-935 6439.

ESTABLISHED Flatsharing agency are looking for well educated part-time interviewer, Monday and Fridays, age 25 plus. Salary neg. Tel. 493 5941.

TEMPTING TIMES

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We have permanent and temporary vacancies for competent telephonists (all boards) and first class receptionists available now. Please telephone Merrie Berg or Henrietta Howard.

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Commercial property

Liverpool stock exchange £6m scheme

New buildings which replace old ones on prominent urban sites are always interesting. Construction has just started in Liverpool on offices on the site of the old Liverpool stock exchange at the corner of Dale Street and Exchange Street East.

The scheme is being carried out by Ulster Properties, of Belfast, with Artagen Properties, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Life Assurance.

Edmund Kirby and Sons, of Liverpool, designed it and when completed, in December, 1981, the building will have 78,500 sq ft of offices, seven shops with frontages to Dale Street and Exchange Street East, storage and parking space for 37 cars.

The scheme is costing about £6 milion and will be called Imperial Buildings. The building will consist of six floors over most of the site, rising to 10 storeys in some parts, with a central servicing courtyard clad in russet brick with bronze coloured panels on the upper floors.

A shopping arcade below the building will connect Exchange Street East and Hackins Hey, to form part of a pedestrian route from Moorfields Station, on the Merseyrail underground system, to the main office areas. The old building was demolished in 1976, after the exchange was moved.

In Newcastle upon Tyne Broadacre Developments, of York, has started work on the redevelopment of a site in Market Street.

When completed, in about 12 months' time, it will provide about 43,000 sq ft net of open-plan offices. Design is by Geoffrey Purves and Partners, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the building contract, worth about £1.3m, has gone to John Laing Construction, North-East Region.

In Southend, Haslemere Estates has completed its restoration of Princess Caroline House and 1-2 Royal Terrace, the former Royal Hotel. Marketing of the 16,200 sq ft of offices has begun through Healey and Baker with Hair and Sons, of Southend.

The former hotel became famous in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for the lavishness of its accommodation. In 1977 Haslemere was invited to take an interest in the property by the Southend Preservation Trust and the architects, Rolfe Judd Group Practice.

A deal was agreed with the Southend Borough Council; Haslemere took a lease of 125 years on the properties in return for a ground rent based on a percentage of the rack rents.

The council also agreed to guarantee a rental to Haslemere of £35,000 a year for the first five years for Haslemere's renovation of the properties. The accommodation on offer comprises two smaller units at 1 (1,560 sq ft) and 2 (2,150 sq ft) Royal Terrace; in Princess Caroline House there is 12,520 sq ft on four upper, ground and lower ground floors. Terms are 25-year leases with five-yearly reviews at rents of about £3.50 a sq ft.

In a recent office transaction Pentax (UK) has acquired the lease on Pritchard House, providing 9,000 sq ft of airconditioned offices, in Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middlesex. The 20-year lease was granted in 1974 with four-year reviews and the present rent is £60,000 a year. Pritchard Services, the previous owner, has moved to new premises in central London. Jones Lang Wooton and Henry Butcher and Company acted for the assignors and Pentax were advised by Russel Cash and Company.

Near Manchester, James Robertson and Son (PM) has acquired the former Royal Ordnance factory at Audenshaw for £380,000. The building occupies 130,000 sq ft on a freehold site of 9.16 acres. Property Services Agency acted for the Ministry of Defence.

Impression of Imperial Buildings, the new office and shop building under construction on the old stock exchange site in Liverpool.

English Steels, part of the British Steel Corporation, previously occupied the factory as the ministry's tenants Robertsons has bought the property to expand an adjoining site as part of rationalization of its United Kingdom interests.

Some production processes will be transferred to Manchester from the Bristol factory, the closure of which was announced recently. King and Co, of Manchester, acted for Robertsons and has been retained as project manager for renovation, expected to be completed by the end of July.

In another transaction, Pochin Developments, part of the Pochin Construction Group, acquired 10 acres at Middlewich, Cheshire, about two miles from junction 18 of the M6 and half a mile from Middlewich town centre. About 200,000 sq ft of industrial development is planned.

Work on the infra-structure of the estate is due to start soon and the first phase will be ready in the late summer, probably in units between 5,000 sq ft and 10,000 sq ft for lease or purchase. The agent is Wrather and Co, of Manchester.

In north east Birmingham, the Fort Industrial Park, immediately adjoining junction 5 of the M6, is being constructed by Bryant Samuel Investments, as the natural successor to Gravelly Industrial Park and Minworth Industrial Park. Units from 5,000 sq ft up to 45,000 sq ft are available for immediate occupation.

Construction of the second phase has already begun in the light of the strong demand for existing units. Rent is about £2 a sq ft through Phoenix Beard, and Edwards, Bigwood and Bewlay.

In the south, the former Slough Bowling Alley, known as Windsor Lanes, on the Slough Trading Estate, has been sold to Diploma to provide headquarters for its expanding micro-chip division. The premises occupy 31,600 sq ft and were marketed jointly by Drakefield Properties, the freeholders, and Charrington and Co.

The sale involved the simultaneous surrender of Charrington's lease and the buyer obtaining permission for a change of use to warehousing. Cyril Leonard and Co acted for Drakefield; Davis and Coffer acted for Charringtons. Diploma was advised by A C Frost and Co.

Gerald Ely

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Public and Educational Appointments also on page 21

GODOLPHIN SCHOOL, SALISBURY
The Governors seek to make an appointment to the
HEADSHIP
of the Godolphin School, Salisbury, which will become vacant on 1st September, 1980.
Godolphin School is an independent boarding and day school for Girls, founded in 1726.
Each applicant must be a graduate of a University of the United Kingdom, a qualified teacher, a communicant member of the Church of England and preferably between the ages of 35 and 45 years. Experience in a boarding school would be an advantage.
Salary—Burnham, Group 7.
A house is provided.
Particulars of the post are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governors, Godolphin School, Milford Hill, Salisbury SP1 2RA.
Closing date for applications—31st January, 1980.

University of Malaya
Applications are invited for the posts of
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
in the following Faculties:
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
Department of Anaesthesiology:
In the field of anaesthesiology.
Department of Psychological Medicine:
In the following fields: (a) Clinical Psychiatry; (b) Clinical Psychology.
Qualifications and Experience:
Candidates should have high academic qualifications and wide experience in teaching and research.
All clinical staff of the Faculty of Medicine are required to undertake patient-care and service functions in the University Hospital which is managed by a board of management.
Staff with appropriate post-graduate qualifications and working in a clinical department with patient-care responsibilities will be considered for the payment of specialist allowance by the University Hospital. This payment is subject to approval by the University Hospital Board of Management which when deciding will take into consideration qualifications and experience in the relevant speciality.
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
In the following fields: (a) Oral Surgery; (b) Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine.
Qualifications and Experience:
Candidates should have high academic qualifications and wide experience in teaching and research.
FACULTY OF LAW
In the field of International Law
Qualification and Experience:
Candidates for the appointment should possess the following: (i) Ph.D. in the required field with three years' experience as a Lecturer; or (ii) a Master's degree in the required field with five years' experience as a Lecturer.
Salary scale (approx. sig. equiv.): £7,079 x 336 — 7415 Review Point £7,696 x 336 — 8032 p.a.
Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
The closing date for the receipt of applications is 6 February, 1980.

University of Malaya
Applications are invited for the posts of
LECTURER
in the following Faculties:—FACULTY OF ECONOMICS & ADMINISTRATION: In the following fields:—(i) Analytical Economics; (ii) Rural Development; (iii) Statistics.
FACULTY OF SCIENCE—Department of Chemistry. In the following fields: (i) Organic Synthesis or Research Mechanism, (ii) Inorganic Chemistry.
Candidates are expected to be well versed with modern instrumental techniques.
FACULTY OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES—Department of Indian Studies. In the field of Modern Tamil Literature.
QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates for an appointment as Lecturer should possess:—(i) at least a Master's degree in the required field; or (ii) Ph.D. in the required field.
Salary Scale (approx. sig. equiv.): £5,603 x £168—£5,939 £4,107 x £148—£4,443 £4,780 x £280—£6,182 Review Point £6,462 x £336—£6,798 p.a.
The commencing salary of Lecturers with Ph.D. degree shall be £4,107 p.a.
Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
The closing date for the receipt of applications is 6 February, 1980.

University of Hongkong
LECTURESHIPS IN EDUCATION
Applications are invited from appropriately qualified and experienced graduates for Lectureships in the School of Education in the following fields: The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language; Educational Measurement and Evaluation; Educational Technology. It is hoped that two posts may be respectively associated with the supervision of remedial English courses and the teaching of computing science in Schools. Appointment to the Educational Technology post may be at the level of Senior Lecturer.
Annual salaries (superannuable) are—Lecturer HK$67,920 x 4,560-77,040 BAR $1,600 x 4,560-113,520; Senior Lecturer HK$105,530 x 4,560-125,780 x 4,560-141,780. £1=HK$10.40 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.
At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½% of salary, education allowances, long leave and medical benefits are provided.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Recruitment Section, Secretary's Office, University of Hongkong, Hongkong. The closing date for applications is 22 February 1980.

EDWARD HEATH JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
The College proposes, if a suitable candidate presents himself or herself, to elect an Edward Heath Junior Research Fellow for a period of 3 years as from 1 October, 1980. The Fellowship is open to men and women pursuing research in any branch of Political Economy, and the Fellow elected may, with his or her consent, be assigned some share in the tutorial work of the College (provided that the total teaching involved shall not exceed six hours per week). Candidates are normally required to be under the age of 30 on 1 January, in the year of election (i.e. 1980).
The stipend of a Junior Research Fellow is currently £3,735 per annum with superannuation, but this is now under review. In addition, the Fellow will be assigned rooms in Colleges free of charge, and be provided with free meals. If the Fellow is married, a housing allowance of £403 may be payable (in lieu of rooms).
Applications should reach the College Secretary, from whom further details may be obtained, not later than 14 February, 1980.

Queen Mary's High School for Girls
Walsall
HEADSHIP
Applications are invited for the headship of this Voluntary Aided School for girls, Walsall, West Midlands. The post becomes vacant on the 1st September 1980 on the retirement of the present Headmistress, Mrs B. E. Richardson, B.A. Further details and forms of application may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, (Mr B. G. W. Rogers, LLB) 15 Bridge Street, Walsall WS1 1DY, West Midlands to whom applications should be submitted not later than 8th February 1980.

Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
HIGH PRESSURE CRYSTALLISATION OF POLYMERS
Applications are invited for an SRC-supported postdoctoral RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP for work with Dr C. K. L. Davies on the above topic. Candidates should have background in polymer/materials science and preferably with experience in X-ray diffraction and electron microscopy techniques. The Fellow may be required to spend time in collaboration with Professor A. J. Pennings at Groningen University. Appointment for 3 years (commencing not later than 30 June) with initial salary in range (under review) £5,073-£5,650 p.a. (including London Allowance). Please apply with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of 2 referees to the Secretary (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
London, W.6.
DEPUTY BURSAR
The Governors invite applications for early appointment as Deputy Bursar from candidates with broad administrative experience and competence in organisation and staff management. The Deputy will assist, and, as required, deputise for the Bursar in her varied duties which include responsibility for financial matters, maintenance of the school property, grounds, catering, security and portering. The preferred age range is 25 to 50 years. Appropriate salary by arrangement. Applications to the Clerk to the Governors, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, London, EC2, enclosing curriculum vitae, and the names of two referees, by 6th February.

The University of Auckland
NEW ZEALAND
A CHAIR IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
CARRYING WITH IT THE HEADSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT
The vacancy arises because of the appointment of Professor R. F. Meyer to the position of Dean, School of Engineering. The Department of Mechanical Engineering has most of the traditional mechanical engineering activities but in addition has significant teaching and research activities relating to manufacturing engineering and has a teaching responsibility in the postgraduate diploma in Business and Industrial Administration. Applicants should be qualified in one of the fields of Mechanical Engineering, be experienced in University teaching and have a substantial record of research. At present professorial salaries are established within the range NZ$27,533-NZ$34,456 per annum having regard to the qualifications of the candidate concerned. Conditions of Appointment and Method of Application are available from the Assistant Registrar (Academic Appointments), University of Auckland, and from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Recruitment Section, Secretary's Office, University of Hongkong, Hongkong. The closing date for applications is 21st March, 1980.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
POSTDOCTORAL SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ELEMENTARY PARTICLE THEORY
Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1st October, 1980, for two years. The successful candidate will work with Professor E. J. Squires and Dr D. B. Fairlie on Gauge Theories of Elementary Particles. There is scope for working on a variety of different topics.
Initial salary in the range £4,353-£5,199, plus superannuation.
Applications (3 copies) naming 3 referees should be sent by 1st February, 1980, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

London University: The London School of Economics
LECTURESHIPS IN POPULATION STUDIES
Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1980 to 2 lectureships in Population Studies. Applicants are sought from those with special interests in one or more of the following fields of study: Demographic Analysis, Econometric Demography, Migration, the Third World, Transition Theory, Familial Structure; but this list is not intended to be exclusive.
Appointments will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £4,353 to £8,992 a year plus £740 a year London Allowance. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.
Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a foolscap s.a.e., from the Administrative Officer, Room H610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, to whom completed applications should be returned by 15 February 1980.

Nuffield College, Oxford OX1 1NF
GWILYM GIBBON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
Applications are invited from men and women, preferably with experience of one of the public services, wishing to undertake a year's research into, or study of, a problem in the field of government and administration. Further particulars from the Warden. Closing date Monday, 28 April, 1980.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Brasenose College. The College proposes if suitable candidates present themselves, to elect one Senior Germaine Scholar and two Germaine Scholars. The value of a Senior Germaine Scholarship is equal to that of the state maintenance grant for graduates, together with approved fees, except where the Scholar holds a state grant. In which case its value is £100 p.a. unless the Scholar receives a grant from an agency that requires him to surrender additional scholarship income, in which case the award will be without emolument. The value of a Germaine Scholarship is in every case £100 p.a. The Senior Germaine Scholarship is open to both men and women under the age of 27. In exceptional circumstances a candidate over 27 but under 35 can be considered. Candidates for this scholarship must be either graduates of or undergraduates in the final year of an Honours course at a British University or other British institution of equivalent standing and must, if not already registered for an advanced degree course at Oxford University, be prepared so to register. The conditions for the two Germaine Scholarships are the same except that no candidate can be considered who is either a graduate of or already registered at Oxford University. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Tutor for Graduates. Closing date for the receipt of completed applications is 9 February 1980.

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Applications, with the names of two referees, to: The Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey.

University of Hongkong
LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN PHILOSOPHY
Applications are invited for a new post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Philosophy which is expected to be established from 1 September, 1980. The successful applicant will be likely (i) to have good knowledge of English, and of the analytic tradition in philosophy, (ii) to have a good knowledge of Chinese and of Chinese philosophical traditions; (iii) to have original ideas about how the work of a department with a strong tradition of analytic philosophy could fruitfully be expanded, at the levels of research, of collaboration between colleagues, and of teaching, so as to incorporate work on Chinese philosophy.
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Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.
At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½% of salary, education allowance, long leave and medical benefits are provided.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Recruitment Section, Secretary's Office, University of Hongkong, Hongkong. The closing date for applications is 21st March, 1980.

London University: The London School of Economics
LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING
Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1980 to a lectureship in Accounting.
Candidates should possess a good degree in a relevant area and, or a professional accountancy qualification. The successful candidate will be given the opportunity to study for a master's degree if desired.
Appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £4,353-£8,992 a year, plus £740 a year London Allowance and superannuation benefits. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.
Applications should be received not later than 15 February 1980, by the Administrative Officer, Room H610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, from whom application forms are available on receipt of a foolscap stamped addressed envelope.

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The Secretariat of Agricultural Reclamation and Land Development.
URGENTLY REQUIRE COMPUTER
The Water and Soil Department, Secretariat of Agricultural Reclamation and Land Development, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, needs to purchase or lease a computer.
Installation to include range of equipment including a minimum of 32 users, fast and slow line printers, 3 high speed high density tape drivers and a tele type consol.
Full specifications:— obtained from the Information Department, The Libyan People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. 5 St. James Square, London, SW1.
Further enquiries from the Water and Soil Department, Secretariat of Agriculture and Land Development, P.O. Box No. 5332, Tripoli Telephone: Tripoli 41492. Telex 20398 MIYN LY.
Closing date:— Interested specialist companies should submit their offers before 20 January, 1980.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE OLD PROTESTANT CEMETERY NAPLES 1826-62
The Naples Municipality will take over the land of the above in early February, 1980.
Except when descendants have requested individual transfers (at their own expense, providing graves can be traced—estimated cost pounds sterling £—400) all mortal remains will be reinterred in a common grave at the new cemetery.
Requests regarding the above must be received by the British Consulate General, Via Francesco Crispi, 122, I-80122, Naples, EPPO 8, within thirty days of this notice.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
COMPONENT DATA BASE (CDB)
Manufacturers Data Base (MDB).
INVITATION TO TENDER FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND DELIVERY OF MARK 3 DOORSETS.
The Department invites applications from firms interested in securing a place on the CDB list of manufacturers of doorsets, in addition to those already selected by the tender action advertised in October, 1976.
This supplementary tender action will, as before, involve the preparation of a special product specification booklet to the Department's format, and (as a basic condition for inclusion in the list of approved firms) the printing and supplying of such a booklet in quantity to the Department at the manufacturer's expense, for distribution to local building authorities throughout the United Kingdom.
The range of doorsets called for comprises, medium duty, heavy duty, and fire resisting grades (each doorset comprising leaf or leaves and frame).
Offers of proprietary products are invited, or alternatively, offers to manufacture to DHSS accredited designs and specifications which will be supplied on request.
As before, no contractual relationship with the Department will result from this tender action. Contractual relationships can only be entered into at prospect level, and no guarantee can be given that any orders will be placed.
Written requests from interested firms for a set of tender documents should reach the address below not later than 1 February 1980.
CDB Office, Department of Health and Social Security, Room 614, Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London NW1 3DN.

TRANSFER BOOKS

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1. Bids are invited for supply of the following Construction Equipment (Mechanical) for the 500 MW Unit at Trombay Thermal Generating Station, Trombay, Bombay, India.
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Item 11 Electromagnetic (eddy current) testing apparatus.
Item 12 Acoustic ranges equipment.
Item 13 Heavy duty high speed power hacksaw and pipe cutting and bevelling machine.
Item 14 Laser system for aligning and levelling turbine-generator.
2. All the above equipment is required at Site within 30 weeks from the date of Letter of Intent.
3. As this project is being assisted with a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the import of equipment/services under these specifications will be covered by the IBRD loan, bidding is open only to manufacturers from member countries of IBRD and Switzerland or such manufacturer's authorized agents. Only bidders who have designed, manufactured and supplied similar equipment of the same or higher capacity as indicated above, in the past three (3) years and which are in successful operation for at least two (2) years, will be eligible to participate.
4. Bid documents will be available at the offices of Tata Consulting Engineers, Tata Limited and Tata Inc., at the addresses given below from January 28, 1980 on payment of a sum of Rs 750/- (Rupees Seven Hundred and Fifty only) or US$90 (US Dollars Ninety only) per set, by cross-demand draft or certified cheque drawn in favour of Tata Sons Ltd., a/c Tata Consulting Engineers, which is non-refundable. Bid documents will not be sent by post.
5. The last date for receipt of bids is March 31, 1980. Bids will be received only at the office of Tata Consulting Engineers, Bombay, India. Prices shall be quoted on a firm basis. Bid evaluation will take into consideration differential prices for deviations from specifications.
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THE ARTS

Start Right
Young Vic

Irving Wardle

If, as its five accompanying pages of documentation suggest, James Reid intended this piece as a premature elegy for Britain's comprehensive schools, it is the kind of lament that will bring nothing but comfort to grammar school die-hards.

Set in the mid-Sixties shortly before the creamers joined battle with the streamers, it tells of the friendship between two 11-year-old boys at a Kentish primary school where every day begins with a groaning hymn at the piano from the antiseptic Miss Austen, and continues with team arithmetic and the geographical exploits of Peter and Amanda in their exciting discovery of Peru, while the class are busily pelting each other with the equipment and planning mid-morning raids on the girls' lavatories.

"Friendship" is not quite the word for partners' classroom pact. It begins with the aggressively mediocre Alan beating up the intelligent and easily intimidated Stephen, who then purchases Alan's tolerance by following him around in assaulting the class idiot, thieving fruit, and scorching the neighbourhood cats with fireworks. The dreaded day of the Eleven-plus arrives: Stephen passes, and Alan is consigned to a secondary modern dump. And when they next meet, separated by their new uniforms with the walls of class visibly growing up around them, it is to go through the motions of a companionship that has already come to an end. This scene is presented as a sad comment on the system that has separated them; but from where I was sitting it seemed that Stephen had had a lucky escape.

Played by children, the piece might have a very different impact. Played as it is by Michael Attenborough's hulking adult cast, it projects the brutalities and callousness of childhood at the expense of any softer qualities. I am not asking for a performance that sentimentalizes children; only for one that acknowledges that they are unfinished creatures, and that their options are still open. Much the most interesting performance is Christopher Saul's as the class fool, whose mute misery and rage change to amiable self-confidence once on his woodland home-ground. But in their fixed roles of brainy hanger-on and terror of the back row, Kit Jackson and Joss Buckley excel in graceless sub-teenage physical mimicry. The age-change doublings, by Mr Saul and Mandy Cuthbert, are very impressive.

In a stern rejoinder to my survey of the theatrical Seventies (December 27), Ken Campbell asks me to point out that the audiences for his production of *A Hitch-hicker's Guide to the Galaxy* were mounted not on roller skates but on air-bearings supplied by Rolair UK. Any account of the past decade should certainly have spared a line for Britain's first floating auditorium.

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By E. L. Ranelagh
(Quartet Books, £10.95)**

"There is every reason to believe", wrote Professor H. A. R. Gibb half a century ago, "that the modern study of folk-literature will throw fuller light on the diffusion throughout Europe of both materials and technique derived immediately from the East". Enter Mr Ranelagh, of the University of Maryland, a well equipped and convincing light-thrower on precisely this subject. He has chosen seven traditional stories, or collections of stories, to illustrate his thesis that the popular literature of Europe derives as much from Arab as from Greek and Latin sources. The seven stories are Joseph and Potiphar's wife, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Alexander, Antar and Abla, the Disciplina Clericalis, the Arabian Nights, and the Arabian Astrologer. From each of these eastern originals he gives extensive extracts, and then matches them with western derivatives or parallels.

Good stories accumulate round great men just as bon mots attach themselves to plausible epigrammatarians (Dr Johnson, Winston Churchill). Alexander and Solomon, as befits their geographical provenance, are figures of multiple legend common to both east and west. Antar, the sixth century son of an Arabian father and a black slave mother, is as little known in the west as Arthur is in the east, though as continuously occupied in fears of arms on behalf of his beloved, Abla, as any western hero. And incidentally, the Romance of Antar demonstrates how the Christian-Muslim collision of the Crusades left its mark in the east as much as in the west, since he was later credited with having fathered Richard Coeur de Lion by a sister of the King of Rome and Godfrey de Bouillon by a Frankish princess.

To tell the truth, the exploits of Antar and Abla, which, because they will be unfamiliar to most of his readers, Mr Ranelagh understandably gives greater space to than any of the other seven, are a bit of a bore. Abla shows a capacity equal only to that of Olive Oil or Phyllis Benton for getting herself into trouble, and Antar the monotonous dexterity of Popeye or Bulldog Drummond at getting her out of it again. But all that really proves is that Antar is cut from the same cloth as western heroes such as Cuchulainn or Robin Hood.

The plots of English moralities, like the Taming of the Shrew, or comic songs, like Mr John Blunt ("Get up and bar the door") can be traced far back in time and far away in space. It is fascinating to see the national variations put on them through the centuries. The technique of folklore is no less enduring—thus the "frame story", familiar in the Arabian Nights and introduced into Europe via the Disciplina Clericalis in the twelfth century, has been, as Mr Ranelagh points out, carried through "all the way to Sherlock Holmes, Poirot, Jeeves, and radio and television soap operas".

Mr Ranelagh deserves thanks for being such an erudite and helpful guide to the complexities of international folklore. But how much of the reservoir of tradition is going to be relevant tomorrow? How many children in Britain or America have heard of, say, Potiphar's wife—or even of Joseph for that matter? The west no longer talks of Alexander or of Hercules, or of any of the other Nine Worthies who have been replaced by hobbits, muppets, and rabbits.

E. C. Hodgkin

A rather odd Merry Widow

BERLIN

The administrative director of the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, August Everding, much in demand all over the world to stage opera (and, in German-speaking Europe, plays as well), chose an odd work with which to make his Berlin operatic debut: Franz Lehár's evergreen operetta *The Merry Widow*. By opening night, the new production had turned into something odd indeed.

To begin with, the Deutsche Oper Berlin announced some time ago that for the title role it had engaged the Italian *chanteuse* who calls herself simply Milva. This lady has her local following, but her behaviour here several years ago raised certain questions of artistic integrity; engaged by the Berlin Festival for what it publicized as a Brecht-Weill recital, she blandly included three or four Brecht songs without bothering to identify their composer as Hanns Eisler.

For reasons of its own the Deutsche Oper, some time after its preliminary announcement, issued a rather tight-lipped bulletin that Milva would appear some time later in another work. The company had allotted the role of Count Danilo to René Kollo. Now it assigned the title role of Hanna Glawari to, surprisingly enough, Gwyneth Jones. Certainly no opera-lover could complain about two singers of such calibre, but it did seem odd to use for lightweight operetta two artists obviously more at home at Bayreuth singing Brünnhilde and Siegfried.

As conductor, the company engaged the young Austrian Gustav Kuhn, about whom during recent months one has heard great things, to make his debut in this house. Dangerously late in rehearsals, though, Caspar Richter took over and conducted the opening night—very creditably indeed, under the circumstances. The list of evil omens goes on. Shortly before the premiere, Mr Everding injured his leg so severely that the opening night took place without his joining his colleagues before the curtain. Well, as Freud said—to oversimplify it considerably—there are no accidents.

In spite of these blows against the production, it has managed to emerge, all things considered, with a number of points in its favour: the music, first and foremost, sung by a gifted and attractive cast, stylishly costumed against sumptuous *art nouveau* sets. For his decor, José Varona deserves a generous portion of credit. Perhaps not since Cecil Beaton's costume extravaganza for *My Fair Lady* has anything comparable come along.

Mr Everding's staging shows flashes of humour, which tends at times to turn into cuteness. The announcement of the arrival of the merry widow Glawari in Act I galvanizes no fewer than 35 white-tied male guests who then continue to hover round her like moths round a light-bulb. She wears only black, as befits a widow, but her weeds feature a great many black feathers and black sequins, in keeping with the work's title.

Whenever realism gets in Mr Everding's way, he simply kicks it to one side. For the "Vilja" song, it apparently struck his fancy to have Hanna sing it while sitting in a swing. The swing materializes through the simple expedient of having someone bring it, depending from the flies overhead, in from the wings, to provide her with a place to sit. Miss Jones, incidentally, drew an ovation for this number.

One nice touch in the third act deserves special mention. Using stage sets, Hanna has turned a room in her villa into a replica of Maxim's for a party. While she and Danilo, discreetly left alone by the other guests, silently dance this work's best-known waltz, the entire stage makes a complete revolution, enabling us to see how all the others have taken up vantage points at peep-holes behind the stage sets in order to see the two waltzing lovers.

One aspect of this production went hopelessly, calamitously wrong. A well-known television actor, Erik Ode, plays the chancellor Njegus. To augment his role, he set out, like Frosch in so many *Fledermaus* productions, to open the third act with an interpolated but, unfortunately, totally extraneous monologue. The audience absolutely loathed it, and, showing not even a shred of pity, they set up such a racket that the poor wretch had to capitulate and let the operetta proceed. One's heart went out to this hapless victim of *furor teutonicus*.

Miss Jones and Mr Kollo (the grandson, incidentally, of the composer of the immortal "Glowworm") share vocal honours with Lucy Peacock and Siegfried Jerusalem, as Valencienne and Rosillon, and with Benno Kusche, as Baron Zeta. Walter Hagen-Groll's marvellous chorus and Gray Veredon's vivacious choreography also provide some of the better moments of the evening.

Paul Moor

Capricorn
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

I sometimes wonder whether we need quite so many mixed intrumental ensembles specializing in contemporary music, and I wonder so most particularly after a concert like Capricorn's on Saturday night, a largely joyless sequence of five assorted works from the last dozen years. If these players feel a real commitment to new music, then they ought to make more effort to ensure that their programmes and their performance are coherent and well planned.

Those who find miracles in every production of Elliott Carter may have felt the pro- Duo for violin and piano, even though the performance by Elisabeth Perry and Julian gramme had the centre in his Dawson-Lyell lacked the very necessary stream-lined finesse. But for me the one outstanding item was the *Romantic Music* for oboe, harp and string trio by the Russian composer Edison Denisov, a poetic discovery of expressive line in serial fragmentation with Christopher O'Neal neatly and beautifully taking the solo written for Heinz Holliger.

Josephine Lendick was the soloist in the two vocal pieces, a new *Folk-song Set* by Michael Finnissy and *Tresses* by Sandor Balassa. The former was not a group of arrangements but a refined development of hints from folk songs, prettily searching, as it seemed, for lost innocence. It was attractively sung by Miss Lendick, but it barely rose above its original purpose, that of a compositional study. Balassa's piece needed more sensitive playing to lend some enchanted distance to its sentiment.

At the opposite extreme was Barry Guy's *Play*, a musical translation of Beckett's radio work, *Cascando*, which the ensemble, under Lional Friend, attacked with more enthusiasm than they showed elsewhere. Even so, the piece reduced a subtle, disturbing drama to a rage of musical conflicts, with separate duos and trios all competing for attention, in loud, outlandish gestures.

Finally I must correct a "Pig Organ" transplant. William Pool, not Graeme Matheson-Bruce, was the swineherd. My apologies to both gentlemen.

Park Lane Group
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

With three more miscellanies of modern music and a dozen more talented performers the Park Lane Group has completed its showcase week for young artists. There has been the occasional dull performance, the odd drab work, but the outstanding impression has been one of vitality and freshness as these young musicians have risen to the demands of the less familiar, whether by Britten or Berio. I hope they retain their openness to the new when they become better known, as many of them surely will.

The trombonist Mark Hamlyn of course included his instrument's party piece, the Berio *Sequenza V*, which far outshone his two brand new works. Even so, Barry Anderson's *Sound the Tucket Sonanse* and *The Note to Mount* gave him a chance to show variety of colour and gesture, and Jeffrey Wilson's *Pickles*, though a laboured cabaret turn, had some charm in this self-mocking performance.

Among the pianists, Jocelyn Abbott and Richard Mapp proved a solid fourhand team, but it was perverse of them to choose only minor works by Britten and Crosse, and a reduction of Stravinsky's *Petrushka*. Something more stretching might have drawn out imaginations under-employed on this occasion.

Certainly David Owen Norris was stimulated by the bold harmony and number magic of Messiaen's *Quatre études de rythme*, a seminal work heard all too infrequently. Yet the novelty of the music was not the most striking feature in this account: even the sounding constellations of the second piece were drawn into fluent lines of musical meaning.

Mr Norris dispensed with the crystalline stabs all too common in Messiaen and presented his discoveries within a more rounded but no less dynamic world of sound.

The clarinetist Malcolm Green chose three English pieces from the last 13 years, but they were a varied trio, more varied than he allowed. Davies's *Hymnos* was too sane and dilute, with watery playing by Michael Dussek at the piano, but Mr Green made much of the blending of distant purity and human phrasing in a new set of studies by Gordon Crosse, *A Year and a Day*.

Crosse was the featured composer in these recitals, and the soprano Rebecca Moseley-Morgan chose a song cycle by him along with others by Poulenc and Britten. Her clear, lyrical voice, deftly accompanied by Bryan Evans, was perfect for expressing the sentimental nostalgia of all three composers, and she showed a sure sense of when to lend a little emphasis.

More extrovert tastes were served by the Myrha Saxophone Quartet, who squandered their excellence on trite showpieces from New York and Paris. Dominic Muldowney's *Five Melodies* was the straightforward essay in changing combinations, but it stood out here for its refusal to accept the saxophone as an entertainment instrument only. This athletic quartet deserves more such works.

Long Voyage Home
Cottesloe

Ned Chaillet

A measure of the strength of a repertory theatre is surely the survival of the most successful productions. There must be brave new enterprises as well, but a strong acting ensemble should be able to hold on to and restore its best achievements.

Bill Bryden's company at the Cottesloe, the most consistently rewarding wing of the National Theatre, has demonstrated that strength several times. The return of Eugene O'Neill's *The Long Voyage Home*, a tough, rich selection of four of his short seafaring plays, is doubly welcome as the opening of a new O'Neill season.

As before, it sports the evocative setting by Hayden Griffin that provides the illusion of a rocking ship at anchor for *The Moon of the Caribbees* and unfolds to create the oppressive ship's quarters where a man dies and another man is humiliatingly accused of spying.

Also as before, it is the ensemble playing, the detailed choreography of comradeship, that gives the production its haunting power.

There are some substitutions, but there are no new weaknesses. One can pick out, again, Jack Shepherd and John Salthouse, but throughout, and particularly in the chilling last play which finds the sailors at last on land, it is the fine, rhythmic execution of O'Neill's intention that bodes well for the coming season.

John McCabe's Violin Concerto No 2

The premiere of John McCabe's Violin Concerto No 2 will be given on March 20 by Erich Gruenberg and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Christopher Seaman. It will be repeated the following night at the Festival Hall in London.

Earlier in the month the orchestra will be making a short tour of Yugoslavia and Austria, playing five concerts, of which the last will be in Vienna. Mr Seaman will conduct the tour, with John Lill as the soloist, and the works to be played include Elgar's Symphony No 1 and a Suite for Orchestra by the Austrian composer Kurt Rapf.

How much longer before the days of ambassadors become obsolete?

Bidding a fond farewell to The Career

Signor Roberto Ducci, who has recently retired as Italian Ambassador to Britain, looks back on his long career as a 'member of the honourable mafia of diplomatists', which he calls a real society of friends

I have served in the foreign service of my country 42 years, six months and six days. For most of my life I have therefore been a member of the honourable mafia of diplomatists, which is one of the many international mafias that criss-cross the world (bankers, cavalrymen, ministers of agriculture, clergymen, nuclear scientists, et al): indeed, one of the best among them, a real society of friends, as *no two* diplomats hate each other.

For a total of 15 years I have sat at the top, receiving the honours and privileges, as well as the laurels mixed with thorns, which become to an ambassador. *I have liked and* disliked this profession, which when I was a boy was still an Order of Chivalry. I have never thought that the right to choose among half a dozen *grands cordons* to wear over a white vest gave me a reason for feeling superior to other human beings. Recently, when some progress was made towards the idea that the scope of diplomacy is not the glory of the Prince and the aggrandizement of his State, but the peace and welfare of mankind, I felt rather proud of having consecrated to it most of my energies.

I am now quitting what the initiates call The Career, with some regrets for the good things I have not been allowed to do and for some of the opportunities I have missed. I am *starting what is optimistically* called a second life, with a new job and a higher dose of literature, music and walks in the countryside. I am quite sure that if some doubts have emerged in me about the future of The Career they are not attributable to the fact that personally I shall have no part in it. My slowly creeping doubt is that I (and you) may be contemplating the beginning of the end of diplomacy: not of diplomacy as an art, which we shall always need with our wife or our boss; but of diplomacy as an institution.

Whether my doubts are founded or not is still controversial. In order to come to a few (provisional) conclusions I shall use the mathematical method called *reductio ad absurdum*: by it you rest your argument against absurd assumptions and consider what happens.

Suppose there was no exchange of ambassadors between the countries of Western Europe: what difference would it make? The answer is none, or very little. We live in an area of the world where there is practically absolute freedom of movement, trade, culture. Our interests are the same and becoming ever more so. Three councils of permanent plenipotentiaries (which already exist), one to agree on common defence, another to concert common attitudes towards the rest of the world, the third to adjust economic policies, should be able to deal with most problems.

One might claim that resident ambassadors are still necessary to come to an agreement on the most difficult question of all: how to find a convenient date for all heads of government to meet. But, really, should the taxpayer foot a heavy bill to obtain a result which might well be obtained by *Corcu*? (For people who ignore the meaning of the word and the existence of this highly efficient system of inter-EEC communications, suffice it to say that it permits governments to receive the same message at the same time, and to answer the proposing government keeping all the others informed).

Direct and periodical exchanges between foreign, finance or energy ministers, or between central bankers, museum directors, opera superintendents, have been made possible, plausible and frequent by jet-planes.

The continuity between *meetings* could well be arranged by technological developments in telecommunications. We are promised miracles by micro-chips, and we should hasten to utilize them for day-to-day relations among governments.

In the old royal palaces there used to be a large hall named ambassadors' hall. There the foreign envoys could, if they so wished, congregate at a certain hour and meet the principal secretary for foreign affairs or his delegate (this is still done every Thursday morning in the last remaining Court, the Vatican). I can foresee the time when an ambassadors hall will be reestablished: each foreign government disposing of a terminal computer which would hand out or receive, in oral or written form, intergovernmental messages. (The *note verbale* would be replaced by the *telex verbal!*) I have no space to list all the advantages of this system: one would be that clarification on points of detail—normally unavailable to an ambassador—might be immediately obtained: the other that warnings, threats and declarations of war would be imparted without risk for the life or health of an envoy.

Signor Roberto Ducci.

So far with embassies from one Western European country to another. But what if high *commissioners were abolished?* This is a peculiar British institution; and it might prove as difficult to put an end to it as to suppress, say, the Gold Sticks. But if, by theoretical hypothesis, they disappeared, would it change much to the conduct of affairs with certain African or Asian governments? I submit it would not, except in case of crisis. All the Commonwealth heads of state speak English: it would be the easiest thing for Mrs Thatcher or Lord Carrington to talk to them directly. And if time were not *sufficient* for a series of inter-continental conversations, why not a network of red telephones, like the ones which permit "talk" with the Kremlin? (Within the Commonwealth the telephones *might be pink*).

Finally, what about ambassadors to and from third countries? Ambassadors were recalled respectively from Argentina and Britain more than three years ago. Nothing terrible happened, there were *no armed clashes and no trade* war (admittedly, chargés d'affaires were left on the spot). It emerges from this and similar examples that when *political* or ideological relations between two countries are bad, ambassadors are considered needless. This contradicts horse-sense: men of good will and amicable disposition should be available when fences need to be mended. If ambassadors are not necessary in bad times why should they become so when times are good?

When times are *really* bad (in case of war, for instance) *diplomatic missions are withdrawn*. But the recent drama of the American mission in Tehran should make our leaders reflect whether the presence of an embassy in certain countries is not equivalent to playing with fire. This had been recognized in the Middle Ages and up to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when courageous citizens were hand-picked (under the threat of confiscation of their property if they refused) to go as legates on extraordinary missions to the Shah, the Great Mogul or the Emperor of *China. In a few cases they did* not come back, their heads having been *severed*; but normality was shown in the pictures by Carpaccio in the cycle of the Life of St Ursula, where the ambassadors leave (*La Partenza degli Ambasciatori*) and come back (*Il Ritorno degli Ambasciatori*).

The lesson of Iran reminds us that the protective wall erected throughout the centuries around the ambassador *has been dented in many* places. The once near-sacred envoy is now liable to be killed, kidnapped, ransomed, and subjected to injurious treatment. Civilized countries have no possibility of retaliating *on the envoy of the offending* power: the head-for-head principle is alien to our concept of right. Being disarmed, why do we then continue to offer hostages to fortune and to Imams?

This short analysis seems to lead to the following conclusions. An exchange of embassies between friendly countries is at worst superfluous; between unfriendly countries it is at best risky. We might therefore find our advantage in abolishing permanent missions, and replacing them either with a special legate, to be sent for a limited time to re-establish decent relations or to negotiate a special agreement, or with a *roving ambassador*, when, the consensus of a number of countries is looked for.

Having thus made my point that ambassadors are rapidly becoming obsolete, the objection might be raised that my analysis is slanted by personal motives. I can distinctly hear my colleagues in London murmuring that, of course, having been ambassador for 15 years (of which nearly five in London) and having only one chance in a thousand of becoming again head of mission, *I could not care less* if this precious institution were suppressed. . . .To which my answer is: ambassadors are obsolescent and, if things continue as they are—with on the one side prime ministers, foreign and other ministers as well as high officials meeting directly once a month or once a week, and a new middle age emerging *on the other side*—they will rapidly become obsolete. But a return to sanity is not to be ruled out. Perhaps ministers will come to realize that little is to be gained, and a lot might be lost, if the *hectic chase after personal* contacts at their level is intensified into a frenzied merry-go-round, that will not even be merry after a while; and that relations between countries would be improved and stabilized if they were restored to the patient and continuous care of wise men, members of diplomatic international, not too young, not too ambitious, and compensated for the lack of political advancement by some glitter and some duty-free whiskey.

But my *chers collègues*, my successor and my younger colleagues should not unduly worry. Any formal acceptance of the fact that ambassadors *have become needless will take* 999 years, even in the first of the two possible developments I have described. Until then, their jobs, their careers and their future should not, thank God, be at risk.

Engineering students at King's College, London: going up.

Putting engineers back on top

The Finniston Report published in the first ten days of 1980 must surely usher in the decade of the engineer.

For Finniston is the most *important report we have had*, or are likely to receive, for a very long time. It is concerned with the decline of British industry and how to reverse it. Its analysis of that decline is itself a tour de force, and should be required reading for practically everybody. And it identifies as a central cause of that decline our failure either *to develop or to use* our qualified engineering manpower as we should.

The evidence, overwhelmingly, lies in comparing our attitudes to engineers, and the use we make of them, with the *attitudes and practices* of other successful industrial countries. On virtually every count we do it worse.

But it is more than that. *In* most other countries the engineering profession is seen as *lying at the heart*, not merely of industry's success, but of the country's success. It is not so over here. Here, the engineer is *seen as an ancillary fellow*, available for technical advice, but not to be considered for determining important management decisions.

"On tap, but not on top" in someone's immortal phrase. (*Of course there are many and* important exceptions. I am writing about the generality.) Finniston understands this, and that what we need above all else is a change in cultural attitudes. His report is about *the process of bringing about* that change.

The heart of Finniston is in chapter IV, dealing with the formation of engineers. His proposals will clearly be controversial. But they are based on a *cogent analysis of what is required* compared with what happens. They seem to me, personally, to be broadly right. I am sure that is true of the proposed inclusion of the Technician Engineer on the Register.

The proposal to introduce statutory registration of engineers is also right. It is a measure absolutely necessary if, as Finniston wants, industry is to take engineering qualifications seriously.

The muscle of Finniston's proposals is the Engineering Authority. This is to be the "engine for change". We have long needed one. We have needed a heavyweight organization to look after the interests of the engineering profession in the nation at large—with Government, with the schools and universities, industry and internationally.

It must be a powerful body backed by the nation, as Finniston suggests. Without it there is no chance that the majority of Finniston's proposals will be put into practice except perhaps *piecemeal*, at a *snail's pace*—and therefore too late.

The Engineers' and Managers' Association has a particular interest in the Finniston Report, since it was the initiative of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association (which shortly afterwards created the EMA and is now part of it) which led to the committee being set up by the previous government.

It was we, with the highest *proportion* of chartered and technician engineers in membership of any union outside the public service sector, who tabled a motion at the 1976 TUC Congress calling for a government inquiry into the state of the engineering profession, and secured unanimous backing for it there.

It was the TUC resolution which led to the government's interest, and decision 10 months later, against the opposition of the CEI and the Civil Service, to set up the Finniston Committee.

Of course, there are faults to *find. For example the report* is contradictory when it says "that the new statutory registration must embrace the current stock of engineers" and then goes on to suggest ways of ensuring that that *does* not *happen. To suggest there should* now be a great weeding exercise before existing chartered and technician engineers are accepted will be entirely counter-productive.

If one thing stands out from *the report more* than any other, it is the failure of British employers to understand the engineering dimension. It is the employers who have lacked "an adequate engineering input to marketing and business planning activities", who spend so much less than their foreign counterparts on R & D activities, who "do not recognize their need for engineering expertise", who misemploy and underpay many of the engineers they have got.

These are only a few references to what is unquestionably a damning indictment of so many traditional employers' attitudes to engineers in this country.

The question is: can the employers change themselves? It is not the only question, but the answer to it will be decisive, more so even than the answer to Finniston which comes from the universities, the institutions and the trade unions. *Merely to ask the question* is to reinforce th ealreedy strong argument for a powerful engineering authority to act as the engine of the changes Finniston proposes.

There will be many criticisms *of Finniston. But all those of* us, and there are many, who understand the importance of the engineer to industry, and who are working for this country's desperately delayed industrial revival, must seek to *maximize support for Finniston*.

It is so easy to destroy good ideas, so difficult to get them accepted. If we start now it will take 10 years to implement Finniston. But what a prize if we can succeed.

As I said at the beginning, this should be the decade of the engineer.

John Lyons

The author is general secretary, Association Engineers' and Managers'

Eric Heffer

The conflict which creates strikers

As it reassembles today, Parliament is facing intensified industrial conflict. The steel strike is entering its third week with all the main unions in the industry now on official strike. Non steel unions are supporting the strike, while others are girding their loins for industrial battle with their own employers. It is not a happy prospect for the country. Not that industrial conflict is unique to Britain. For example, in West Germany last winter the steel industry had a strike lasting for six weeks.

While this present conflict in Britain is different in degree to last winter's, it stems from the same maladies of inflation and growing unemployment. There is one difference, however: last year trade unionists had a government in office which was sympathetic to them, despite its advocacy of the five per cent wage limit, while thisyear, the opposite is the case, with a Prime Minister fundamentally hostileto trade unions as was clearly shown during her recent television interview with Brian Walden.

The benign reasonableness of Jim Prior cannot hide the prejudiced attitudes revealed by Mrs Thatcher. Undoubtedly, she reflects the views of those on the Tory back benches who would, if they could, completely clamp down on the unions placing them in a rigid legal strait jacket as attempted by the Health Government.

The present misnamed Employment Bill, recently introduced in the Commons, is in fact a Heath-type mini Industrial Relations Bill, purporting to be fairandre asonable, but which, if its provisions were to become law, would make life almost impossible for trade unionists involved in strike action.

For Tory backwoodsmen, the Bill does not go far enough, but nevertheless it *is* far-reaching, especially clause 14, which deals with secondary picketing. Mrs Thatcher, no doubt under pressure from the CBI, (whose director, Sir John Methven, has *called for the Tory Bill to be* speeded up in Parliament so that it can be implemented soon) has made it perfectly clear that the Government believes the picketing provisions need strengthening, either by amendment to the present Bill, or by the introduction of another Bill next winter.

Secondary picketing hit the *headlines* during the lorry drivers' strike last year. If it were made illegal, it would seriously cripple trade unionists involved in strike action, and would have the effect of prolonging strikes, leading to real *bitterness in industrial relations*.

It is usual once a strike is on, for fellow trade unionists to take sympathetic action while those directly involved in the strike naturally encourage them to do so. As Les Wood, the general secretary of UCATT, says in his new book *A Union to Build*, concerning the 1972 construction strike, "the key, therefore, to effectively preventing the continuation of work on construction sites lay in the prevention of delivery of materials, especially those which were needed quickly and were used in the initial stages of getting the job off the ground".

He further says: "It took the building employers a long time to realize that for so long as the pickets blocked site entrances, and the men on strike remained loyal to their union, and refrained from doing building work of any kind, their grip was unchallengeable."

The reason why secondary picketing has increased is really quite simple. The interconnexion and interdependence of *companies, industries, and* products is such that no one group of workers is involved in a finished article, and to win a dispute, it is *necessary* to involve all those workers who in one way or another are *engaged in the production process*.

Trade unionists rightly get very angry when they receive, from people who have never worked in industry, lectures on the need to be reasonable. It *is easy for those outside industry* to demand why there should be industrial conflict, that surely the interests of employers and workers are similar: so why can't everyone work together in the interests *of the company concerned* and the country as a whole?

Unfortunately, such views ignore the real character of our economic system. Employers in *our type of society either make* profits or go out of business. Competitive capitalism with profit as its basic motive, creates conflict, because understandably workers want to participate in the consumer society, *to buy the goods they produce* and enjoy such things as holidays abroad.

To acquire these, they demand higher incomes which inevitably leads to conflict with their employers who resist the claims because they affect profits. In turn the higher incomes gained eventually lead to higher prices, and the whole cycle begins again.

What is really required is a new system of production, and an entirely new economic approach, but that will not happen while this Government is in office.

The atmosphere in industry has undoubtedly changed since Mrs Thatcher took control, and has many similarities to that during the Heath regime. At *that time, in the early period of* his government, it appeared as if the people, even trade unionists, were supporting him. In reality, however, strong opposition was *mounting* because hard-won rights were in jeopardy. Contrary to what is often said, trade unionists in Britain have never been outside the law. Traditionally, however, in Britain the law has tended to *operate against trade unionists*, which is why they are chary of too much state interference in their affairs.

Yet under the present Employment Bill, the courts would be fully involved.

The Tories and Mrs Thatcher should take heed of the words of Winston Churchill, speaking as *Home Secretary*, in the debate on the Second Reading of the Trade Union No 2 Bill, May 30, 1911, "It is not good for trade unions that they should be brought in contact with the courts, and it is not *good for the courts* . . . where class issues are involved, and where party issues are involved, it is impossible to pretend that the courts command the same degree of general confidence."

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton

NEW YORK DIARY

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, does not confide such *things to me, but he would be* scarcely human if he did not feel sore at the treatment he has been getting from American politicians and newspapers these last few weeks.

Recognizing that they have no power to assert their will in Iran or Afghanistan (or more precisely, that they do not have the will to assert their power) the Americans have *suddenly* rediscovered the United Nations and Dr Waldheim as useful channels for venting their frustration.

Consider how the poor man has been abused. When the hostages were taken in Tehran in November, the Americans at first did not want him or the United Nations to play any part in the negotiations for their release.

It was Dr Waldheim himself who, under a rarely used prerogative, summoned the Security Council into session. Its members issued a unanimous appeal for the hostages to be freed, and asked the Secretary General to work towards that end.

Then President Carter, fearing that the American public were losing patience with the stalemate, declared on television that he was *going to ask* the Security Council to impose sanctions. When he discovered that other members of the council were less than wholehearted in their enthusiasm for this scheme, and were moreover put out by the means used to announce it, he rowed back swiftly.

The new American plan was to get Dr Waldheim to visit Iran to try to get the hostages back. Only if he failed would sanctions be imposed.

Now it was the Secretary-General's turn to be miffed. Having been asked by the Security Council to work at the problem in his own way, he now found himself being bundled towards Teheran as the American's poodle—a fact which he thought made failure certain.

It was in order to dilute the effects of this that he started on *his way before the Security* Council had passed their resolution. He could not really have believed, however, that this manoeuvre would enable him to dissociate himself adequately from the threat stated in the resolution.

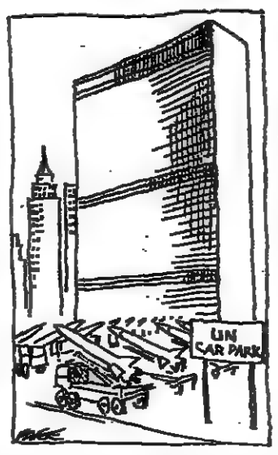
Still, off he went, making the best of it, surviving one or two menacing moments and talking to the foreign minister. Returning, he reported that in his view sanctions would not help get the hostages freed.

All this time he had been suffering not only from President Carter's capriciousness but also from the ferocious *scorn of most of the American* press. An elegant central European diplomat of the old school, something of a fuddy-duddy at that, he is not the sort of politician Americans understand or respect.

The images which the current crop of presidential candidates project show how Americans view their ideal *leader. He should be one who* speaks tough, stands no nonsense, believes that anyone who is not for him is against him, knows black from white and admits to no shade of grey in between.

The moderator of a world body which runs the gamut from Albania to Argentina knows that in truth there is no black and white, that all is grey, that between friendship and enmity lies a range of relationships between nations. *The New York Daily News*, therefore, castigates the United Nations as "timid temporizers" who have "failed to deliver". *The New York Post* runs an article headlined: "UN setting us up for another slap in the face" and accuses Dr Waldheim of appeasement. *The Wall Street Journal* calls him "an innocent abroad."

When *The Daily Express* in London says that kind of thing it matters scarcely a whit, because hardly anybody at the United Nations reads it. But these are the local papers. Delegates hurry to discover what they are saying about them with the enthusiasm of actors thumbing through their first night reviews. They read it and feel sadly misunderstood.



The United Nation's relation with its *host* city *is* a fascinating study. The United Nations is in New York but it is not of New York.

The last few weeks have been one of those rare periods when New Yorkers become conscious of the world organization in their midst. For long stretches in between it scarcely impinges on their consciousness except as a slim glass slab adorning the East river.

It is surprising that an institution employing nearly five thousand people, with more working for the missions of member nations, can have so little impact on a city. The reason is that most of the people who work there set *themselves apart*.

They generally disdain public transport, preferring their own cars with number plates which allow them to park in spaces denied to mere citizens, yet they still complain about the lack of parking spaces—and about the traffic jams, to which they contribute significantly.

In the autumn nearly every delegation has a cocktail party, usually in the delegates' dining room above the General Assembly Building. At them, you will meet exotic people of many nationalities, but seldom an American, except one or two *from the United States mission*.

From time to time groups of delegates start agitating for the UN to be moved from New York, citing the excessive crime, heat, cold, dirt and the automotive disabilities I referred to above. It is possible that most of them would indeed be happier somewhere else—perhaps in some global Brasilia, a newly created city devoted entirely to the industry of being the world's capital.

New Yorkers would probably miss the UN more than the UN would miss New York, not for political reasons but out of concern for the creature comforts which its citizens hold dear. Last week when the Government said they would close the new Soviet consulate on Upper Fifth Avenue in retaliation against the Afghanistan incursion, people who lived near by *said they disapproved of the* move, because they would lose the beefed-up police protection which they had been getting since the Russians moved in.

Perhaps the UN's biggest impact on the city has been in the provision of good ethnic restaurants. The streets between 40th and 50th Streets and First and Third Avenues are sprinkled with little bistro-style places which owe their existence chiefly to the UN.

There is hardly a brand of cuisine which cannot be obtained. Asian countries predominate—in recent years it has for the first time become possible to buy quite decent Indian food here—but the choice is wide.

(It is not always safe to assume, however, that because the cooking is authentic, so are the staff. I lunched the other day in a Turkish restaurant with a diplomat who was proud of his fluent Turkish, and engaged in intricate discussion about the food in that language with the waiter, who looked swarthy enough. The waiter let him finish before announcing that Turkish happened not to be his language.)

These are, I appreciate, superficialities. The argument about whether the UN should stay *in New York will be* decided without regard to gastronomic factors.

A part of the reason for its being sited here after the Second World War was that it would nail down the Americans, who had stayed aloof from the League of Nations after the First World War but would find it harder to abandon an organisation whose headquarters was in their own country.

The main disadvantage was not foreseen. It is that the Americans, encouraged by New York's proximity to Washington, tend at times of crisis to look on the UN no doubt unwittingly, as an arm, and a rather *subservient arm at that*, of their own administration. It cannot escape getting embroiled in party politics.

When Dr Waldheim came back from Tehran he immediately flew to Washington to see President Carter, a pilgrimage he would have thought twice about making if it had been several thousand instead of a few hundred miles. Accounts of what happened at the meeting are unclear, but much reporting of it suggested *that the* Secretary-General was ticked off by the President for having the impertinence to suggest that sanctions against Iran would be futile and might even make things worse.

The United Nations is as close to hand as Congress, the Senate and City Hall. Security Council debates are broadcast live on public television. This encourages Americans and and their journalists to feel justified in sneering and complaining if it fails to be an effective tool of American foreign policy.

The United Nations has to be somewhere. If it were not here the Americans might ignore it, and who is to say that would not be worse? (I wonder by the way, how the events of the last few weeks *would have been effected* if its headquarters were in Moscow.)

I imagine that, at the close of these long and frustrating days at the office, Dr Waldheim is given to sitting by the window of his elegant Sutton Place town house, sipping a bedtime Martini, contemplating the giant chunks of ice which drift down the East river. If he does, leafing through his abusive cuttings and nursing his bruised *amour propre* the while, he could be forgiven for wondering whether he might be better loved in Geneva, in Rome, in *London, in his home town of* Vienna, or anywhere.

Michael Leapman

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE POLICE PROTEST TOO MUCH

The police are not having a happy time at present. They are still smarting from questions about the part played by police officers in the deaths of Blair Peach in Southall and James Kelly on Merseyside; and the recent revelations that 245 people have died in police custody over the past decade, which has already resulted in parliamentary and public debate, can hardly have contributed to police good will towards their critics. The Home Secretary has now agreed to release the names of the 245, after initially refusing to do so, and there is bound to be intensive scrutiny of those cases where the inquest returned an open verdict, death from misadventure, or even possibly accident.

Judging from recent experience of the police's attitude to criticism, or even to the mere expression of concern, their reaction may, unfortunately, exhibit itself in truculent and perhaps intemperate terms. There have, regrettably, been a number of examples of this tendency in the past few months, which even some members of the police service have noted with alarm, as a letter to *The Times* by Police Inspector Marsden last week demonstrated.

The Police Federation, for example, in its monthly journal *Police* has described parliamentary concern over deaths in custody as "yet another move in the concerted campaign being waged in certain quarters to stir up public anxiety about the relations between the police and the public", and went on to accuse two MPs of using smear techniques. The response of Mr James Jardine, the Federation's chairman, to the troubling death of James Kelly was to talk about "a campaign of abuse" against the police which had been taken up by the media, some MPs and "the usual ragbag of people who spend most of their time in sniping at the police service".

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, who is today perhaps the country's most energetic, intelligent and controversial police voice on law and order, has divided society into two camps: those who understand the police, and the growing army of motley political activists who "with other perverse responses, roar with disapproval at one single alleged assault by police but remain completely and odiously silent over evidence of a thousand battered policemen". Mr Anderton and many of his colleagues appear to place anyone showing any reservations about police conduct in the latter category.

It is true that there are some who, for political or personal ends, delight in discomforting and undermining the police whenever the opportunity arises. There are also those who, well meant and lacking malice, suffer from an excess of libertarianism which sometimes manifests itself in exaggerated criticism of the police. On the whole, however, the English police have—and deserve—the support, sympathy and understanding of the community But such support cannot be given blindly.

It is not being anti-police to be concerned about the death of people such as Blair Peach, James Kelly, Liddle Towers and anyone else who dies in police custody or in circumstances involving police action; or to be apprehensive about granting the police the additional powers of detention and interrogation that they are asking the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure to recommend; or to be worried about the operation of the "sus" laws, allowing the police to detain a person on suspicion that a crime is about to be committed, which is having a clearly detrimental effect on relations between blacks and police in South London. Many of those who raise such issues publicly do so not because they are antagonistic towards the police, or are soft on crime, or belong to a militant Trotskyist group, but because, on the contrary, they want to see a respected and effective police force.

They are basically friends, not enemies, but the police in their present mood are in some danger of alienating their support. That would not serve the cause of good relations and mutual trust between the police and the community, and it would play into the hands of the mischief makers and those who wish to damage the democratic fabric of our society. The police must learn to be less sensitive to honest criticism, and it is in their own interests to respond more openly to genuine reflections of disquiet.

SYRIA'S EMBARRASSED SILENCE

Among the chorus of Muslim protests against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, one voice has been conspicuous by its silence: that of the Syrian Arab Republic. Indeed, the congress of the ruling Baath Party, which wound up its deliberations a week ago, recommended, without alluding to the Afghan crisis, that the Government should "continue to strengthen relations with the socialist block countries, headed by the USSR, in all fields". This attitude will certainly have caused concern in some other Arab countries, and one can safely assume that it was one of the main subjects of discussion when the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, delivered a message to President Assad from King Khalid last Wednesday.

It is probable that in private Prince Saud found President Assad far from enthusiastic about the Soviet action. But there would be a number of reasons why he would not want to express his criticisms in public. The most obvious is that he is himself heavily dependent on Soviet arms supplies. Another is that the Russians could return the compliment by questioning (as they did in 1976) the status of Syria's military presence in Lebanon. A more general one is that his priorities are different from those of the Saudis. For him the struggle against Israeli occupation and the Camp David agreement comes first. He would not want, by condemning the occupation of Afghanistan, to appear to side with those who are still occupying a part of Syria.

Another reason could be that Syria's internal problems have so far prevented her leaders from focusing clearly on the latest international developments; indeed, these problems are of a nature to inhibit rather than encourage any instinctive pan-Islamic response.

The party congress was the occasion for a major resuffle of the leadership, and has been followed by the appointment of a new Prime Minister, who is now about to announce his Cabinet. President Assad is well aware that his regime is not popular, and is clearly anxious to give the impression of turning over a new leaf. The domestic section of his speech to the party congress was almost a catalogue of abuses, coupled with injunctions to see that they are corrected. The main grievances concern economic difficulties, widely blamed on corruption in high places, and the arbitrary behaviour of the security forces. Both, in the public mind, are generally associated with the President's brother, Dr Rifaat al-Assad, the commander of the eighteen thousand-strong "special forces" who, however, has been confirmed as a member of the party leadership after (it is said) making a long and emotional speech in his own defence at a pre-congress meeting of party members. The President, it seems, continues to regard his brother as indispensable

The threat to the regime itself is on the whole taken less seriously by diplomats resident in Damascus than by journalists based in Beirut. But no one denies that Syria for the last two years has had to cope with a very serious threat to public order in the form of political assassinations occurring almost every week. Most of these are claimed as the work of the clandestine Muslim Brotherhood, but the culprits are seldom apprehended and clearly enjoy at least the passive sympathy of a large part of the population. The victims are almost invariably members of the minority Alawite sect to which President Assad himself and other leading figures in the regime belong, and which is regarded by the more rigorous members of the Sunni majority as not being strictly Muslim.

The Alawites, so-called from their veneration, if not worship, of Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law, are an extreme branch of the Shia. This may partly explain Syria's enthusiastic support for the Shia-led Islamic revolution in Iran. President Assad himself would reject this sectarian explanation, preferring to stress the value of Iran's conversion to the cause of anti-Zionism. But a third possible explanation is that support for the Iranian revolution is a form of insurance policy against Iranian encouragement of those (mainly Sunni Muslims) who would like an Islamic revolution in Syria. Any such development would spell disaster not only for the Alawites but also for Syria's substantial Christian minority, and would be a further severe blow to the stability of the region in general.

David Wood

Taking a leaf from the Castle diaries

January 12, Sat: Woken early by the telephone. It is just not my day. My colleague Eric Jacobs, of *The Sunday Times*, puts the question, and another voice probably belonged to Michael [Jones, Political Correspondent] is in the background helpfully prompting. Can I remember what I wrote on June 24, 1968, in *The Times*? It is embarrassment perhaps that causes him twice to address me as Godfrey, but he may have a motive. These professional scavengers of the press show no respect for personal privacy, although, much as I suspect a conspiracy, it seems wise to be polite and respond to his flattery.

Why June 24, 1968? Apparently Barbara's [Mrs Barbara Castle, in 1968, First Secretary at Employment] diaries are being prepared for publication tomorrow and she refers to something I printed on that date. The article upset Harold [Harold Wilson, Prime Minister in 1968], who brooded over it and complained that he could not let a single remark drop in Cabinet "without their using it against me".

Evidently the piece amounted to a nearly treasonable leak of a Cabinet discussion that could well have affected the highest national interest, but I cannot for the life of me recall offhand what I wrote. The voice in the background suggested that it probably had to do with Cabinet dissensions on supplying arms to South Africa: a theory that I could then neither confirm nor deny. At any rate, Barbara's diary leaves no doubt that she felt betrayed. She had passed on the Prime Minister's remark at lunch in *The Times* building, and it never crossed her mind that the words would be printed. Wood's compliments about Barbara's vivacity and turn-out caused her to lower her guard. To coin a phrase, flattery will get you everywhere.

Reflecting on Eric [Jacob's] telephone call, I realized that I must arm myself with an explanation immediately if my character as a champion of women's place in politics is not to suffer serious injury. What did the article say on Monday, June 24, 1968? I called my entire staff of secretaries and aides from the kitchen, and she carried out an investigation of the Cabinet leak with a thoroughness that would have commanded the full approval of Sir Harold [Wilson] and Barbara herself. In a drawer, beneath some shirts and socks, lay the evidence: a cutting from *The Times*, clearly marked with the crucial date, and headed. "Charge of broken promises and effect on workers' vote". On the right-hand side was a head and shoulders photograph of the author, looking every bit the kind of scavenger who expects to get everywhere by flattery.

No wonder Harold Wilson brooded upon the article and told Barbara [Castle] that next day he would once again lecture the Cabinet on leaks. Here are the relevant lines:

". . . . This is the season of the year when senior ministers turn their minds to planning the Queen's Speech for the session opening next autumn. The process of culling from the departmental prospectuses of Bills has just begun, and from a discussion in the Cabinet room comes the echo of a fragmentary exchange between Mr Wilson and a senior minister that speaks volumes.

"'Can't we do *something* that will be electorally popular?', the senior minister asked. Mr Wilson's answer, whether cynical or despairing, showed how the iron enters his soul when Labour loses one stronghold after another in by-elections, and when the opinion polls reveal mass desertions from the faith. 'Is *anything* electorally popular'", he asked.

"By all accounts, the exchange ended at that point, presumably with Mr Wilson and his colleagues silently reflecting on man's ingratitude to governments. But in those few words everything is implied: a Prime Minister and a Cabinet who have almost lost hope that they will ever be given some grudging credit for what they have done to keep the pledges they made to the electorate in 1964 and 1966, and who are more hurt when they feel wronged by their friends than when they are persecuted by their enemies. . . . As they feed the legislative conveyor belt year in, year out, nothing makes Cabinet ministers despair more than the insistent accusation from the Labour rank and file that Mr Wilson's Government is as much like any Tory government as two peas in a pod."

From that point on, the article interpreted an opinion poll commissioned by *The Times* from Marplan before a Sheffield by-election, which showed the working-class vote swinging heavily against Labour. Replies made to Marplan interviewers were devastatingly quoted.

The lesson for me of the Eric Jacob's telephone call and the serialization by *The Sunday Times* of the Barbara diaries, especially after some of the curiously improbable references to me in the Crossman diaries, is that I must begin keeping a diary myself so that I may check instantly any revelation that I put a government in peril or caused a Prime Minister to have a sleepless night.

Yet how strange that Barbara, a political journalist married to a journalist, should show so little understanding of her trade the moment she becomes a minister. It behoves me without delay to check on her account of an incident in 1969, when her private secretary rang me to say that Barbara had noted we had not taken luncheon together for some time. She chose a day Cabinet would be meeting, and for her convenience I booked a table at St Ermin's Hotel. There, over a nice meal and two good bottles of Meursault, she broke the news that Harold [Wilson] and she were surrendering completely on "In place of strife" and that there would be no legislation.

On some occasions she distrusted my motives; now and then, as at St Ermin's, I distrusted hers. Why had she chosen me for this precious confidence that "In place of strife" had gone into the Whitehall shredder? I am sorry to reflect that I suspected that *The Times* was being had, and I made the minimum of it. The news the Cabinet, the Parliamentary Labour Party, and TUC waited for was softened down, and the story very nearly got away. We can all be too suspicious.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Whitehall advice to ministers

From Sir William Hayter

Sir, I had hoped that someone better qualified than myself would have commented on Mr Wedgwood Benn's interview on Granada Television, which you reported briefly in your issue of January 8. But since no one has, may a non-expert, ex-civil servant make a few observations?

Mr Benn complained in that interview that his advisers, both civil servants and experts, were unanimous in opposing his preferred solution for the nuclear reactor programme and drew from this opposition the conclusion that there was some kind of "state within the state", more powerful than ministers or Parliament.

This conclusion appears unwarranted. On matters of social or economic policy, ministers may know as much as their advisers, and are in any case justified in insisting on the execution of their own policies, particularly when there is a manifesto commitment; and it is then the duty of civil servants to carry out these politics, whatever their own personal views.

Atomic energy is, of course, entirely different. There can be no question of a manifesto commitment as between alternative nuclear reactors. And if expert opinion in this field is unanimous in favour of a particular course, is it likely that a minister, and one without any scientific qualifications, will be right and all the experts wrong? There is a good analogy with military decisions in war time. A more powerful minister than Mr Benn, and one as little noted for modesty, Winston Churchill, always gave in to unanimous military advice when it was opposed to one of his pet schemes.

What is quite indefensible, if it really happened, is that Mr Benn's advisers should have concealed from him important facts about nuclear policy, including even the signing of a major contract. But though we cannot excuse this, one can understand it. The temptation to conceal from an unreasonable minister facts which might tend to confirm him in his unreason must have been very strong.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HAYTER,
Bassetts House,
Stanton St John,
Oxford.
January 10.

Moving up in the world

From Mrs Shirley Robin Letwin

Sir, Dr Goldthorpe's great survey into social mobility tells us that Britain is still as class-ridden as before the welfare state. And, in his review of it, Ian Bradley (January 9) finds this "depressing". He would have done better to question Dr Goldthorpe's assumptions—that "skilled manual workers" are at the bottom in Class VI, that "small proprietors, including farmers and self-employed artisans" are in Class IV, and that those at the top, in Class I, are "professionals, administrators, and officials".

The "depressing conclusion" is that few of those born in Class VI or IV are likely to move "up" to Class I. Why on earth should a first rate carpenter or an independent farmer want to be reduced to a drone, a pen pusher, a burden on his fellow countrymen? What is so grand about being an "official"? Why is a good doctor or teacher superior to a good farmer or artisan, or an independent businessman?

I suggest that Dr Goldthorpe read Trollope's *Rachel Ray*, where a lawyer turns brewer, is proud of it, and is praised as a gentleman, to discover what a Victorian novelist thought of such snobbery. Or he might look at Mr Knightley's remarks on the quality of the farmer, Robert Martin, in Jane Austen's *Emma*.

It is the egalitarian snobs who classify people in Dr Goldthorpe's fashion who make Britain "class-ridden".

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY ROBIN LETWIN,
3 Kent Terrace, NW1.
January 9.

From Miss Lucinda Broadbent

Sir, Ian Bradley's article in today's *The Times* (January 9) about the Nuffield Social Mobility Survey fails to mention the fact that the survey covers slightly less than half of the population. It studies only the class position of fathers and their sons: it *completely ignores women*. Does Mr Bradley realise that 40 per cent of the workforce and about half of the school population is female? And yet he claims that a survey which excludes all of these people "will lead to a better appreciation of class structure in Britain today", and that it will let us know about the relative inequalities of opportunity in "children's" education and "people's" occupations. It is *assumed* that by studying only boys and men the researchers can draw conclusions about the whole population, including the women they chose *not* to study. The *sexual* inequalities are made invisible.

Dr Goldthorpe is quoted as hoping that his survey will "expose the socially invisible sources of the inequality and prompt politicians to do something about it". How can he hope for this if he denies the enormous inequality between men and women?

Yours faithfully,
LUCINDA BROADBENT,
Wadham College,
Oxford.
January 9.

Beverage rapport

From Mr Max Owen

Sir, The French were wrong to ban the import of English lamb. However, with she ban lifted, their import levy of 70p per kilo is remarkably similar to HM's Customs and Excise's 60p per litre levy on imported French wine. Mr Peter Walker does not have a leg to stand on. Remove the tax on the imported wine, which is completely contrary to the EEC regulations, and I am sure that the French would respond with equal fairness.

Yours faithfully,
MAX OWEN,
4 Emperor's Gate, SW7.

A third airport for London

From Lord Beaumont of Whitley

Sir, We ought all to be profoundly grateful that Sir Colin Buchanan (January 9) has at last raised the fundamental issues behind all the debates on airports policy in this country.

One of them is the question whether, with the increasing price of oil, there is likely to be any serious increase in tourism in the near future.

Even if the answer to that question is yes, there is yet another question. Has the British Government any absolute duty to supply facilities for more and more people to come to this country regardless of the consequences in terms of the cost of building airports and the disamenities caused to our citizens whether they live near the airports or suffer in other ways.

I do not say that the answers to these questions are obvious. I merely suggest that they have hardly been raised and that before we do anything drastic they should be answered convincingly. The "great debate" about where the third or fourth London airport should be has effectually masked the much more important debate as to whether this country needs or wants any more air traffic.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BEAUMONT,
Coordinator,
The Green Alliance,
16 Strutton Ground, SW1.

From Miss Joyce Quin, Member of the European Parliament for Tyne & Wear South (Labour)

Sir, I am glad to see that Professor Sir Colin Buchanan (January 9) has expressed publicly doubts about the value of providing a third major airport for London. As someone who travels by air frequently from outside the south east of England to Brussels and other European destinations, I feel strongly that the solution to London's problem can be found if the Government is prepared to support the up-grading and expansion of many of the nation's regional airports, such as Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, East Midlands etc. To fly to most cities in Europe I am forced, unwillingly, to travel via London-Heathrow and I am sure that large numbers of my fellow passengers in that overcrowded and uncomfortable airport are in a similar position.

To lessen congestion in the south-east and to promote our regional business centres such as Tyneside, and as part of a genuine regional policy, the Government should be prepared to spend some of the huge amounts of money necessary for a new London airport on promoting and subsidizing new flights from and to the regions. It is my conviction that the need for such subsidies would in any case soon disappear once the flights began to pay their way. Environmentally, too, the advantages of such an approach would be very considerable.

Yours sincerely,
JOYCE QUIN,
3 Shibdon Road
Blaydon-on-Tyne.
January 9

From Mrs Lois Kershaw

Sir, It will presumably take about ten years for London's third airport, with all the attendant horrors described by Sir Colin Buchanan (January 9), to be built.

What fuel will aeroplanes be using in 1991?

Yours faithfully,
LOIS KERSHAW,
Mill Farm,
Hesketh Bank,
Preston,
Lancashire.
January 9.

Invasion of Afghanistan

From Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH, and others

Sir, While Russian troops swarm over Afghanistan, America's allies, to our regret, do not seem to demonstrate the sense of crisis and urgency so vital at this crucial juncture in post-war history. It is astonishing that, while countries like France and Germany and other Nato and European Community members continue to condemn the Soviet invasion, there is no indication so far that they are ready to give outright support to President Carter's use of trade, financial and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Thus, France is finding high-falutin' reasons to go its own narrow way and Chancellor Schmidt is reported to have said in Madrid several days ago that the West should maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union and that he had no plan to recommend any sanctions.

If mere words of condemnation or verbal outrage are all that America's allies are prepared to show in support of Carter's new-found leadership then sad days may indeed be ahead for all those who cherish the ideals of the free world.

May we, in this connexion, also point out that if the Western world remains paralysed when confronted with naked aggression in a country traditionally outside the Soviet's sphere of influence, how can Yugoslavia or Romania, for example, ever expect help if the day comes when Moscow decides that its interests are "threatened" in these two countries? A failure of will and common purpose to act resolutely now, irrespective of adverse economic consequences, could not but lead to tragedy for all of us.

It would seem, therefore, to be in our individual and collective interest that Soviet imperialist aggression be met with stern retribution and a willingness to bear the pain and sacrifice it might well entail. This is no time for "business as usual". The price of further violation needs to be marked prohibitively high; otherwise there will be no future for freedom.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART OF FULHAM,
JOSEPH GODSON,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
11 Felden Street, SW6.
January 11.

Dispute at Covent Garden

From Mr Leonard Worsley and Mr Louis Rutland

Sir, It is not always wise to air one's differences in public, but, as Sir John Tooley (January 8) has chosen to comment on the pay dispute at the Royal Opera House, perhaps two representatives of the orchestra, closely involved in the negotiations, might be permitted the right of reply.

Sir John appears to believe that performances are being adversely affected by the orchestra's ban on Saturday rehearsals. If this is so, the management of the Royal Opera House must accept some responsibility. The ban was imposed by the orchestra early in October and there has been ample time to reschedule rehearsals to ensure that current and future performances are adequately rehearsed. In any case, a professional orchestra is expected to cope with contingencies more hazardous than the loss of a rehearsal and it must be borne in mind that the contribution the orchestra players make is not confined to the scheduled rehearsals and performances.

This ban was brought in by the orchestra for two purposes: firstly to effectively pursue a pay claim by a sanction which subjected the public to the minimum inconvenience; secondly to emphasize the orchestra's contention of many years' standing, that Saturday rehearsals should be reduced in favour of Saturday matinees and so improve the productivity of the house. There has never been a proposal to reduce the working week of the Opera House, so Sir John's reference to a five day week is misleading, more misleading than the error in William Mann's article (January 2) which Sir John's letter sought to correct.

The big error which Sir John allowed to pass uncorrected was the reference to a lost dress rehearsal. Although it is true that one rehearsal with orchestra was lost for *Traviata*, the dress rehearsal, in fact, was not lost but was rescheduled at short notice with the cooperation of the Musicians' Union.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD WORSLEY,
Union Steward,
LOUIS RUTLAND,
Secretary of the Orchestra Committee,
Covent Garden, WC2.
January 9.

Living in China

From Mr Michael de Havilland

Sir, Your correspondent's report of November 15 gave the impression that foreigners in China are living under ghetto-like conditions.

This is slightly misleading, if I may say so.

While this is certainly the state of things at Peking, which I myself experienced while there, it most certainly does not apply elsewhere in the People's Republic. Indeed, here in Shanghai we all enjoy the total freedom of the city, which is right on the doorsteps of our hotels and clubs. We are allowed to eat either in our own establishments or we can go "on the street" where there are endless eating houses.

I can assure you that there are no "grumbles" from any European or American specialists living outside Peking, where, I feel, hotels are not so favourably situated in the very heart of the city as they are here.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL DE HAVILLAND,
Flat 313,
International Club,
65 Yenan Xi Lu,
Shanghai,
People's Republic of China.
January 2.

Heraldic dogs

From Slains Pursuivant of Arms

Sir, As the Pursuivant of Arms who acted for the South of Scotland German Shepherd Dog and all Breeds Training Club may I set Mr Maxtone Graham's mind at rest (letter, January 4) and put right the record.

The correct blazon of the arms granted is: Azure, a German Shepherd Dog in the show stance proper. In chief between two plates, two retrieving objects in saltire argent. Retrieving objects are like bones and with the two balls (plates) reflect the obedience training aspects of the club, whose Scottish origin is noted in the saltire form.

Dogs as a principal charge in Scottish Arms are rare with only 27 matriculations up to 1973 out of a total of over 11,500 in the Public Register, which started in 1672.

I am, your obedient servant,
CRISPIN AGNEW OF LOCHNAW,
Slains Pursuivant of Arms,
3 Lonsdale Terrace,
Edinburgh.
January 5.

Whim-wham

From Miss Paula Neuss

Sir, Perhaps I could try to shed some light on the "goose's bridle" in Audrey Hogston's mother's broth (January 11). No doubt "bridle" was originally "bride-ale", "an ale drinking at a wedding". At a goose's wedding there must, of course, be a gosling, who eventually became known as a "goose's bridle" because of the way he restrained his wife.

At her ale-dunking or tunning, Skelton's Elinor Rumming (who is dressed up "with a whim-wham/Knit with a trim-tram/Upon her brain-pan") would take *anything* in exchange for beer, including "two goslings/ That were naughty froslings". At the end of the dunking session, things got out of hand, and I expect Elinor's whim-wham fell into the beer along with the goslings (or goose's) bridles. Thus they became associated as ingredients in any brew or broth.

Yours, etc,
PAULA NEUSS,
Birkbeck College,
Malet Street, WC1.

Ethnic questions in the 1981 Census

From Mr Robin M. White

Sir, The reports and correspondence that you have published concerning a race or ethnic origin question in the 1981 Census (December 8, 17, 31; January 3, 8) have largely addressed themselves to the desirability of such a question. Thus they tend to assume that a sensible question on the matter could be asked.

This may be doubted. The question proposed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys are ambiguous and overlapping but far from exhaustive. Criteria of colour, ancestral connexion, citizenship and religion are oddly mixed. The problems thus created are not simply ones of bad drafting, and assertions that difficulties arise because of a confusion between "race" and "colour" beg the question of what we mean by "race" (or for that matter "ethnic origin").

The point is most clearly made by reference to an American study by Johnson published by the US Bureau of the Census in 1974 entitled *Consistency of Reporting of Ethnic Origin in the Current Population Survey*. Here it was found that only about 65 per cent of the US population gave themselves the same racial or ethnic designation on dates separated by only a year. In other words, about one third of the US population "changed race" annually! The rate of change varied with the designation to which a person allotted himself on either occasion. Some rates of change were low, "black" showing a consistency of over 90 per cent. Others were very high, "Irish" showing little over 50 per cent consistency.

Clearly consistency of reply will vary with the actual question asked, and with the racial or ethnic composition of the population question. It is fair to add that the US Bureau of the Census has continued asking the "race" question, nonetheless.

However, it would seem difficult to avoid concluding that the replies to a Census question on race must be interpreted with care, and may be simply meaningless. What they cannot do is simply display race and ethnic groups which "actually exist". Nor should this surprise us if we have not closely defined terms such as "race" or "ethnic group".

Yours,
ROBIN M. WHITE,
Department of Jurisprudence,
Faculty of Law,
The University of Dundee,
Scrymgeour Building,
Park Place,
Dundee.
January 9.

Access to Public Records

From Mrs Meriel Lucas

Sir, I find it difficult to write in terms of such moderation as Mr J. C. Sainty (January 9) concerning the proposal that, while the public records will continue to be housed at Chancery Lane, readers are to be required, as an economy measure, to go to Kew to search them.

The removal two years ago of certain classes of records to the new search rooms at Kew has already led to the abandonment by many people of their work on account of the time involved in travelling to Kew; the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane is within easy reach of many of the other repositories used by research workers, such as the British Library, the Guildhall and other specialist libraries, and to journey to Kew would be the greatest inconvenience to readers, most of whom already travel some distances into central London.

The prospect of the new proposal is made even worse if the documents themselves are to be retained at Chancery Lane and sent on application to readers at Kew. Anyone familiar with research knows the delays resulting from having to order source material by "remote control" in this way, and it is difficult to understand how such a system could result in any financial saving when, additionally, many of the records are large and fragile and will require very careful packaging for the journey by road.

Yours faithfully,
MERIEL LUCAS,
57 Scotts Lane,
Shortlands,
Bromley,
Kent.
January 9.

Sweet charity

From Mr J. R. Pater

Sir, I am somewhat puzzled by your report (January 7) of Mrs Thatcher's references to the Good Samaritan in her weekend interview. My understanding of the story is that the Good Samaritan needed no monetary incentive to help the injured man; indeed, he gave money away unnecessarily.

It could be argued that, to give him incentives to act like this, his tax rates should have been higher, thus entitling him to a greater tax rebate on monies given to charity. Except, of course, that he would have needed to covenant seven years of giving, if the tax rules had been such as they are in this country. Clearly, to resuscitate the economy we need higher tax rates and revised tax rules on monies given to charity.

Yours sincerely,
J. R. PATER,
Aikrigg End House,
Burneside Road,
Kendal,
Cumbria.
January 9.

A chip off the old log

From Mr Timothy Phillips

Sir, I deserted logarithms 20 years ago, having found in them a malevolent intention to torment young minds, concealed behind a thin gloss of utility. Naively, I hoped they would go away, like all evil things should.

They have! Well done that silicon chip!

Yours wonderingly,
TIMOTHY PHILLIPS,
19 Park Avenue North,
Hornsey, N8.
January 8.

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK

January 13: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle.

Her Majesty presented The Queen's Medal for general efficiency at the King Edward VII School, King's Lynn, to Mr Jeremy Holmes, who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by Mr R. D. Greaves, the Headmaster.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will give an address at the memorial service for Sir James Brown which is to be held at All Hallows-by-the-Tower on Thursday at noon. The Bishop of London will also take part in the service, at which the Rev. Peter Delaney will officiate.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Hilary Countess of Munster will be held at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, EC1 (The Musicians' Church) at noon on Wednesday, February 6, 1980.

Polarization of views on Christian dogma

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Public and private reaction to the Küng and Schillebeeckx affairs reveals a deep polarization in almost all departments of Christianity which has little reference to denominational boundaries, and hardly more to such convenient categories as "right wing", "left wing" or "progressive-conservative".

The controversy generated an exceptional volume of correspondences to the serious press, secular and lay, only a small part of which was published. Taken as a whole it seems to reveal a profound interest in fundamental religious truths, and an equally profound mood of restlessness, whether caused by anxiety in the face of change, or frustration faced with resistance to change.

It confounds the traditional journalistic assumption that basic dogmatic issues rouse no interest in the lay public. Even in an allegedly secular age, controversy touching on the concept of the divinity of Jesus Christ still seems to excite enormous interest and not a little passion.

Perhaps because of longstanding journalistic neglect, it is clear that the gulf of understanding between ordinary, intelligent members of the public and the present work of contemporary theologians is vast. There is also a very considerable misunderstanding of what "orthodox" Christianity is alleged to comprise, so that the context in which theologians like Küng and Schillebeeckx have to be judged is askew. In an ironic way, it points to the necessity of work such as that done by Schillebeeckx, and to the need for occasional bursts of public controversy to bring such work to wider attention.

The two doctrines of Christianity which cause most anxiety among the cautious when attacked, and most relieved excitement when explained to the sceptical, are the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection. There appears to be a general acceptance that both, and particularly the latter, have to be believed or disbelieved as literal scientific statements, and that any alternative presentation is a denial of the keystone of Christian belief.

This denial of literal scientificalness is generally held to be equivalent to a denial of the divinity of Jesus, which is itself understood in the most simple and obvious way.

The strongest criticisms of Küng and Schillebeeckx, and enthusiastic endorsement for the Roman disciplinary procedures they are caught up in, are associated with an implicit or explicit scientific materialism adapted to accommodate such Christian doctrines as these.

It is apparently taken for granted, for instance, that the "orthodox" and traditional belief in the Resurrection must necessarily involve acceptance of the truth of the doctrine in a scientific sense. Scientific instruments set up at the entrance to the tomb, had they existed, would have recorded . . . what? A strong body of lay opinion, and not a few clerics, imagine that the only answer must unequivocally be the living body of Jesus, raised from the dead.

The same literalness applies to the Virgin Birth, regarded as a verifiable gynaecological fact, and to the conception of Jesus without the involvement of a human father. In contrast to this literalness, any theologian seen to be offering an alternative is dismissed as offering "mere" metaphor or myth in place of objective reality. There is little understanding of the possibility that in this context scientific materialism and objective reality may not be, from a religious view, entirely identical.

That widely held view may represent the ultimate victory for the "hard" Victorian concept of science, which has invaded the heart of Christian belief and turned it into a popular creed of magic and superstition. It ignores altogether the constant emphasis on "faith" as the necessary doorway to another realm of reality, which is present both in the Bible and in Christian tradition, and replaces it with the kind of credulity which relishes belief in the impossible, the more impossible the better, as a token of willpower.

Much of the attraction of the Shroud of Turin—and theological scepticism towards it—is a symptom of this invasion of science into religion, perhaps because it relieves the strain on willpower of holding to an apparently impossible belief.

Yet it is clear that neither the Bible nor any element in the Christian tradition has ever maintained that the Resurrection can be approached other than by faith. But before this specific article of faith can be grasped and accepted (or, indeed, rejected on its demerits) there has first to be an extension of the limits of reality beyond rational reductionist science, an acceptance of at least the possibility of another domain where truth can still be true without reference to science.

At least some of the most vociferous critics of Schillebeeckx and Küng have not made that step, and at least some of those who think their work—particularly that of Schillebeeckx—is a personal revelation and an opening of new doors, have seen the point.

OBITUARY

MISS BARBARA PYM

Novelist of distinctive qualities

Miss Barbara Pym, who died on January 11 at the age of 66, was a writer of distinctive qualities who having suffered discouragement and partial eclipse for many years—to some extent as a result of the fashion consciousness of publishers—was rediscovered towards the end of her life, to take her rightful place as an English woman novelist of considerable originality.

Barbara Mary Crampton Pym was born in Oswestry in 1913, the daughter of Frederic Crampton Pym, and was educated at Huyton College, Liverpool, and St Hilda's College, Oxford, where she graduated BA. From 1958 to 1974 she worked as an editorial secretary at the International African Institute and from 1958 had been assistant editor of the anthropological journal, *Africa*. Her first novel, *Some Tame Gazelle*, appeared in 1950 and was followed in quick succession by *Excellent Women* (1952), *Jane and Prudence* (1953), *Less than Angels* (1955) and *A Glass of Blessings* (1958).

These novels, inhabited by women, generally spinsters, often of a mode of diving cognate to that of Miss Pym herself—civil service employees of silent and unostentatious function—established her in style and though they had no wide currency gained some reputation for her among the discerning. They also drew down on her the injudicious comparison with Jane Austen. Though this was nonsense, her exploration of her own fairly restricted milieu and her penchant for satirical observation did give a strength to her novels which their apparently fragile, almost fugitive quality, initially disguised. Her spinsters, toiling in obscurity; a trifle sceptical of, though often in spite of, it drawn towards, men; or facing it not entirely uncomplainingly but nevertheless entirely bravely, to celibate and sometimes friendless old age: conveyed at bottom a quality of wry grittiness to which the reader extended in the end, something close to admiration. These qualities, allied to her subtle, penetrating observation of genteel milieux and her delicate treatment of the shy and retiring corners in the human character, drew her admirers who were later to be of service to her.

No Fond Return of Love (1961), a tale of two women on the verge of being consigned to the shelf, hopefully researching the life of a notable litterateur, was to be the beginning of a long period of absence from publishing for Miss Pym. Conceivably the market's appetite was for more strident entertainment in the novel of the 1960s. At any rate a further novel by her was not accepted. Discouraged, she concentrated on her work for the International African Institute from which she retired in 1974, retiring thereafter to live in Oxfordshire. Her novels went out of print and her name appeared to have been forgotten.

A renaissance in her fortunes came with startling suddenness in 1977 when, to celebrate three quarters of a century of existence, *The Times Literary Supplement* invited a number of well known writers to select the, in their opinion, most over—and underrated novels of the century. Philip Larkin and Lord David Cecil both chose the works of Miss Pym in the latter category, a fact which both stimulated interest in her again and encouraged her to continue writing. Earlier novels, *Excellent Women*, and *A Glass of Blessings* were reissued in 1977 and Barbara Pym finished *Quartet in Autumn*, a study of loneliness in the face of retirement and old age, in that year also. This novel was shortlisted for the Booker Prize and the publicity attaching to that had happy effects on the sale of her earlier novels and on her reputation at large. Miss Pym's final novel *The Sweet Dove Died*, was published in 1978.

MR MAURICE RECKITT

C. J. N. M. writes:

Mr Maurice Benington Reckitt died on January 11, aged 91.

He will be mourned by a wide circle of friends, though many, he liked to say, "assumed he had died years ago". Grandson of the founder of the Hull firm that later merged with Colman's of Norwich, Reckitt was born in 1888, the oldest of three children brought up in comfort and Anglo-Catholic piety in Beverley. Delicate health meant that most of his schooling was at home, but in 1906 he went up to St John's College, Oxford, to read modern history under Ernest Barker. There he rapidly developed the twin interests of his life, "Christian sociology" and croquet. Having briefly earned his living (for the only time) at Ipswich Grammar School, he returned to Oxford to work with G. D. H. Cole on Guild Socialism, in the years before the first war that were heady with political excitement. Come 1914, he was unfit for war service, and combined his Oxford life with London church interests. Already he was linking his otherwise unconnected worlds: the severely secular intellectual life, and the Anglo-Catholic tradition of Christian social thought pioneered a generation earlier by such men as Stewart Headlam and Neville Figgis, CR.

In the aftermath of the First World War the question was whether he would join his sister Eva as an intellectual and founding mainstay of the Communist movement in Britain. They broke apart and, instead, through his links with A. R. Orage's *New Age* and Chesterton's *G. K.'s Weekly* in the years between the war, at the height of his powers he became a pillar of corporatist Christian social thinking. He became a mainstay of the Christendom Group, numbering such figures as V. A. Demant, Tom Heron and on the periphery such distinguished Anglo-Catholics as Dorothy L. Sayers and T. S. Eliot. The quarterly *Christendom*, which he edited throughout its life from 1931 to 1951, and the Church Union Summer School of Sociology became the main voices of a movement that insisted on the relevance of the Gospel to the economic and industrial problems of the times. The ultimate accolade for this movement was at the Malvern Conference on these matters held in the winter of 1941, at the pit of the war; the paper Reckitt was to have contributed was delivered in his absence by William Temple. Dr Temple's best-selling wartime paperback, *Christianity and the Social Order*, recently reissued, encapsulates much of the thinking and concern for which Reckitt throughout his long life was at the centre.

His own most important book, *Faith and Society*, published in 1934, was one of over fifty books which he wrote alone or jointly. Along with his history of croquet it has a permanent place.

In later years Reckitt continued to lecture widely. At the age of 70, for instance, he gave weekly lectures to a new generation of unmatriculated ordinands from artisan backgrounds at Brasted College. His great cry was that the Church had three functions: to worship God, to bind up the wounds of the world, and to prophesy. It was with the third that his chief concern lay. In his closing years his greatest satisfaction was to see established the Christendom Trust and the M. B. Reckitt Fellowship in Christian Social Thinking and its Applications at the University of Sussex to which he has bequeathed his unique collection of books and papers

He married in 1920 Aimee, who died in 1970. They had no children.

Mr Arthur Bowers, Property Market Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sunday Telegraph* died on December 13 at the age of 64.

Mr Malcolm Thomas Walker, CBE, HM Ambassador in Liberia 1963-67 and Consul-General, Cape Town, 1967-70, died on January 1.

WALTHER GRUNER

Walther Gruner, one of the most influential and respected singing teachers of recent years, died on January 5. He was 74. Gruner was well known as a lecturer for over 30 years at the City Literary Institute, and a professor at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, where he became a Fellow in 1961.

Born in Frankfurt in 1905 of a musical family (his mother had played to Clara Schumann, and his uncle, Hermann Grünebaum was chief coach at Covent Garden) Gruner studied piano, voice, and theory at Frankfurt, Leipzig and Vienna; his teachers subsequently included the great Austrian bass, Joseph von Manowarda. As assistant producer at the Wiesbaden Opera, he worked under Paul Bekker, the Intendant there, who recommended him to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, of which he became London music correspondent after his emigration in 1933.

But Gruner's writing always took second place to his devotion to the German Lied and its interpretation. Although he did sing professionally for some years, notably for the BBC, his intellectual and psychological bent found its most fruitful expression in teaching. The Guildhall Lieder Class, which he founded and took for some 20 years, owed its very considerable success not only to Gruner's obvious authority and his love and deep knowledge of the vocal repertoire (including opera, and Wagner in particular), but also to the provocative and even mischievous way in which he challenged his students and thus brought out the best in them.

Many of his pupils, such as Jill Gomez and Benjamin Luxon, went on to distinguished careers. His understanding of the voice brought him international recognition and he was much in demand abroad, particularly in America and in Australia and New Zealand. It was a source of special pride to him that he should have been chosen to adjudicate in such important international singing competitions as those held at Munich, Barcelona and Toulouse.

Forthcoming marriages

G. C. W. Grimston and Miss K. E. Kettle
The engagement is announced between Charles Grimston, Scots Guards, younger son of Lord and Lady Grimston of Westbury, of the Old Rectory, Westwell, Burford, Oxfordshire, and Katherine Evelyn, daughter of Major and Mrs Rupert Kettle, of Piper's Hill, Bishop's Itchington, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Dr P. W. A. Hamilton and Dr N. D. Segal
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of the Rev P. J. R. and Mrs Hamilton, of Tighnabruaich, Argyll, and Naomi, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs J. B. Segal, of Edgware, Middlesex.

Mr A. Keown and Mrs P. Bewick
The engagement is announced between Annesley Keown, CBE, elder son of the late Mr Richard McArthur Keown and of Mrs Helen Scott Law Keown, of Dunoon, and Peeta Bewick, (née Cunnington), of Fraser's Hill, Malaysia.

Dr C. Querée and Miss E. A. Graham
The engagement is announced between Christopher Querée, of Palmer Street, Westminster, and Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Graham, of Tree Tops, Back Lane, Malvern.

Mr K. D. Baird and Miss C. C. Keble-White
The engagement is announced between Keith, youngest son of Mr and Mrs D. Baird, of 9 Ryecroft Lane, Worsley, Manchester, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Keble-White, of Burdocks, Wisborough Green, Sussex.

Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Hunter and Miss R. S. Carpmael
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Major and Mrs J. C. Hunter, of Scotton, Yorkshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. H. Carpmael, of the Leather Bottle, Wainhill, Oxfordshire.

Mr C. E. L. Mann and Miss J. Elliott
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr J. P. Mann, of New York, and of Mrs Mann, of Horsemoor House, Chieveley, Berkshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. Elliott, of 54 Reading Drive, Sale, Cheshire.

Mr C. C. Micklethwaite and Miss C. J. Thorpe
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. Micklethwaite, of Chobham Place, Chobham, Surrey, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Thorpe, of Pinehurst, Epsom Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr G. E. Greenwood and Miss F. P. Nairne
The marriage took place on Saturday, at St Andrew's, Oxshott, between Mr George Edward Greenwood, son of Mr and Mrs E. M. Greenwood, of Lane House, Shotteswell, Warwickshire, and Miss Fiona Penelope Nairne, daughter of Sir Patrick and Lady Nairne, South Lodge, Cobham, Surrey. The Rev J. D. Green officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Margaret Nairne. Mr Lincoln Seligman was best man.

A reception was held at The Fairmile, Cobham and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Civ Ing J. Ocklind and Miss S. A. C. Brown
The marriage took place quietly in Stockholm on January 11 between Civ Ing Jan Ocklind, of Lidingö, Sweden, and Miss Sally Ann Brown, only daughter of Mrs Dorothy M. Brown, of Lewes, Sussex, and of the late Mr Esmond Chodwick Brown.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are:

£100,000: 14VB 522695 (Sussex).
£50,000: 6MB 300466 (Greenwich).
£25,000: 3BS 367191 (Leicester).

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Melville Arnott, 71; Sir Cecil Beaton, 76; Baroness Brooke of Ystradfellte, 72; Lord Catto, 57; Sir Neil Pritchard, 69; Sir Percy Rugg, 74; Dr Solomon Wand, 81.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Atkinson, Mr Frederick George, of Hockley Heath, Solihull, wholesale fruit merchant £127,048

Gardner, Mr John Kynaston, of Mere, Knutsford, Cheshire, engineer and company director £355,742

McLaren, Mr Martin John, of Westminster, former Conservative MP for Bristol, North-west £365,150

Allhallows School

Term starts on Wednesday, January 16 and ends on March 26. The entrance scholarship examination will be held at the school in the week beginning February 24. Interviews for sixth-form studentships will also be held during the term. Anouilh's *Time Remembered* will be performed on March 21, 22 and 24.

Dover College

Term starts today. Durrenmatt's *The Physicists* will be performed in the refectory on March 19 to 22. The Old Dovorian hockey match will be on March 2, the House Music Festival on March 5, and Confirmation Service on March 16. Term ends on March 28.

Moreton Hall, Oswestry

The Spring Term begins today with 295 girls in school. Amanda Bindon continues as head prefect, with Jane Fairbrother as second prefect. Emma King is captain of lacrosse. There will be a performance of the Fauré *Requiem* on March 21 and term ends on March 22.

The Oratory School

The Lent Term begins today. The school captain is F. J. M. Fitzpatrick, captain of soccer is A. E. Orchard. Half-term will be from February 20 to February 24. The school play will be performed on March 28 and 29. Term ends on Sunday, March 30, after the eightieth birthday concert for Mr Richard Dean, President of The Oratory School Assembly.

Malvern College

The Lent Term at Malvern College begins today. M. J. P. Harper is senior chapel prefect and R. J. Hambleton is junior chapel prefect. The half-term exeat is from February 16 to 19. The scholarship examination takes place from February 24 to 27. Details of the scholarships offered are available from the headmaster. The Ledbury Run is on Thursday, March 13. Mendelssohn's *Elijah* will be performed by the joint choral societies of Malvern College and Malvern Girls' College on Friday, March 21. Term ends on March 23.

St Mary's School, Wantage

The Spring Term will begin on Tuesday, January 15. Confirmation will take place on Sunday, March 9, and there will be a performance of *The Sound of Music* for parents on the last afternoon of term, Tuesday, March 25. Miss Wallen will retire as headmistress at the end of the Summer Term, 1980, and her successor from September 1, 1980, will be Mrs P. H. Johns, at present Senior Mistress at Gordonstoun School.

St Peter's School York

The Easter Term begins today with 420 boys and 18 girls in the senior school and 312 boys in the junior school. Mr D. E. P. Hughes has taken over as Head Master and J. A. McGrath is the new head of school. There will be a short exeat on February 22 to 24 and the confirmation by the Bishop of Selby will be on March 13.

Repton School

The Lent Term at Repton begins today with 508 boys and 42 VIth form girls in the main school and 251 pupils in the preparatory school, Foremarke Hall. Mr K. A. J. Dickson has joined the staff. The head prefect is M. N. Stretton (The Hall). The confirmation service will be conducted by the Bishop of Repton on February 15 and the exeat will be from February 15 to 18. Term ends on March 22.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: André Kertesz, 65 years of photography, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, 10 to 4.30; The Great British, National Portrait Gallery, Carlton House Terrace, 10 to 5.

Lectures: Society of Thirteen, The Maritime Tradition of North Wales, by Alec Eames, Queen's Hotel, Chester, 8; Vienna: The Merry Catastrophe, National Gallery, 1; Crossing the Brook and Other English Views by Turner, Tate Gallery, Millbank, 1.

Recital-lecture: Great Affairs: Passionate Lovers, French Institute, 13 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, 8.30.

Concert: Beaux Arts Trio, The Queen's Hall, Clerk Street, Edinburgh, 8.

Lunchtime music: Piano recital: Paul Berkowitz, St Lawrence Jewry, City, 1.

International Mime Festival, Cockpit Theatre, Gateforth Street, St John's Wood.

Racing and motor cycle show, Royal Horticultural Society Hall, Westminster, 10 to 7.30.

Photography in Printmaking, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London, 10 to 5.50.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS C. P. O. Burne, DRCIGC as DD Plans (Overseas), February 14; I. M. Carlill, FOAIB as S Member, Feb 29.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: J. M. Haughton to be promoted Surgeon Rear-Admiral, July 25, and to be appointed Surgeon Rear-Admiral (Naval Hospitals), July 25.
COMMANDERS: W. P. J. Sidgwick, ASWE with CNOCS, Dec 31, 1979. C. D. S. Brown, Rhyl in Cmd, June 10; N. G. McNaughton, CNSA July 8 for Nottingham (bldg) as Snr Offr and MEO on commg; A. H. Alexander, Dolphin (SM) for duty with Capt SM1, May 16.
RETIREMENT: Rear-Admiral P. B. Hogg, April 7.

The Army

MAJOR-GENERAL: Maj-Gen D. B. Alexander-Sinclair, Staff College Camberley as Commandant, Jan 18.
BRIGADIERS: P. J. Dietz, RAEC Centre as Commandant, Jan 14; J. R. A. Macmillan, HQ 1 (BR) Corps as COS, Jan 22; C. H. Watkins, MOD as DPR(A), Jan 18.
COLONELS: Lt-Col N. G. P. Ansell, 5 INNIS DG, Staff College as Col GS, Jan 16; J. R. Harris, RPO Taunton as Regl Pmr, Jan 16; J. R. Nicholls, BI Antwerp as Comd, Jan 30; R. A. Taylor, P & EE Shoeburyness (PE) (AE) as Col USI(A) Superintendent, Jan 31; J. W. Turner, MOD as Col GS, June 9.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: S. D. A. Firth, GLOSTERS, Staff College Camberley as GSO1 (DS), Jan 16; R. Jordan, RS, HQ UKLF as GSO1 PR, Jan 2; J. N. D. Lucas, RS, MOD as GSO1, Jan 18; P. W. Symes, RAOC, Staff College Camberley as GSO1 (DS), Jan 16; Maj J. R. Drew, REME, REME Trg Centre as GSO1, Jan 18.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS (with acting rank of air commodore): B. R. L. Easton, MOD as DA Arm (PE), Jan 19; D. A. Saunders, HQ RAFSC as Air Cdre Sigs, Jan 19; H. F. Rendon, MOD as DWRAF, Feb 18.
GROUP CAPTAINS: D. A. Atherton, HQ RAFSC as SPSO, Jan 14; J. Wilkinson, MOD as AD Flying (PE), Jan 16; W. F. Knapper, HQ RAFSC as Gp Capt (WHOP), Jan 18.
WING COMMANDER (with acting rank of group captain): J. A. S. Thomson, Vienna as AWA to UK Del MBFR, Jan 15.
WING COMMANDERS: R. H. H. Dauncey, MOD as T Co-ord, Jan 14; V. D. King, HQ 38 Gp as Wg Cdr Movs, Jan 14; R. I. Essex, RAF Akrotiri as OC Ops Wg, Jan 18; C. B. Rogers, ASC Berlin as OC BASC, Jan 18; A. N. S. Barker-Ashley, MOD as OR41 (RAF), Jan 20.

Mr Walker seen as the 'cad of Brussels'

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

When Mr John Silkin was Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, he rejoiced in being described in the corridors of EEC power as "the thug of Brussels". The title would also fit Mr Peter Walker, the present minister, if he did not cut a more spare and agile figure.

A more suitable title for him is "the cad of Brussels". That is certainly how he will be seen there when he pursues the policies and ideals described in his speech last week at the dinner on the eve of the Oxford Farming Conference.

It is clear that the United Kingdom is to pursue a purely national policy for agriculture while insisting that it is behaving in a respectable *communautaire* fashion. Mr Walker demolished the pretensions of the EEC so thoroughly that a listener could be forgiven for concluding that the Community exists only on paper and that there is no truly harmonized common market for any product.

He refuted implicitly the long-held view of British farmers that they were prevented from enjoying the fruits of the common agricultural policy only by selfish interest groups at home. Mr Walker told them in Oxford that other EEC countries made too much profit from the policy to want to change it.

"It is understandable if there is reluctance on the part of some other member countries to attempt radical reconstruction", he said in one of many departures from his script. The spoken version of his speech contained an even more ruthless indictment of policy than the script supplied by his officials.

He condemned the measures proposed by the European Commission to curb the ruinous cost of the policy. "They say nothing whatever about the level of support, surely the most fundamental issue", he read from the script. Then, departing from it again, he added: "If we are going to have increases in the price of milk of X per cent and levies of X per cent, I do not think that can claim to be a radical reform of the policy."

Mr Walker's speech was long and powerful, but the quieter address given earlier at the dinner by Mr Roy Jenkins was more instructive.

British farmers have already listened to speeches which illustrate the gulf between food policy here and in the rest of the Community.

Most of them, however, have been delivered in the fluent but heavily accented English of the Community civil servants who congregate in Brussels and Strasbourg. It was a new experience to hear the most profound hopes and desires of the British food-producing industry brushed aside in the suave tones of Balliol and Oxford Union.

Dismissal of the central pivot of British food policy seems remote when uttered in foreign accents. The threat seemed closer when it was posed by a former minister.

The tameness of the audience was remarkable. When Mr Silkin spoke at the Farmers' Club in London three years ago his audience numbered several of those who listened to Mr Jenkins in Oxford last week. Many prominent farmers told Mr Silkin in the most unflattering terms precisely what they thought of him.

Yet Mr Jenkins was allowed to put forward policies which would result in the destruction of fundamental British aspirations without a squeak from those who would suffer most if he had his way. Of course, a meeting at which a minister expects to be questioned is different from a dinner. Yet the farmers in Oxford could have reacted with more than apparent numbness to the prospect outlined by the president of the European Commission.

Britain and the Community are fully at odds on farm policy. This country will become as nationalist as it claims others to be. At the Oxford Farming Conference three years ago Mr Brian Hayes said: "I think we can assume with confidence that British governments will continue to want agricultural expansion and will be prepared to see resources deployed so as to achieve it.

"There is in principle ample scope for a prices policy under which excess production in areas of the Community where high-cost production evidently calls for high prices would be discouraged and progressively contract, while production in relatively low-cost areas, and notably this country, would be encouraged and would expand."

Later in 1977 he said in Edinburgh: "The right level for prices in this country; the right level, that is, for the green pound; is a matter for decision on the basis of national interest." Mr Hayes is now Sir Brian Hayes, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The ideas that he expressed in 1977 are consistent with the nationalist agricultural policy being pursued by the British Government. It is to hold down common EEC farm prices while shielding British farmers from the resulting squeeze by the use of the green pound.

The present British Government, like the last one and like Sir Brian, who has served both, supports a policy of increasing national self-sufficiency in food supplies. It is unfortunate that milk and sugar, for which expansion is most desirable here, are those for which the Community suffers its most expensive surpluses.

The British policy is not in the least *communautaire* despite persistent claims from this country that it is. There can be no room in a common agricultural policy for one country in its own interest to raise production of foods for which the Community has surpluses. Mr Walker maintains that such increased production is justifiable because there is really no common policy at all.

Mr Walker said in Oxford that there was no true freedom of agricultural trade in the EEC. "Nor are national aids harmonized", he said. "And the taxation of farmers, a subject with which the Treaty of Rome does not even attempt to deal, varies enormously from one member state to another."

Mr Walker's policies will bring discord to the Community rather than harmony, or even harmonization.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Tenants Rights Etc (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Rate Support Grant (Scotland) Order and Housing Support Grant (Scotland) Order.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Housing Bill, second reading. Petroleum Revenue Tax Bill, remaining stages. Bail Etc (Scotland) Bill, Lords' amendments.
Wednesday at 2.30: Rate Support Grant Orders for England and Wales. Value Added Tax (International Services) (No 2) Order.
Thursday at 3.30: Competition Bill, remaining stages. Southern Rhodesia Orders.
Friday at 11: Private Members' motions.

House of Lords

Tomorrow at 2.30: Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa and Nauru (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee. Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill, second reading.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on report of Committee on Obscenity and Film Censorship. Debate on hospital services in Omagh.
Thursday at 3: Police Negotiating Board Bill, committee. Representation of the People Bill, committee. Commons Agricultural Policy (Agricultural Produce) (Protection of Community Arrangements) Order. Aviation Security Fund (Second Amendment) Regulations. Debate on Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (Agriculture and Pollution).

Select committees

Wednesday: Select Committee on Unemployment. Witnesses: Professor Charles Handy and Mr W. W. Daniel.
Thursday: Select Committee on Laboratory Animals Protection Bill. Oral evidence, 10 am.

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هكذا من الأصل

- **Stock markets** FT Ind 435.2, up 4.4. FT Gilts 66.80, up 0.97.
- **Sterling** $2.2575, down 20 points. Index 71.0, up 0.1.
- **Dollar** Index 84.4, up 0.1.
- **Gold** $623.5 an ounce, up $23.
- **3-month money** Inter-bank 16⅞ to 16¾. Euro-$ 14 3-16 to 14 15-16.

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Iran's oil revenues at $1,600m a month

Tehran, Jan 13.—Iran's oil revenues have reached $1,600m a month despite reduced output, Shaikh Ali Akbar Moinfar, the nation's oil minister was reported as saying.

Pars news agency reported the ministers as saying: "Despite the fact that Iran has reduced its oil production by about 50 per cent compared with the time of the deposed Shah, oil revenues have reached more than 1.6 billion dollars monthly, which is very satisfactory".

He also said that nations supporting threatened economic sanctions against Iran over the detention of American hostages in Tehran would be denied oil supplies. "Our policy is very clear. Iran will not sell oil to those countries."

Pars news agency also reported that Iran has signed a contract to supply oil to Finland. It recalled that the Finnish National Oil Company was the first European concern to buy Iranian oil in 1971.

CBI wants more cuts

Industrialists are urging the Government to cut more public spending to achieve income tax reductions and lower interest rates. A memorandum is being sent today by Sir John Greenborough, president of the Confederation of British Industry, to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking for public spending cuts of between £1,500m and £2,000m in the next financial year.

German outlook talks

West German industrialists and union leaders will meet today at the government's invitation to discuss Germany's economic prospects. This development takes place at a time when this year's round of collective wage bargaining is already under way and is the first time since 1977 that both sides will have been represented in force at such a formal meeting.

Dunlop closure fear

Closure of the Dunlop golf-ball sports plant at Speke, Liverpool, with the loss of 250 jobs is threatened after talks between management and the Department of Trade failed to provide what is regarded as sufficient government aid to relocate the plant. Dunlop closed its adjacent tyre factory nine months ago and 2,400 jobs were lost.

Shipyard jobs threat

Sweden's shipbuilding industry wants to cut its workforce from 20,000 to between 10,000 and 13,000 by 1984. The industry shed 31,500 employees in 1975 and 1976 and over the past three years has received 12,000m crowns (about £1,300m) in subsidies, which are already to be progressively cut.

Profit slump predicted

Latest forecasts from the Henley Centre confirm that Britain is in for a lean time in 1980. It predicts output will drop by 1.6 per cent, profits by 26 per cent and investment by 8 per cent and that inflation will peak at about 19 per cent in the second quarter.

40pc pay rise sought

Seven thousand workers at the world's biggest diesel engine plant, Perkins, of Peterborough, are to seek a 40 per cent wage rise. Shop stewards at the plant are also pressing for a 35-hour week and extra holiday pay.

$11.6m gas contract

A British company, Black, Sivalls and Bryson, of Richmond, Surrey, has won an $11.6m contract to build four gas treatment plants in Qatar's offshore Dukhan oilfield. Each plant will be able to process a 50 million cubic feet of gas a day.

British businessmen must 'start from scratch' to regain Rhodesian markets

From Ross Davies,
Salisbury, Jan 13

British business leaders visiting here were told over the weekend that there is no question of Britain regaining its preeminence as Southern Rhodesia's main provider of imports.

It was also confirmed not only that sanctions imposed since 1965 were ineffective in stunting the Rhodesian economy but that British goods other than oil found their way into the country.

A leading Rhodesian businessman, Mr C. G. Tracey, told a visiting delegation from the United Kingdom Institute of Directors on Saturday. 'There will be no preferential opportunity (for the British). We will be receiving delegations from other countries in coming months to see the same opportunities. The profitable relationships will be the efficient ones.'

Mr Tracey is the president of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Promotion Council and the chairman of 20 Rhodesian companies. He was referring not only to export opportunities in Rhodesia itself, where UDI has had the effect of galvanizing local industry into higher output, but to plans after next month's elections to resume Rhodesia's former role as a re-export centre for eastern and central Africa.

His warning was obviously taken to heart by Mr Jim Moorfoot, leader of the institute's seven-man mission, which was returning to London today after an eightday tour. Before leaving Rhodesia, Mr Moorfoot, chairman of Kodak-UK, said: "Certainly we recognize that the British businessman (in Rhodesia) is starting from scratch'.

Mr Tracey's remarks only amplified those made to me by Mr Brian Stringer, chairman of Air Zimbabwe-Rhodesia which is partner with British Airways in the London to Salisbury air link resumed last week. BA has kept an office in Salisbury since 1976.

Mr Stringer said: "The old supremacy has gone. The market has expanded so much over the last 15 years that the British may well achieve in money terms the same volume of business as before but not the same share of the market."

Rhodesian businessmen, he said, would buy British on grounds of reliability, price or delivery but no longer out of sentiment.

Photograph by Brian Harris

Mr Jim Baker: sanctions-busting through third parties.

Before UDI in 1964 the United Kingdom exported about £31.5m worth of goods to Rhodesia, about a third of that country's total imports. The Department of Trade is hoping for £100m worth of exports in the next 12 months, possibly exceeding illegal exports in recent years but if anything a retreat from pre-1964 levels.

Ironically one hope for this year's British export drive in Rhodesia may be such reputation as British goods have maintained in finding their way into the former rebel colony in defiance of sanctions. But French, German and particularly Japanese companies have a big head start.

Mr Stringer added, in a remark unusual in a country where on paper at least British goods are not to be had: "Almost anything you order from Britain doesn't come on time."

His remarks were given point by Mr Jim Baker, the secretary of Rhodesia's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a civil servant to whom ministerial powers have been delegated until next month's elections.

Mr Baker said: "British goods have been coming in from third parties but they haven't exactly been promoted."

What these goods are is hard to ascertain. Despite the presence in Salisbury of Lord Soames, the British Governor, the visiting journalist is still cautioned by the Muzorewa government that "it is an offence to refer . . . to methods of sanctions circumvention."

However, as can be seen in any Salisbury shop, Rhodesia is now self-sufficient in most consumer goods.

It would be surprising, therefore, if these unofficial exports were not of those items listed by Mr Baker, Mr Stringer and then by Mr Moorfoot in a statement released here and in London—that is, capital goods and particularly replacement machinery and plant.

From conversations with Rhodesian businessmen and officials it is clear that the reason more such goods have not been sold here is not because of sanctions. Shortage of foreign currency resulting from the 1974 oil price increases and the pressures of war spending are quoted.

The lifting of sanctions, however, will give Rhodesians free access to world capital markets. Furthermore the cost of Rhodesian exports will be lowered by the opening of the Mozambique border on Saturday. Exports—and British imports—can now use the shorter route through the ports of Beira and Maputo rather than more distant South African ports.

Rhodesia will be free once more to market her high quality chrome ferro-alloys, effectively blocked by American sanctions.

Lastly, another prime Rhodesian export, tobacco, will no longer need to be sold at a discount to tempt buyers to circumvent British and United Nations sanctions.

One businessman I spoke to here said of sanctions: "They were a joke. The British never meant them to work. All legality means to me is that the telexes can go straight from Salisbury to London instead of via Jo'burg or Berne."

Bank union criticized on merger breakdown

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) has been blamed for the failure of attempts to form a single union in the banking industry.

Criticism of BIFU comes in a report written by Dr Tom Johnston, chairman of the Scottish Manpower Services Commission. For two years the commission has been trying to guide BIFU and the staff associations at three big clearing banks into forming a single union for the industry. The report is to be circulated to bank offices this week.

Dr Johnston produced two earlier reports in preparation for a single union. The second was accepted in full by the staff associations at Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds Banks, but BIFU, although accepting the basic principles, wanted further investigations.

In his latest report, Dr Johnston says: "BIFU has long been anxious that the authority to which a national union is accustomed should not be eroded. But it is not in a sufficiently strong position to insist upon the kind of arrangements which it would ideally like, such as the transfer of engagements by members of the staff associations to BIFU.

"It has not demonstrated convincingly to the other parties that it has the will to succeed, and to swallow parts of the package which it finds to be blemishes or warts. The more it huffs and puffs about the need to clarify matters, to resolve any contradictions, and to discuss matters on which my report was silent, the more it is simply arousing the suspicions of the other parties as to its good faith."

Mr Leif Mills: unfair report will make things worse.

Dr Johnston says that although the three staff associations have withdrawn from joint discussions, the ball is firmly in BIFU's court; he points out there is a "firm foundation" for creating a single union.

Since withdrawing from the Johnston talks, the staff associations have decided to set up a new union, the Clearing Banks Union. Dr Johnston says this "demonstrates the will to give up autonomy, as well as disappointment at what they see clearly as the prevarication on the part of BIFU".

The report has angered BIFU, whose general secretary, Mr Leif Mills writes in a letter to Dr Johnston: "I am afraid I find your assessment unfair and indeed its publication can only exacerbate the position."

"You could just as well have said that the ball is firmly in the court of the staff associations in that if they signed heads of agreement with us and got into immediate working parties, then no doubt we could produce constitutions fairly quickly. This is how we see the position."

BIFU, a TUC-affiliated union, believes that the staff associations are not interested in belonging to a "real" union, and the associations are afraid of being swallowed up by BIFU

Rapid increase in China's foreign debts predicted

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 13

China has the potential to build up foreign indebtedness of $30,000m (£13,333m) over the next ten years according to a special study commissioned by the Dresdner Bank AG of Frankfurt.

The study, which was drawn up by HWWA, the influential Hamburg-based economic research institute, claims that China need only achieve a modest increase in the share of its exports in relation to gross national product, or a corresponding substitution of imports at present purchased with cash, to lift its potential debt ceiling to such a level.

At a time when international bankers are becoming increasingly concerned at a growing lack of first-class addresses to absorb the big surpluses of the Opec oil-producers, China appears to be a potentially attractive borrower.

The HWWA team spent several weeks in China last year visiting Peking and different provinces. They concluded that at present China's foreign debt ceiling is around $6,000m, a finding based on the difference between the 6.4 per cent of gross national product accounted for by cash-financed imports and China's exports which represent 6.6 per cent of gross national product.

China's debt potential would double with every doubling of the 0.2 per cent gap which exists at present between its export and import shares of gross national product. Under what are termed "thoroughly realistic assumptions" the gap could widen to one percentage point and therefore allow a total foreign debt of $30,000m the study says.

The HWWA believes that China's present borrowing policy is too conservative, even in the unlikely event of the country being unable to expand its export surplus. The $6,000m ceiling projected under present circumstances is seen as covering a 10-year period with borrowings in the first year amounting to $3,400m. But according to the institute China plans to borrow no more than $2,670m at present.

The HWWA recognizes that China has revised downwards its ambitious economic plans put forward in 1978, and that the present consolidation period could be positive for both the country's growth prospects and its debtor potential insofar as it is used to remove administrative and other bottlenecks.

But it also suggests that China's policy of industrialization is not ideal and that the country could achieve faster growth by borrowing more to import the investment goods needed for development projects rather than by just importing such products solely to provide new technology.

According to the HWWA the Chinese leadership is studying closely the economic models provided by Yugoslavia and Rumania, while West Germany, Japan and the United States are its economic models in the West.

In Germany's case the study apparently extends beyond business practices. Last Thursday, the first-ever delegation of Chinese union leaders arrived in Germany for a 12-day fact-finding visit.

Manufacturers fear a down turn in market for big executive cars as discounts and offers spread

By Edward Townsend

European motor manufacturers are viewing with increasing unease the state of the United Kingdom market for executive cars. Sales rose by 25 per cent last year at the top end but are now in the grip of a spate of discounting, special offers and very low used car prices.

With new car sales expected to fall by 12 per cent this year from the 1979 record of 1.7 million there is speculation over which sectors will suffer most. More petrol price increases and the spectre of further taxation of business cars support the view that the most profitable luxury end of the market will be the worst hit.

However, some observers believe that the slowdown in executive car sales, which has been increasingly apparent over the past months, will halt and those people accustomed to driving Jaguars or Mercedes, mostly at their companies' expense, will not wish to "trade down".

Evidence of the downturn can be seen at the Ford plant at Cologne, West Germany, which produces Capris and Granadas and which has been at a standstill for six of the past 13 weeks, and at BL's Rover plant in Solihull, Birmingham, which is now operating a four-day week.

BL said the shorter week had been instituted to save money, to ease the conversion of the plant's third assembly track to produce the TR7 sports car in March, and because Rover stocks "may be high for the forecast market for 1980."

BL believes that although the executive market is showing little change, there is a tendency for former buyers of Jaguars and big Rovers to prefer the less thirsty Rover 2.3 and 2.6, which have been selling well, and Princess models.

Latest estimates from the industry are that in the middle car range, which includes the Maxi, Princess, Capri, Granada and the bigger Talbots, demand this year will fall by 20 per cent on last year to about 230,000, a much bigger decline that that expected for the total market.

However on a market share basis the decrease will not be so severe. These cars took 16.4 per cent of the total United Kingdom market in 1974, rising to 17.1 per cent in 1979 and this year the sector should account for about 15.9 per cent of sales.

The class which includes the smaller Rovers, the BMW 5 series, Datsun 26-2800, Toyota Crown, Volvo 244-245 and Mercedes 200-300, is expected to show a fall in demand of 21 to 22 per cent to about 55,000. But the market share will decrease only slightly. The worst affected, therefore, are most likely to be the big-engined models such as the most expensive BMWs, Mercedes, and Jaguars.

Last year's car sales, the buoyancy of which confounded most forecasts, show that in the top executive sector, imported models did better than the domestic products, particularly BL's prestige cars.

Jaguar sales plummeted by 38.6 per cent from 10,982 in 1978 to 6,746. The engineering and road haulage strike of last year and BL production problems outside Jaguar contributed to low output.

Rover sales were also hit by a shortage of cars early in the year caused by strikes including a major dispute at the Rover plant. The year's sales of 29,756 were down on 1978 by nearly 6 per cent.

Sales of German-built Ford Granadas, however, were up by 36.7 per cent to 52,091, and most of the importers showed substantial gains. Total BMW registrations rose by 33.8 per cent, Mercedes by 14.1 per cent, Saab by 40 per cent and Swedish-made Volvos by 7.4 per cent. Rolls-Royce and Bentley sold 23 more cars in the United Kingdom than in 1978, a rise of 1.7 per cent.

Mr Michael Lacey, director of *Glass's Guide*; the motor trade's chief source of price information, believes that despite the present spate of "distressed selling" of big cars, the share taken this year by executive models will not alter radically.

He quotes figures showing that in 1973, before the oil crisis, cars of 1400cc to 1800cc capacity took a third of the United Kingdom market, but this fell to 29 per cent in 1979. Over the same period 1800cc to 2300cc cars increased from 14 to 16.5 per cent of sales, and those above 2300cc rose from 6 to 7.5 per cent. This, he says, disputes the theory that smaller cars have captured sales from larger models. "The figures show that ownership patterns change incredibly slowly."

Wage rises running at 12-16 pc

Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A trend in wage settlements towards longer holidays but few concessions in reducing weekly hours of working was reported by the Confederation of British Industry's pay databank at the weekend. There are wide variations in pay levels but the majority of settlements are for pay rises of between 12 per cent and 16 per cent, showing no change on the first databank figures in the present series issued early in December.

Agreements recorded in the databank now cover around 4 million workers in the private and the public sector. Nearly 40 per cent of the settlements contain clauses allowing longer holidays but in very few instances have employers conceded a shorter working week. Nearly one third of the settlements include productivity elements and a third also contain measures to adjust differentials.

Employers' fears that the settlement on shorter hours, eventually reached by engineering manual workers last Autumn, would spread to other caregories appear to be unfounded. The engineers' agreement reduced the normal working week to 39 hours. However this will not take effect until November 1, 1981. The engineers' agreement also allowed a steady increase in annual holidays from the present 22 days to five weeks from November 1, 1982.

The CBI's data bank questionnaire has provided more information about the factors influencing settlements. For example, the cost of living was considered a very important factor in pushing up the level of pay rises by 50 per cent of respondents. Nearly a third considered the need to recruit and retain labour was an important factor in granting higher wages.

Pay claims this year recorded by the CBI continue at a high rate—mainly in the 20 to 30 per cent range. However, as in previous years, claims are proving to be a poor guide to the final level of settlements.

Shipping plan would add 7 pc to subsidies

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Revised proposals for a scrap-and-build scheme for the EEC's shipping and shipbuilding industries are being discussed with the European Commission, but agreement on the scale and form of any scheme is unlikely to be reached before the end of next month.

At its meeting at the end of last year the Council of Ministers failed to agree on a scheme outlined by the Commission, based on 2 million tons of merchant shipping being scrapped in three years with 1 million tons of new orders being placed. The aim of the scheme is to improve the competitive nature of the EEC's merchant fleet and secure the jobs of thousands of shipyard workers.

The scheme would have enabled owners to qualify for a payment for each new order—placed with a Community yard—provided that the owner scrapped twice the equivalent tonnage. This would qualify for a further payment, equivalent to the difference between the scrapping price and the second-hand price of tyhe vessels.

Britain has been among the most fervent advocates of a scrap-and-build policy, provided it was operated on a cost-effective basis, on the grounds that it would provide the opportunity for stimulating at least some orders which might otherwise not be placed.

British Shipbuilders has taken a particularly active interest in the plans and has advocated a scheme which would maintain the same tonnage targets spread over an unspecified period. If adopted the scheme could be dropped at any time should market conditions and demand improve. It is generally accepted, however, that the operation of any scrap-and-build scheme would add a further 7 per cent to overall subsidies.

Officials believe that a more realistic scheme could involve half a million tons of merchant shipping being ordered against a scrapping of 1 million tons with the scheme reduced from the original three years to two years. But whether the scheme gets off the ground at all will depend on forthcoming discussions between Viscount Davignon the Industry Commissioner and officials of the competition department.

Wall Street faces stagflation instead of inflation

US slump 'will not be severe'

Bank economists are not generally held in high esteem along Wall Street; they have been wrong too often. But Dr Gary Wenglowski is a notable exception, he enjoys a solid reputation for thorough, commonsense, analysis and his reports are influential. His latest forecast predicts "a very mild decline in business activity during the next six months".

Dr Wenglowski is a partner at Goldman, Sachs and Co and director of economic research. The long-heralded American recession has still not arrived, but Dr Wenglowski says it is coming. But it is "stagflation" rather than a severe slump that will typify the American economy in 1980.

According to Dr Wenglowski the rate of inflation between the end of 1979 and the end of 1980 will be 11 per cent. He sees the rate moderating slightly as the year progresses, but he leaves little doubt that inflation will remain.

He sees some further tightening of general credit conditions leading to a weakening in economic activity, but he points out that the Federal Reserve Board has not sought to impose a full credit squeeze. He goes to some lengths to argue that the Fed's present policies are of only moderate restraint and that the Fed "is trying to avoid a policy that would cause a steep recession".

Many economists expected a recession some time ago and some expected the United States to be in the middle of a severe slump. Few experts have managed to explain convincingly why reduced savings, high personal debts, record high interest rates and cruel inflation rates did not combine to undermine consumer spending and business outlays and cause a slump in 1979.

Dr Wenglowski's explanation is that people still have little incentive to save, but considerable incentive to borrow and spend. He notes that "virtually no fixed-return financial asset presently yields a positive and real, after-tax return to savers, because of the debilitating interaction of high inflation and the present excessive taxation of financial investment returns. Most forms of consumer credit still cost less on an after-tax basis than the expected inflation in the goods whose purchase is financed".

Dr Wenglowski and his colleagues say that this does indicate that consumer spending will not fall. But it explains to some extent the recent formidable retail sales and suggests that a sudden collapse of consumer demand, leading to a steep recession, is improbable.

The Goldman, Sachs experts expect a softening of consumer demand based on the regular University of Michigan consumer attitude surveys. The latest show consumers worrying more about savings levels and that the tighter money policies introduced by the Federal Reserve Board on October 6 have tended to dampen consumer spending.

The recent strength of consumer demand has tended to support somewhat greater than expected business investment spending. Dr Wenglowski belives that corporations will gradually start cutting their spending plans as consumer demand softens. Indeed, he expects a nominal rise of only 10.5 per cent in business plant and equipment outlays.

Dr Weglowski thinks there will be no sharp business inventory cuts, given the already modes level of business stocks. He sees a mild recession in the next six months, followed by a long, sluggish recovery.

Frank Vogl in Washington

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.09	2.02
Austria Sch	29.50	27.50
Belgium Fr	67.50	64.00
Canada $	2.69	2.62
Denmark Kr	12.55	12.00
Finland Mkk	8.68	8.28
France Fr	9.38	8.98
Germany Dm	4.07	3.85
Greece Dr	100.50	95.50
Hongkong $	11.45	10.85
Italy Lira	1905.00	1810.00
Japan Yn	557.00	532.00
Netherlands Gld	4.48	4.25
Norway Kr	11.52	11.02
Portugal Esc	115.00	110.00
South Africa Rd	1.88	1.75
Spain Pta	155.00	148.00
Sweden Kr	9.68	9.28
Switzerland Fr	3.75	3.53
USA $	2.31	2.25
Yugoslavia Dnr	53.00	49.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

MANAGEMENT

Adding spice to the annual 'milk round'

The "milk run" begins this week. It is, if my memory serves me correctly, a dismal event for both sets of participants.

On the one hand there are the nervous undergraduates, struggling with numb minds to comprehend inane requests to explain where they expect to be by 45 (dead?); and on the other there are the weary recruiters, jaws aching with the effort of smiling reassuringly, enthusiasm dulled by the diffidence of undecided applicants.

My memories, however, are 10 years old, and I am assured that things have changed a great deal since then.

In one respect the change is evident in the figures. Many more graduates now go into industry and commerce. As the accompanying table shows, of those who graduated from universities during 1978 (the 1979 figures are still being gathered), 45 per cent found permanent employment more or less immediately; and of those about 27 per cent went into manufacturing industry, another 4 per cent-odd into the building business and some 8.5 per cent into the retail industry.

Of course, there are various reasons for the change — the *decline in the status of competing occupations* (teaching being an obvious example); increased expertise in industrial and *commercial companies* in giving graduates jobs they want to do; and money.

Among those reasons, however, some weight should almost certainly be given to the foundation, a decade ago, of the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates and its cooperation with the National Union of Students and the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, in establishing a code of conduct for members. This code is now being revised, for the first time since it was written; and its revision in part reflects some interesting developments in the recruitment of graduates.

The various provisions of the code—that careers advisory services will treat all students and employers impartially, that employers will provide up to date and non-discriminatory information about their companies and their jobs, that students will turn up to interviews on time, and *withdraw formally if they* withdraw at all, and so on—were all designed to increase the confidence of all three parties *in what is, after all,* a rather peculiar exercise. That is all well and good—perhaps a little over-protective, but basically good.

Among these provisions, however, was one under which the career advisory services committed themselves to turning down dealings with the commercial employment agencies, unless those agencies conformed to their rules and, in particular, named the employers on whose behalf they were interviewing. That commitment has effectively kept the commercial agencies (except for the occasional specialist, eg in accountancy) out of the milk round.

This year, however, Brook Street Executive Resources has blown the whole question wide open (and itself into a rather lucrative little area of business), with a scheme which is so patently in the interests of both recruits and employers that the relevant clause in the code of conduct is having to be revised.

Executive Resources (the upparket end of the secretarial agency, though I doubt that Marjorie Hurst would accept *the qualification*) has agreed to do the milk round on behalf of 15 companies too small to contemplate the grind involved themselves and one or two big ones disinclined to commit their men to the time and expense of visiting "unfashionable" universities from which they traditionally derive few recruits.

Thanks to economies of scale, Executive Resources can make money on the business and its recruiters are in fact to visit 31 universities. The small company in search of a single recruit could not possibly contemplate such a peregrination.

If this experiment proves to be a success (and there is no reason to suppose that bright undergraduates are any less swayed by the glamour and growth prospects of the vigorous small company, than, say, their older brethren in the City), then there is obviously a role for the commercial *agency in the business of graduate* recruitment—and for the graduate in the small company.

Experience so far this year suggests that, *despite forecasts* of economic doom, industry in general is prepared to increase its intake of graduates in order to maintain management succession over the longer term. At Cambridge, for example, as against the 298 companies that came during the 1979 milk round, there are 306 lined up for 1980 already.

But, as those companies experienced in recruiting graduates have found out the hard way, the way to get the best out of them is not merely to recruit *and to go on recruiting through* boom and bust. As Mr David Jowett, head of training at Esso and chairman of the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates points out, it's also a matter of using them *properly once you have them.* In his terms, what that means is putting them to work at a "proper job" early on and leaving until later attempts to broaden their view.

Adrienne Gleeson

Students at Oxford: more graduates now go into industry and commerce.

FATE OF GRADUATES WHO TOOK THEIR FIRST DEGREE IN 1978

Destination	Graduating from University	Graduating from Polytechnic
Further education, vocational training, temp. employment, other	34,674	9,494
Known to have entered permanent employment	28,382	6,976
Of whom:		
Manufacturing industry	7,719	1,735
Building industry	1,232	610
Public utilities	1,134	186
Chartered accountancy	2,739	247
Banking and insurance	1,070	119
Commerce	2,453	1,027
Solicitors (in private practice)	968	50
Public service	7,443	1,349
Other	3,584	1,653
Total:	63,056	16,470

Source: Central Services Unit for University and Polytechnic Advisory Services.

Towards a fresh definition of redundancy

Last November Lord Denning gave a lecture at the British Academy on "Our present discontent, to which he referred, was the law relating to unfair dismissal.

Those who feel most *aggrieved by this legislation are* employers and managers—especially those involved in the running of small businesses. To them, the *legal provisions seem* to give so much protection to the interests of the employee, that it is difficult to increase efficiency.

Some of their criticisms are met in the Government's recently published Employment Bill. Among the proposed amendments to the law on unfair dismissal, clause 5 imposes a statutory duty on tribunals deciding whether or not a dismissal was unfair, to take into account the size and administrative resources of the employer. In practice, however, tribunals should be doing that already.

Once the employer has shown what the reason for dismissal was, clause 5 also relieves him of the burden of then showing that he acted reasonably. A tribunal will still have to decide whether he was reasonable or not, but he does not himself have to set out to prove it.

New firms, with fewer than 20 employees, get assistance in clause 7, which excludes their employees from the right to take them to a tribunal for unfair dismissal during the two years following engagement of the first employee.

Small businesses should find some (limited) encouragement here. However, it is not only members of the Government who think that the present law is too heavily weighted in favour of the employee. In certain cases members of the judiciary (and not only Lord Denning) appear to think so

For example, there was recently a case before the Employment Appeal Tribunal: O'Hare v Rotaprint Ltd (Times Law Report, November 21). The question was whether or not two employees had been unfairly dismissed in respect of an alleged redundancy.

It is important to realize that an employee may be made redundant and yet be unfairly dismissed. For example, he may be dismissed in breach of an agreed redundancy procedure.

Rotaprint had decide to increase production, in the hope that sales would rise, so extra labour was taken on. Unfortunately, the expected increase in sales never materialized because the product cost too much. The management therefore decided to reduce the workforce by 10 per cent. They didn't intend to reduce ouput, but only the wages bill.

The two employees involved in the case were sacked and given redundancy payments by the company. They nevertheless complained to an industrial tribunal that they had been unfairly dismissed. The tribunal accepted that they were redundant but decided that they were not unfairly dismissed.

The employees appealed. The Employment Appeal Tribunal upheld the industrial tribunal's decision—that is, that they were not unfairly dismissed: but in addition to that it questioned whether they had in fact been made "redundant" in the first place.

Section 81 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 states that there is a redundancy if the requirements for work of a particular kind have ceased or diminished. In this case, the requirement never came into being.

The EAT said that where management takes a justifiable risk and plans an increase in production, but that increase never comes about, the company should not incur additional penalty in having to make redundancy payments. What is more, they said, public funds (in the form of rebates paid by the Redundancy Fund) should not be used in such a case.

Nevertheless—and here is the rub—the appeal tribunal appears to have thought that the law as it stands might well oblige an employer to make redundancy payments in these circumstances. So they called for a review of the present law.

In Article 1 of the Council of the EEC Directive on Collective Redundancies, they are defined as "dismissals effected by an employers for one or more reasons not related to the individual worker concerned". Were a more restrictive definition of redundancy to be adopted in Great Britain, as the members of the Appeal Tribunal suggest, it would draw our legislation even further away from that of our fellow Europeans.

John Bryant

Savings on the company car fleets

Giving cars to company employees may be a cheap way of increasing their rewards, but it is not necessarily a simple *matter—particularly when the* employer agrees to meet, not merely the initial cost of the purchase, but also the running charges.

Of course, there are big savings to be made from the discounts on buying a fleet; but the costs of managing it will be large. It is the contention of Slough-based PHH Services that it is possible to cut down both the costs and the worry, by turning the whole business over to them.

The company offers a service in five parts—advice, finance (through a company jointly *owned by its American parent* and County Bank), purchase, operation and sale. Of these, it is the first that really distinguishes the company's operations from other forms of fleet management.

PHH now has some 160 clients in the United Kingdom, on whose behalf it operates some 12,000 cars. The whole operation is computerized and PHH says that it has a data bank which indicates quite clearly what sort of a car a client should be using, what sort of performance he can expect from it and what sort of price he can look for from it at the end of its fleet life.

The employee of a PHH client (and the company says that it will take on the management of anything between 50 and 1500 vehicles) gets a service card, which enables him to charge to PHH's account any service and maintenance undertaken by a network of franchised dealers to which his own "favourite" garage can be added if required. The company checks the bills and re-invoices them to his employer, charging a fee for the service which, on average, works out at 0.3p a mile.

PHH reckons that its checking is sufficiently sensitive to *pick up, for instance, persistent* switching of tyres (or petrol) to the second car in the family, not to mention inadequate servicing, or poorly done repairs.

The net result, according to the company, is a saving of some 1p a mile, or £200 a year on the typical company car. Also, choice of the right car for the job in the first place and a programme of selling it at the right moment (some two-and-a-quarter years after purchase on *average*), *produce* better than expected resale values: PHH estimates that it produces for its clients some *£100* a car more on resale than they expected to get themselves

Like its principal rival Gelco, PHH is the United Kingdom subsidiary of an American company, in this case PHH Group, which bills itself as the world's leading management services company. Another of the management services into which PHH is expanding in the United Kingdom is the relocation of executives, which effectively means taking off them the hassle of selling their homes, and some of the hassle of finding a new one.

Many of the clients in the *first year of operation have* been American companies moving people into the United Kingdom, but it is an idea *which appears to find favour* with domestic customers, too.

A.G.

Education as a way of work

A new approach to management training is nearing completion at Cranfield School of Management. The scheme, called the Cranfield Management Resource, is intended to take management educational programmes into companies themselves.

The courses are intended to be of the same standard as residential ones, but flexible enough to be adaptable to individual needs. One of their main strengths is that they are designed to incorporate line managers' expertise and knowledge, as well as that of company training executives.

Another is that they should allow genuine collaboration between company training managers and the faculty of a business school.

Each programme is designed to run for up to 60 hours—that is, the equivalent of a two-week full-time programme. But *it is sufficiently flexible* for users to select only six or 18 hours for their specific needs. Training can also be deferred or intensified according to the work pressures on individuals.

It is intended that participants in the scheme will receive attendance credits which may enable them to become eligible for Cranfield's postgraduate Certificate, Diploma or Master of Management and Administration qualification.

The concept is similar to that used by the Open University and, indeed, at the outset, discussions did take place between Cranfield and the Open University about the possibility of a joint scheme. These proved abortive but negotiations are still in progress with other management schools. If the scheme develops, it may do so on a basis of collaboration.

The first area to be covered is marketing management. A package of written, audio and visual material is due to be ready by early summer. Other courses, further back in the pipeline, are in financial analysis, manufacturing strategy, *employee relations and entrepreneurship* in management.

Each of the courses, which are intended for junior and middle management grades, will operate on three levels ranging from concept, and the development of functional skills, to business strategy and practice.

An important feature of the design is the facility to slot material relating to particular companies into the programme. Preliminary research showed that company training executives *believed* that junior and middle management, in particular, benefited from working with material which applied *specifically to their own* companies.

The low cost is one of the great benefits of internal training schemes. *Cranfield is still* working out the details of its Management Resource scheme, but it looks as though it will work out somewhere between £100 and £200 for a week's tuition per person. This is less than half the price of the full-time residential equivalent but does, of course, exclude the cost of such ingredients as the time of the company's own training executive or line managers.

Patricia Tisdall

CHECKLIST

Inflation accounting: Current cost accounting standard expected to be published on March 31, to apply from January 1.

Small business mortgages: *mortgages of between* £10,000 and £25,000 are to be made available to members of the National Federation of the Self Employed and Small Businesses from a pension fund for federation members run by City of Westminster Assurance.

Corporate finance under floating exchange rates: an update to John Chown's *Foreign Currency Debt Management*, is *now out.* Besides, a general introduction explaining how exchange rates and other factors interact and suggesting *approaches to the ensuing problems* there are comprehensive technical chapters on tax treatment, exchange control (covering the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, The Netherlands and other countries) and the accounting treatment of *currency exposure. Available* from J. F. Chown & Co Ltd, 108 Cannon St, London, EC4, or from City Forum Ltd, Nelson House, 2 Pierrepont St, Bath BA11 LB (£80).

Business Enterprises in the EEC: large amount of information on EEC countries, from type of government to the minutiae of establishing a subsidiary company of a branch, *including information on* licences and controls, taxes and government assistance, all presented in comparative form. *Available from The Publications* Department, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, PO Box 433, *Chartered Accountants'* Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ (£4.95).

Rewarding top management: new guide, to be updated every six months, to cash and perks for top personnel. Designed for chairmen and chief executives *involved in hiring them or anyone trying to measure his (her)* own worth against the market. A great deal of information, *in an uncomfortable format.* Gower Publishing (£9.50 or £15 for two editions).

Industrial relations: an introduction for accountants; an analytical, clear, unpretentious guide to terms and procedures. *Available from the Publications* Department, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (address as above).

Industry in the regions

Small businesses must grow to create jobs in Scotland

Large-scale development of small-scale business lately has become an attractive response to the plight facing some sections of Scottish industry. A number of reports searching for an answer to the massive decline in heavy industry has suggested that small entrepreneurs should be encouraged to set up *shop on a wider scale.*

It is fair to ask whether this attention is because the small businessman has been recognized *suddenly as a thread in* Scottish industry that can be extended, or does it spring from the dismayed realization that *labour-intensive factories* on the scale of Singer, Goodyear, Massey-Ferguson, Marathon or any of the other departing giants, are unlikely to reappear? The weakening dollar and the development of automatic processes have speeded this change and added to the deep shock felt in the west of Scotland, which has traditionally relied on industries that require many hands *and much muscle.*

Replacing an operation the size of Singer, which employed 23,000 at its peak and will have *about 2,000 by the time it closes* in June, would be impossible merely by opening a series of small workshops. So often, as the *Midlands can show,* the small business relies on a large firm for sub-contract work.

Even so, the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), BSC (Industry), Ltd, and the Scottish Development Agency, which has a division devoted to small businesses, have all recently underlined the importance of encouraging this spectrum of industry. In rural Scotland, the Highlands and *Islands Development Board has* promoted a large number of craft workshops and other small ventures, with the aim of *encouraging industry and preventing* further drift from the region.

Businesses employing fewer *than 200 people account for 98* per cent of all Scottish companies and for almost 60 per cent of employment, but the record suggests that Japan, Germany and America establish small companies at a faster rate in spite of the Government encouragement provided in Scotland.

Ventures judged to be worthwhile may receive financial help from the SDA small busi*nesses division at interest rates* normally available only to Blue Chip companies. There is also a wealth of expertise and advice *provided through the agency,* but a scarcity of ideas coming forward. A New Venture Executive, set up with a back*ing of risk capital to help* technological advanced ideas, is still searching for its first idea that is both good and commercially sound.

But earlier enterprises helped by the division have prospered. A firm now employing 25 making machines for ultrasonic diagnosis has a turnover approaching £1m a year. Mr Hans Gassert, joint managing director, commented: "Small is beautiful *only for a while. If small in*dustry is to be successful, it has to become big. If we failed to grow in the space of time, we would die, simply because we are competing in a marketplace where giants dominate. Small companies are a bit like ferrets fighting bigger animals.

Ronald Faux

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why onshore exploration has been so slow-moving in Britain

From Michael D. Seymour and others

Sir, Sir Peter Kent and Sir Kingsley Dunham suggest (Letters, January 9), that the nationalization without compensation by the *Conservative* Government in 1934 of undiscovered hydrocarbons has been successful in encouraging exploration for oil and gas on land in the United Kingdom. They advocate the nationalization of undiscovered minerals. In fact, experience *since 1934 demon*strates the opposite.

The United Kingdom contains 89,000 square miles of land of which a very *major part com*prises sedimentary basins with potential for commercial hydrocarbons. Since 1934 a mere 362 exploration and *appraisal* wells have been drilled and these have resulted in the discovery of only a relatively small number of *scattered fields which together* produce currently a total of about 2,700 barrels per day. And of this, some 40 per cent comes from *one field,* namely Wytch Farm. Total onshore production therefore stands at a rate of 0.17 per cent of the production *rate from offshore.*

Similar areas in the United States have had thousands of wells drilled in them. Why? Because in the *United States* the landowner generally owns the mineral rights, is convinced *that he has* oil waiting to be discovered and does everything he can to persuade oil companies to drill upon his land *in return* for a cash payment and a free share of any oil found.

In the United Kingdom the landowner gets no share of any profits but only niggardly compensation for the damage to his land and inconvenience caused to him, and perhaps a nominal payment for having his land used for pipelines etc. If he refuses to come to terms his land may be compulsorily purchased from him. No wonder that despite all the encouragement of the Department of Energy onshore exploration in the United Kingdom has been so lethargic.

If landowners received a share of the profits generated by hydrocarbons found on their land—and perhaps the local community should also receive a share—the United Kingdom would soon receive the serious amount of drilling which it deserves.

The above does not in any way preclude the role of an active Department of Energy supervising operations from an environmental angle. The extent to which one would wish to see the United Kingdom developed as an oil province naturally must represent a careful balance between conflicting interests. However we strongly assert that the 1934 Act lies behind the fundamentally poor achievements in the search for hydrocarbons.

Following on from this, it would be our clear recommendation that as and when during the next decade the Government wishes to see the nation's indigenous mineral resources developed they should not embark upon such a nationalization programme as Sir Peter and Sir Kingsley advocate. The programme would take away from the landowner the rights which are currently his. If the development of our resources is to be achieved with any degree of success the landowner himself must be allowed every opportunity to join in the operations on his own land and participate in the profits which might arise from them. What is required is legislation encouraging landowners to have their land properly explored.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL D. SEYMOUR,
ROBERT K. M. KENNEDY,
FRANK SHARRATT,
84 Palace Court,
London, W2.

Falklands oil: need for a cautious approach

From Lord Shackleton and others

Sir, By injecting controversy and speculation into his article of December 17 on Oil in the Falklands, your correspondent, Michael Frenchman, not only gives a misleading picture on the current situation, but more importantly does not pay informed regard to the true interests of the Falkland Islanders themselves. We would like to set the record straight on a few points.

First, there is no justification for postulating at this stage the size of possible hydrocarbon deposits in the Malvinas sedimentary basin between the Islands and the Argentinian mainland. The results of the recent seismic surveys indicate only that in some areas the structure and size of the sedimentary section are such as to justify proceeding to the next stage of exploration—ie drilling.

*As recent disappointing ex*ploration off the east coast of the United States has shown, until drilling has taken place, *it is quite impossible to put* forward any credible estimates of possible oil reserves for the offshore area of the Falklands. *All responsible professional* opinion would reject the estimates in the 1975 Geological Survey to which your correspondent refers, based as they were on a series of quite unsustainable hypothetical assumptions.

Secondly, contrary to the claims of consultants quoted by Mr Frenchman, although the servicing of any offshore drilling activity in the Malvinas Basin may be most conveniently conducted from the Falklands, it does not have to take place from the Islands.

The major consideration in deciding to what degree such activity should be based there, and how it would be operated must be the *subject for a diffi*cult and sensitive judgement on the part of the Islanders. From the 1976 Economic Survey Report and from other enquiries they are mostly well aware of the impact which oil *exploration and production* activities has had on the residual industries of Shetland and these islands have a native population of 17,000 compared with the 1,900 in the Falklands.

We would therefore strongly urge a cautious approach by the United Kingdom and Falkland Island governments to offshore oil exploration. Speculation of the kind indulged in Mr Frenchman's article can only further unsettle a community already disturbed by years of political and economic uncertainty.

Yours, etc,
LORD SHACKLETON,
H. R. WARMAN,
RICHARD JOHNSON,
House of Lords.
January 10.

Financial needs of the BSC

From Mrs J. Cohen

Sir, Civil servants do not usually reply to letters in the press about matters within their fields of responsibility, but as the assistant secretary *responsible for British Steel* Corporation finances I feel bound to correct a factual error in the letter from Mr E. H. Woolf published in your columns on January 10.

Prior to April, 1978, the BSC was financed by a mixture of loans and equity capital, and there was a requirement that this equity capital should be remunerated at a rate not less than that which would have been payable on the National Loans Fund loans.

However, since April, 1978, all the corporation's external financial requirements (other than short-term) have been *met by subscriptions of capital* under section 18(1) of the Iron and Steel Act, 1975. £1,505m has been subscribed *since April, 1978, and* none of this carries any interest. The corporation will only be required to pay dividends on this money after a capital reconstruction, as set out in the White Paper of March 1978 (Cmnd) 7149).

Yours faithfully,
MRS J. COHEN,
Department of Industry,
Ashdown House,
123 Victoria Street,
London SW1E 6RB.

Government must state its engineering priorities

From Professor R. J. Sury

Sir, There can be no doubt that national prosperity depends heavily on wealth creating industry in which engineering has a preeminently important role. The Finniston Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering *Profession* has identified a number of important factors that influence professional engineering training and *practice* and hence the business attainment of manufacturing industries.

The report argues that engineering education must be reformed so that engineering practice is integrated; first degree courses should be modified or extended to accommodate this and a small proportion of undergraduates should be selected for special advanced courses involving further study.

Such a pattern for engineer*ing education may be* thoroughly justified but the lead time will be long where major changes become necess*ary. It could be seven years* before some institutions would produce their first batch of the new graduates. Adding time *for industrial experience,* we approach the end of the century before engineers from the new programmes attain posi*tions of significant authority* and can influence industrial thinking.

Fortunately, a few universities have long believed that engineering courses should integrate industrial practice and professional training. Their four-year courses therefore approach the Finniston recommendation. Recently some Loughborough among them, have introduced a further year of study for a proportion of high-calibre students. We welcome the inten*tions of the Finniston propo*sals and hope that such existing patterns of education and training will be recognized by the Government as having moved in the direction recommended.

For maximum advantage to be derived from Finniston or near-Finniston type of engineering courses it is essential that the Government should act quickly to foster them. The overall cut-back in university finance is leading to a general retrenchment which could have disastrous effects on the capacity and output of engineering departments. Current planning by universities *for the coming* quadrennium is having to proceed with so far little, if any, specific indication from govern*ment of any particular inten*tion to strengthen or even preserve resources for engineering education.

My colleagues and I hope that the report will now lead to a positive direction being given which recognizes a balance of priorities and the crucial importance of sustaining and hence developing *strengthened programmes* of engineering education and training.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. SURY,
Dean of Engineering,
University of Technology,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire, LE11 3TU.
Jan. 10.

Involving the company's workforce

From Mr Roy Earnshaw

Sir, Mr Colin Minton's letter (letters, January 7) makes a lot of sense.

The Export Year campaign and its successor, Export United, have been encouraging companies to spend more time in efforts to find ways and means to inform and involve all members of the workforce. The main sponsors are the CBI, the TUC and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce —who seem to find themselves in complete agreement on this *subject.*

We have been concentrating on exports in these campaigns, simply because our balance of *payments looms so large* amongst our economic problems. The principles we have been advocating, however, apply equally to all aspects of industry and commerce.

Although progress has been slow, my close involvement in both campaigns has encouraged me to feel that there exists a strong conviction in the minds of many on both sides that there is real hope of avoiding the much-feared economic catastrophe if we can really come to grips with this problem. Much has already been achieved, but it is vital that more boardrooms do exactly what Colin Minton suggest, and handle the question as one equal in importance to, say, investment, product and market developments and acquisitions.

Any companies which would like further advice or assistance (free!) are invited to write to me.

Yours faithfully,
ROY EARNSHAW,
Export United Adviser,
British Overseas Trade Board,
1 Victoria Street,
London, SW1H 0ET.

Interpretation of the Employment Bill

From Mr M. Hopkins

Sir, While we can only speculate on the future uses and abuses of the Employment Bill when it becomes an Act, I would like to make an amendment to Mr Sansom's interpretation of Clause 6 (January 4) but in agreeing with the interpretation in relation to *The Times* report of December 20.

Clause 6 does, among other things, restrict the operation of *S.58 (3) of the Employment Pro*tection (Consolidation) Act 1978 which makes dismissal in pursuance of a union member*ship agreement (UMA) fair* (with an exception). It says that . . . "dismissal shall be unfair . . ." if the agreement *has not been approved in accor*dance with S.58A (ballots on UMA's the 80% clause) and another ground not here at issue.

The point is that once the dismissal and its reason have been *established as coming* within the clause, the tribunal must hold that the dismissal was unfair—it is not at the discretion of the tribunal as may be suggested by Mr Sansom's valued comment. The tribunal's discretion may be exercised (within given limits) in deciding the amount of compensation due.

What this clause of the Employment Bill really does is to throw the responsibility for deciding the terms and conditions of employment of an employee where it should be—on the employer. The Bill merely sets some minimum *standard and names the* price for failure to achieve it—it does not stop the conclusion of a "closed shop" with less than 80 per cent support in the same way that the Theft Act 1968 does not stop me stealing my neighbour's car, it merely sets out the penalties.

Perhaps we, as employers, should not seek to hide behind the law but should judge by our own consciences what is "fair and reasonable" in relation to our employees.

Yours faithfully,
M. HOPKINS,
Personnel Manager,
The Wilton Royal Carpet Factory Ltd,
Wilton,
Salisbury,
SP2 0AY.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Stamp duty without exchange control

Whether it is recognized by the Government or not, the ending of exchange controls has removed yet another of the props from stamp duty on equities. The Stock Exchange has long campaigned for this disincentive to small investors in particular to be removed, and did actually succeed so far as fixed interest securities were concerned.

In theory the ending of controls means that United Kingdom investors can simply by-pass the London market—and so stamp duty—by buying United Kingdom securities through overseas bourses. In practice it is not as easy as that since it can only be done through a dealing company registered abroad and United Kingdom stockbrokers report few signs of this happening so far.

But as long ago as 1976 the European Commission recommended that the maximum level for stamp duty should be 0.6 per cent which is the highest rate ruling in an EEC country (France) compared with Britain's 2 per cent. Because it is collected by stockbrokers, stamp duty is a relatively efficient tax but some big institutions like charities and short-term operators are exempt.

The Tories have been consistent critics of stamp duty on house purchase. One wonders whether political expediency—in this case the need for tax revenues (stamp duty yields something over £400m), in the face of the apparently widening public sector borrowing requirement—will again overcome principles.

In fact, after 40 years of refining exchange controls, it could hardly have been expected that their virtual overnight dismantling would have been effected without raising issues such as this, and it is beginning to look, as though their abolition was based more on political conviction than any real attempt to think through the full implications of the change.

First there was the Governor of the Bank of England's polite warning to the banking system not to allow corporate customers to escape the corset restrictions through borrowing overseas. If the proposed changes in the monetary control system had been introduced before the endin gof exchange controls, this would not have been necessary.

The clearing banks, who would circumvent such a request at their peril, have been particularly critical at the competitive disadvantage this puts them in compared with foreign banks in Lonron, who in the case of the American banks at least have been whittling away the clearers' corporate share in recent years.

Second, the Bank of England has issued guidelines to the banking system about what its prudent foreign exchange exposure should be. Some of the clearning banks at least feel these are unduly restrictive especially when the yare supposed to enjoy complete freedom in the management of their currency holdings.

Then last week there was the Inland Revenue's change of direction in not allowing United Kingdom companies borrowing in the Eurobond market to pay interest gross of tax. The Revenue's argument that it is a nonsense to allew one United Kingdom resident to pay interest gross to another is perfectly reasonable.

But it completely misunderstands the nature of the Eurobond market where the *raison d'etre* of floating issues free of witholding tax is that they are made in several countries at once.

If they were subject to witholding tax, the after-tax yield would vary from country to country depending on double-taxation agreements so making it almost impossible to issue a bond that would appeal to investors with varying tax positions.

No doubt the revenue was more influenced by the fact that Eurobonds are in bearer form where there is no record of ownership and interest payments difficult to trace. But the net result is that foreign borrowing by United Kingdom companies, which exchange control removal was supposed to encourage, will be more expensive if overseas finance companies have to be set up while British investors can go on buying non-sterling Eurobonds on exactly the same terms as before.

Special steels

Now in the firing line

Even without the steel strike the outlook for Britain's private steel groups would be looking fairly grim. Most special steel companies ade highly geared, having been weakened by the engineering strike last year.

So far special steel groups like Aurora, Johnson Firth Brown and smaller firms like Neepsend and Spencer Clark have been allowed to carry on more or less normally. But it would only be a matter of weeks before shortages of strip in the car and consumer durables industries led to a drying up of demand for specials.

Meanwhile, companies with sufficient melting capacity to be considered BSC competitors like Lonrho's Dunford subsidiary, GKN and also JFB, are, at least as far as ISTC headquarters is coneerned, free to carry on their business so long as they do not attempt to exploit the situation.

But this could change tomorrow when the ISTC is set to consider extending the strike into the private sector.

How long a shutdown some special steels groups could endure is a moot point. Many are carrying heavy borrowings already. Aurora, which rounded off a substantial rationalization campaign in the Sheffield industry through a takeover of Edgar Allen Balfour last year, is now 90 per cent geared. Johnson Firth Brown's gearing is close to 70 per cent although, like Aurora, it has passed its spending hump and had until the BSC debacle been expecting to start chipping away at a £19m overdraft this year.

If the strike really begins to bite much also depends on what sort of support might be given by institutions—particularly in the case of Aurora, which has been something of an institutional protege. Certainly, there was evidence of institutional support for engineering companies during last year's strike.

Meanwhile, though, historic yields in the 15 to 17 per cent range are common in the sector, though justified given the risks.

"Insider" laws

Incidental damage

Legislation on insider dealing has been under consideration for the best part of a decade: but in the event it looks like making its way onto the statute book in something of a rush. Detailed legislative proposals were published only a couple of weeks before the Companies Bill itself; and though they were in substance little different from the proposals put forward in the *White Paper* in July 1978, this harum scarum procedure has given rise to a certain amount of tut-tutting in the more chaste recesses of the legal world.

That said, there has been no significant criticism of the drafting: the controversy, insofar as it continues, still hinges on the Bill's intent.

There are two drawbacks to the insider dealing clauses as they stand. The first is almost certainly endemic to any proposals to tackle this problem by way of prosecution after the offence: namely, that a fair amount of incidental damage is caused whenever a hammer is taken to crack a nut.

Some of that damage has been foreseen. Hence the Stock Exchange representations—reflected in the legislation now before Parliament—on the role of jobbers and investment analysts.

In one particular respect, the proposed legislation could have effects directly contrary to Government intentions in other areas. Because not only directors, but also all other employees, are liable to prosecution if they deal on price-sensitive information—and the onus is on them to prove that they did not know it—participation by employees in the ownership of their companies is almost certainly going to be a trickier business henceforth.

The problem could, of course, be sidestepped, by a decision to apply the Stock Exchange guidelines on the "safe" periods for dealing; but the net effect of such restrictions will still be to make shares in the companies they work for less attractive to employees.

It is, of course, unlikely that there will be any threat to the share dealing of the great majority of employees. Experience abroad suggests that prosecutions under insider dealing legislation are almost invariably confined to the high earners; and there would obviously be practical difficulties in monitoring the dealings, never mind the intentions, of the whole of a workforce.

But then, that takes us to problem number two: can (and will) this legislation be enforced? And is there any point in having it on the statute book if it turns out, like the litter laws, to be a dead letter?

It could be, as Dr Barry Rider of the Institute of Securities Laws suggests (and as American practice requires), that the best way to tackle the abuse of privileged information, is not to prosecute those who perpetrate the abuse, but to spread the information in the first place.

Fourth TV channel not an easy choice

The Government faces a dilemma over the future of the fourth television channel, a topic which was the subject of renewed speculation late last week.

If we really do see a second commercial channel in operation from its planned start in January 1982, it can only be financed either at the cost of considerable loss of revenue to the Exchequer or the establishment of a system which threatens the companies of ITV 1 and, ultimately, the BBC.

There is one additional choice for the Government and that is to postpone establishment of the channel until happier times. This is not inconceivable despite the Home Office's insistence that a Fourth Channel Bill will be published in February.

It is perfectly feasible for the Home Secretary to outline his ideas for the running of the channel in such a Bill and then leave a date for its formation until some unspecified time in the future.

What has brought the fourth channel question so swiftly to a head within the Cabinet is the sudden realization that it will prove a costly exercise and one which may prove hard to justify in the light of other government economies.

Public cost

The Conservative Government when it came to power last year quickly overturned Labour's plans for an Open Broadcasting Authority and decided to hand the fourth channel over to independent television.

Such a decision was only to be expected in the light of the new Government's dislike of state institutions.

But all that now looks shaky in the face of a pragmatic assessment of the public cost of the new channel. True, it will receive no public funds and will be financed solely from the revenues of the independent companies under the proposals of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

What has become increasingly clear, however, is that such a method of financing will drastically affect the amount of levy paid by the companies to the Exchequer.

The Government, which last year received £69m in levy, could lose substantially. Faced with that kind of prospect, the Prime Minister must be expected to question whether a new television channel should remain one of the country's priorities.

The other alternative is to make the fourth channel self-sufficient, which instantly relegates it to just another commercial network competing with ITV1 for advertising.

That would be the first step down the road to the creation of an American-style broadcasting system in which ratings ruled all.

Relegated

The BBC, already falling behind the commercial companies in the money available for programme-making, would be permanently relegated to the position of a low budget culture channel.

And the operators of ITV1 would have to stoop to the lowest audience-grabbing denominator to win advertising revenue from its new competitor. The greatest irony would be that those who suffered most would be the free enterprise adherents whose organization and insistence brought about the creation of independent television in the 1950s.

Small wonder, then, that many television executives would rather see the fourth channel put on ice than that there should be an advertising free-for-all scrimmage.

David Hewson

Pressure for a 'middle way' in consumer protection law

In the field of consumer affairs, which has generated much legislation in recent years, the fashionable thing now is to call for a new third, or middle, system of law.

The Consumers' Association has canvassed the idea for some time. Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, has gone on record approving it. The Retail Consortium has called for it, and the Commercial Legislation Monitoring Group, formed among major business concerns to protect the cost of consumer legislation, welcomed the idea.

Today the policy committee of the Institute of Trading Standards Administration meets to discuss what its attitude should be to this system of law others are so keen to espouse.

So what is it? And where does the desire for it spring from?

David Tench, the legal officer of Consumers' Association, is probably the person who has been talking about it longest and most enthusiastically.

He is a formidable champion for any legislative reform,

But can he talk into effect something so ambitious-sounding as a whole new system of law? His argument, or at least one of them, is that it is wrong that consumer protection in Britain depends so heavily on the criminal law.

At present the sanction the customer uses in his attempt to get his money back or obtain other satisfaction is either the threat of civil suit or bringing in the trading standards authority, which can result in a criminal penalty.

Breaches of complex labelling and price marking regulations are crimes even if the public does not equate them with rape and murder.

How much more speedy and efficient it might be, Mr Tench suggests, if enforcement officers had the power to settle infringements on the spot, without bringing costly court proceedings.

"Intent to defraud should always remain a crime", he says, "but not infringements which are really unintentional and accidental".

Such things do already happen. Tax commissioners already have power to deal with those who inadvertently omit something from their income tax return. The taxmen can settle the matter by pointing out to the taxpayer that he is in the wrong and suggesting an acceptable administrative penalty to clear the record.

It is this aspect of removing the criminal element that attracts support for the idea from the other side of buyer-seller relationship.

Richard Weir, director of the Retail Consortium, thinks it appalling that in the last year for which figures are available (1977) there were more than 9,000 prosecutions and nearly 7,500 convictons for non-indictable offences under the principal consumer protection laws.

He claims that the difference between non-indictable offences, those dealt with by summary trial by magistrates, and indictable offence (dealt with by the crown courts) is akin to the difference between a parking offence and dangerous driving. "And prosecutions for indictable offences in the consumer field are really tiny."

This interpretation would not be universally accepted. Some trading standards officers, (they are responsible for bringing prosecutions in the field) have to take even the worst cases of trader roguery into magistrates' courts because the queue for the crown courts is so long.

Mr Weir believes the middle system of law should evolve from the existing legislation administered by the Office of Fair Trading. Under Part III of the Fair Trading Act, the Director-General of Fair Trading has power to take action against persistent offenders by requiring them to give public undertakings that they will desist their malpractices.

If they repeat the offences thereafter, he can seek an order from the Restrictive Practices Court, and if they breach that they will be in contempt of court and the court will punish them.

Mr Weir would like to see this procedure adopted to provide statutory back-up to voluntary codes of practice agreed between trade associations and the Office of Fair Trading. He also thinks the director-general should be free to oblige compliance with the codes even on traders who are not members of the associations that have agreed them.

Mr Weir adds though that he would be worried by the implications of a wide extension of administrative law. "The licensing of traders, as in France, would not be acceptable here."

Mrs Oppenheim's concerns are twofold—first, speedy and inexpensive redress for the consumer, and secondly protection for the small businessman in a confusing world.

"It is a matter of exemptions", she told me. "Small businessmen should not find themselves hauled before the courts for technical offences in a complex area of law."

What she had in mind seemed to parallel the Department of Trade's present proposals to give dispensation from full auditing requirements to small proprietary companies. Others would prefer that the nature of the offence rather than the size of business committing it should decide into which court of law it should fall.

The debate about the third system of law has just begun. Perhaps now is the time that some body with a proved ability to research complicated issues, such as the Natonal Consumer Council, should set to work to assess all the implications.

Robin Young

Raymond Nottage

State pensions: was contracting out a costly blunder?

Britain is the only country in the western world to make its state pensions play second fiddle to employer based pension schemes. It has done this with the blessing of both the Conservative and Labour Parties and regardless of the cost involved.

When the present scheme, of which Mrs Barbara Castle was the architect, was on the drawing board, persons and organizations for whom contracting out would be a source of profit campaigned for favourable terms for the exercise of that option.

In meeting their demands the Government condemned the nation, for at least the next 30 years, to higher national insurance contributions and heavier general taxation than would otherwise have been necessary.

As the Government Actuary explained in his February 1975 report on the financial provisions of the new scheme (Cmnd 5928), a higher general joint contribution rate would be necessary to meet the immediate loss of income sustained through the lower rates of contribution payable in respect of the contracted out employees.

In the early years the general rate would rise by 0.3 per cent for every 1 million employees contracted out; this addition would diminish only gradually and would not be entirely eliminated by the year 2008.

With the Castle scheme now nearly two years old, the implications of its contracting out option have become clear. Of the national work force of some 24 million people 14 million have been contracted into the scheme and 10 million contracted out.

The following figures about the scheme's finances are taken, or are deduced, from the Government Actuary's recent report on the finances of the National Insurance Fund for 1980-81 (Cmnd 7771).

For the next tax year the national insurance contributions for employers and employees will total 17 per cent of earnings up to a maximum of £165 a week. This will include 1.25 per cent for the National Health Service and the Redundancy and Maternity Pay Funds, leaving 15.75 per cent as the general joint rate for contributions to the National Insurance Fund.

The contributions for contracted out employees in the earnings band £23 to £165 a week will be reduced by 7 per cent as hitherto.

These contribution rates will give the National Insurance Fund the following main features:

	£m
Gross contributions before allowing for contracted out reductions	15,100
Add Treasury Supplement—18% of gross contributions	2,700
	17,800
Deduct contracted out contribution reductions	3,000
Income for benefits payable	14,800

Without the contracting out option a standard joint contribution rate of 13.1 per cent plus the Treasury Supplement of 18 per cent would meet the benefits payable. The accompanying table shows the consequences of changing to this arrangement and so reducing the national insurance contribution rate by 2.65 per cent.

The contracted in employers and their employees would pay £1,100m less than under the present system, and the Treasury would save £450m. The contracted out employers and employees would pay £1,550m more but would be relieved of their liabilities for the state specified earnings-related pensions which they now bear and are presumed to require £3,000m to fund.

EFFECTS OF NO CONTRACTING OUT ON NATIONAL INSURANCE FUND'S SOURCES OF INCOME IN 1980/81

	Contribution rates 15.75% With contracting out £1,000m	13.1% With no contracting out £1,000m	Difference £1,000m
Contracted Out (10m)			
Contributions on first £23 of weekly pay	1.88	1.57	
Contributions on pay between £23 and £165 a week (£6.75bn less £3.0bn)	3.75	5.61	
	5.63	7.18	+1.55
Contracted In (14m)			
Contributions on first £23 of weekly pay	2.64	2.19	
Contributions on pay between £23 and £165 a week	3.83	3.19	
	6.47	5.38	−1.09
Total net contributions	12.10	12.56	
Treasury supplement	2.70	2.26	−0.44
Income for benefits payable	14.80	14.82	

Notes
1. The contracted out employees have higher average earnings than the contracted in, and this should be borne in mind in considering the figures for the contributions on pay between £23 and £165 a week.
2. With the 13.1% contribution rate and no contracting out, income from contributions would need to be £12.56bn. To this would be added £2.26bn as the Treasury Supplement (18% of contributions), so producing the £14.80bn to meet the benefits payable.

Employers' contract in/out decisions had the following results in the private and public sectors:

	Private Sector (millions)	Public Sector (millions)
Contracted In	12	2
Contracted out	5	5
	17	7

Thus, of the 14 million people contracted in, for whom an extra £1,100m—or £78 per employee—will have to be paid in 1980-81, some 12 million are in private sector companies. Through the rebate system for contracted out employees, a half of the additional payments made by these companies will go to the pension funds of their contracted out kith and kin in the private sector, and much of the remainder will find its way into the pension funds of local authorities and nationalized industries.

The same fate will no doubt attend the extra Treasury Supplement of £450m.

Even harder hit, however, seem to be the employers who decided to contract out 40 per cent of the nation's work force. In 1980-81 they will have to fund through their own schemes liabilities for pensions in the £23 to £165 a week band, responsibility for which they chose to retain, at a cost of some £3,000m.

The saving to them and their employees in national insurance contributions will be only £1,550m, however, representing a rebate of 3.6 per cent compared with the 7 per cent the scheme was supposed to offer; which means that they themselves will contribute £1,450m—or £145 per employee—towards the rebate of £3,000m—or £300 per employee—to which the scheme formally entitles them.

This situation results from the contracted out employers and employeees having to pay an extra 2.65 per cent in the contribution rate on the first £23 of weekly pay and receiving a rebate of only 4.35 per cent (7 per cent less 2.65 per cent) in the contribution rate on pay between £23 and £165 a week. Could it be that they find themselves in this unhappy position because their experts failed to tell them about the self-inflicting cost of mass contracting out?

What recompense can the nation's employers, workers and taxpayers expect for the £3,000m that the contracting out option will cost them in 1980-81? None, it must be said, that is readily discernible from the DHS literature about the scheme.

As already indicated, the Government Actuary's 1975 assessment made it plain that there would be no pay-off within the next 30 years. On the prospects thereafter only the silence is eloquent.

The Government, in its desire to reduce public expenditure and to invigorate the private sector, will presumably consider early amendment of the scheme to eli inate the burdens that contracting out now imposes.

Short of this, it could save the contracted in companies and the Treasury half the present extra cost that falls on them by requiring all public sector bodies to stop contracting out of the state scheme and to emulate companies such as BAT Industries, GEC, Glaxo and RTZ, which contracted in and modified their own schemes accordingly.

Loud and influential voices would, of course, be raised against any such changes, and the contracted in employers who are being taxed so unjustly and unnecessarily by their contracted out brethren would be unwise to remain idle and uncomplaining. One thing they could do would be to form an Association of Contracted In Employers to promote a wider understanding of the state scheme's financial implications and to campaign for its early reform.

Such an association would speak for most of the nation's wealth producing companies and their employees; it would aim to lighten the load that the new scheme had heaped upon the unsuspecting taxpayer's weary back; and it would be a much-needed friend to those who believed, despite the Government Actuary's warning on prospective contribution rates, that contracting out could be a viable option.

The author was formerly Director General of the Royal Institute of Public Administration.

Business Diary profile: Plain speaking from Peter Green of Lloyd's

If Ian Findlay, Lloyd's last chairman, had one of the toughest terms of office in the market's 300-year history, his successor, Peter Green, faces a still tougher ride.

The difference, however, is that unlike Findlay, the 55-year-old Green knew exactly what he was letting himself in for when he took on the trappings of office at the beginning of this month.

A whole series of scandals and disputes, among them the notorious Savonita affair and the financial disaster involving the Sasse syndicate, all conspired to break almost before Findlay had time to settle into the chair.

On top of that the huge American insurance broking groups chose just this time to make what seemed a concerted attack on the market's rules covering involvement of foreign firms.

Now thanks in no small part to Findlay's efforts, the major problems besetting the market have at least been identified. It falls to Green to help find the solutions and carry them through.

Traditionalists in the market see him as the right man for the job. Tough, uncompromising, even a shade bullying, he is above all an "underwriter" through and through. This is of no mean importance in some sections of the market, where the appointment of Findlay, a broker — and therefore, in the eyes of some of the old guard, a lower form of life — rankled noticeably.

The old guard treasures the exclusivity of its "club" and doesn't relish the lower orders barging through the green beize door.

Whatever Green thinks, he does not publicly subscribe to the view that broking intermediaries must be kept at arms length and is indeed himself on the board of Hogg Robinson, a leading Lloyd's broking firm.

Nonetheless, he sees the market's dilemma over exactly how much power the brokers should be allowed to wield in the market place as one of the most serious problems confronting him and his committee.

Last week found him wading through a welter of documentation and press cuttings on the proposed bid for British broker, C. T. Bowring, from the American giant Marsh & McLennan as if in search of the key to an insoluble riddle.

The problem is that if it lets all and sundry into its market place, Lloyd's may see its way of doing things largely by word of mouth come under intolerable pressure. If it does not give in to American takeover ambitions, however, it risks incurring the wrath of providers of almost half its £2,000m a year of insurance business.

If Green has found the key he is not telling. "If it was just a case of Marsh bidding for Bowring in isolation there would be no problem, but there are others around who want to get into the market and some of them are rapists", he said.

Peter Green: a penchant for the robust language of an underwriter.

Whatever the outcome—and a working party is expected to come up with some sort of an answer by April—observers of the Lloyd's scene are expecting a fairly entertaining two years with Green in the chair.

Like some of Lloyd's less recent chairmen he has a deadpan sense of humour and a penchant for the robust language of an underwriter.

At a recent meeting with the press, with whom he does not often see eye to eye, he was asked what he thought about increasingly close links between certain brokers and underwriters and the possibility that malpractices could occur.

His immediate retort was: "You don't have to commit incest just because your mother is the only other person in the house".

As an underwriter in the market, like his father before him, Green thinks problems like the Sasse affair represent nothing new and is openly hostile to press suggestions that the market's current problems are a significant threat to the Lloyd's establishment.

Referring to the Sasse syndicate losses of £20m and potential computer leasing losses of perhaps as much as £150m, he said: "Back in 1906 the San Francisco earthquake cost us $100m. That's about a billion dollars in today's money and we came through that one all right."

He is however deeply concerned about suggestions that moral standards have noticeably slipped in recent years and says he is determined to return the market to its old values through education and discipline.

"The only other alternative would be for all the underwriters to sit with tape recorders in their boxes recording every conversation and that would not be practicable."

In a year in which the Lloyd's chairmanship will be particularly onerous it is ironic that one of the chief "perks" of the chair—honorary membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron—will mean little to Green.

A one-time keen ocean racer he has been a member of the squadron for years.

Richard Allen

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Gold could be entering new phase in its history

To a few people the power of prophesy may be given. To even fewer is given *the capacity for recognizing the realization* of a prophesy. Thus the champions of gold are still bemused by the response to their predictions. Speculation there certainly is. But are we also witnessing an entirely new phase in the history of gold? Will we look back on the recent period as one in which the market established itself on a permanently higher plane?

Not without hesitation, investors in gold mines appear to be supporting the latter view. Over the last month the metal has risen about 46 per cent, but the average increase in the price of South African gold shares is only about 25 per cent.

While gold fell below $600, rose *again, then repeated* the process, investors hung back. But by the end of last week surging demand in the sector suggested that the mines were regarded as fundamentally underpriced in relation to gold.

An immediate enticement is obviously the March and April results.

Mining

The market is talking of an average gold price for this quarter of as much as $650. Certainly, $550 looks realistic, and at that price the sector's average yield would be 26 per cent. So if one takes 20 per cent as the historical rating for South African mines, most of the shares still look pretty cheap.

The December results from Consolidated Gold Fields' mines make the point. Profits rose strongly on the back of a received gold price up 27.7 per cent to almost $400. The impact on the high quality mines such as West Driefontein and Kloof was spectacular: West Dries's profit increased from R87.3m to R114m, and Kloof's working *profit went up from R48.5m in the* previous quarter to R65.3m.

These sorts of results will doubtless be duplicated at the end of the current quarter. It is indeed a good time for Deelkraal, Gold Fields' new mine, to go into production. But the interest will come from the marginal mines. Venterpost, for example, another Gold Fields *possession, was not long ago receiving* state assistance.

Higher gold prices mean longer mine lives but implies dividend restraint.

Its profits shot up in the last quarter by 272 per cent to R7.85m. After being forced to abandon work on the *Middelvei area adjacent to the mine in* 1976 because of the low gold price, it is now possible to look again at extending the mine.

The mining houses and individual mines are naturally happy at the thought of being wanted again. But their pleasure is not unalloyed. For a high gold price, especially if permanent, poses some real dilemmas.

If profits go up, so do taxes. Higher prices mean longer mine lives, but capital expenditure on developing new areas implies dividend restraint. A desired level of profitability, investment and dividends can be reached by juggling ore grades, reefs and leases many ways.

The most important consequence of a generally higher gold price range is that the mines' lives will be extended by 15 or 20 years. *In itself*, this is one part of the mechanism by which supply adjusts to meet demand.

The realization that a whole industry's prospects have been transformed in less than a year is dawning on investors. It is, perhaps, the most complicated factor to take into account when re-rating the shares.

But already senior mining house sources are warning against wild optimism. They point out that not all the increase in profits from higher gold prices can be reflected in dividends. This is especially true of the marginal mines.

At some, Libanaon being an instance, low profitability over a long period has resulted in *little investment. To realise* the mine's new potential, profits will have to be retained.

If investors want their jam to savour over many years, therefore, they may be well advised to forgo a little of it today and in the near future. To some extent, however, they will have no choice. The taxman will see to that. Gold Fields reckon that the average tax rate on West Dreis, one of South Africa's most successful gold mines, was 69.4 per cent in the last quarter, with a marginal rate of 70 per cent.

Under the current tax system, to which we shall return soon in this *column, different parts of a mine can* be taxed on substantially different bases. Oddest of all, tax allowances for investment depend on profits against which allowances can be made in the first place. Each mine is assessed differently.

Each mine is different in another important respect too. Higher gold prices allow more discrimination in which parts of a mine to develop. Less ore, or more ore of a lower grade, has to be mined to maintain profits. This leads to intriguing problems. At West *Dreis ore grades are beginning to fall*, so extra investment is vital.

But at Kloof a completely different mining technique is used. The "long wall" plan means that a whole face is cut with less attention to the ore grades in the various reefs. Controlling output and profits by switching grades is therefore harder.

Such considerations suggest that if gold is in fact not just another peak on the charts but is in a new range the gold mine sector will need careful study. A good quality mine remains a *good quality mine.*

But as the soaring fortunes of Durban Deeps or Lorraine show—up 60 per cent in price over the last month—the previously speculative stocks could acquire a certain respectability. Prophecies, if realized, are not necessarily respectful of received wisdom.

Michael Prest

A busy time for the indicators

The consumer spending boom and its effect on company profits is highlighted this week when two of the big hotel and leisure groups, Trusthouse Forte and Grand Met, announce full year profits.

In addition, another *busy* week is in store among the economic indicators, starting on Tuesday with the balance of payments and overseas trade figures for December from the Department of Trade and the Central Statistical Office. On Thursday the CSO publishes consumer *expenditure* for the fourth quarter and the Bank of England releases the United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock for mid-December. Finally, on Friday, comes the retail prices index from the Department of Employment and the index of *industrial production for* November, again from the CSO.

The first of the major company reports comes on Wednesday, with full year figures from Tate & Lyle. Here the experts envisage a downturn in pre-tax profits from last year's £25.6m. Estimates for the full year to September *30 vary from* £20m to £22m, although this will include the profit realized on the sale of its subsidiary, African Products, for £4.9m.

So if this figure is stripped out it leaves profits of around £16m to £17m. The main problems surrounding this sharp downturn include the poor performance of the group's raw sugar trade, the consolidation of its African interests and the *sharp rise in interest rates.*

But prospects for the current year look good with most anticipating that profits have now bottomed out. Several projects augur well for this year including the reationalization of its refining interests and the group's recent expenditure in the United States. This, coupled with a fall in interest rates, should see the group go some of the way towards a recovery.

Also on Wednesday is the interim announcement from Magnet & Southerns, the joinery and DIY group. Market estimates in this case range *from £12m to £12.75m compared* with £9.2m last time. Looking ahead to the full year at the end of March, analysts anticipate profits for the second half much in line with those of the first. This would put them somewhere around £25m against £19.2m last year.

The group should have would be the opposite when it recovered from its slow start to the year as a result of the harsh winter conditions helped by the boom experienced in DIY, in which the group is now heavily involved.

Mr Samuel Oxford, chairman of Magnet & Southerns.

Like most timber companies the strength of sterling plays a big part in the final outcome of group profits. However, while Magnet & Southerns would benefit with lower costs and better margins as a result of a stronger pound, the effect came to the import of soft woods.

Looking ahead, the group is expected to see problems caused by the slump in the construction industry partly offset by its DIY interests which now account for 50 per cent of turnover.

Finally, on Wednesday, comes the first of the big hotel and leisure groups reporting, Trusthouse Forte. Profits in this case will depend on just *how much the group benefited* from the recent consumer boom and here observers look for something in the region of £60m to £70m. This compares with the previous year's figure of £55.5m.

Just how high profits rise will depend largely on just how well the group's UK hotel interests have performed. Earnings from this side now account for about 50 per cent of total *profits.*

Nevertheless, the group should benefit from its recent further expansion into the lucrative US market where it has already acquired a string of hotels and a catering chain.

Finally, on Thursday, we see the other of the major hotel and leisure concerns when full year figures are revealed by Grand Metropolitan. While Grand Met has the largest number of hotel rooms in the United Kingdom, very little improvement is envisaged on this side. The bulk of the improvement is expected to come from its major interests in beer, wine and spirits which encompasses Watney Mann, Truman's and IDV. A further addition to profits is expected by way of its incursion into the world of gambling with the opening of its Ritz casino.

Estimates are pitched around the £136m to £145m mark for the year to *September 30*, and compare well against last year's figure of £116m.

This week

TODAY.—Interims: Elliot (El), Howard Shuttering, Murray Northern Inv. Tst., Restmor Grp.. Finals: Bett Bros., Claverhouse Inv. Tst., Jitra Rubber Plantations, Kennings Estates *and Kenning Motor Group.*

TOMORROW.—Interims: Diamond Stylus, Group Investors, G. T. Japan Inv. Tst., Linton Holdings, and Wellman Eng. Finals: Gough Cooper, Kitchen (Robert) Taylor and S. G. B. Group.

WEDNESDAY. — Interims: *Allied Colloids, Amalgamated* Tin Mines of Nigeria (Holdings), Gnome Photo. Products, Letraset Intl., Magnet and Southerns, Stock Conversion Inv. Tst., Western Board Mills. Finals: Albion, Countryside Prop., French (Thomas) and Sons, Stakis (Reo), Tate and *Lyle, Trust House Forte, Utd.* States and General Trust.

THURSDAY.—Interims: AGB Research, Br. Electrical Traction, Cook (Wm) and Sons (Sheffield), Dixons, Gelfer (A. and J.), London and Montrose Inv., Prov. Cities Tst., Saville (J.) Gordon. Finals: Assoc. Paper *Inds., S. and W. Berisford, Eurotherm* Int., Gestetner Hdgs., Grand Met., Greenfriar Inv., Reliant Motor Group, S. African Land and Exploration, Southvaal Hdgs., Vaal Reef Exp. and Mining, Western Deep Levels.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Low Land Inv. (quarterly), Property Security *Inv. Tst., Raeburn Inv. Tst.*, Raybeck, Smith (David S.). Finals: Dewhurst and Partner, Utd. Guarantee Hdgs.

Michael Clark

Two schools of thought on engineering recovery

No sector more readily splits the City down the middle than engineering. It is easy to see why. One school thinks that *the heart of Britic's industry* will revive; the other thinks it will expire.

The catastrophe school has *already had its say. Gingerly*, but thoughtfully Mr Rochfort Young of Carr Sebag ventures his own opinion. In mechanical engineering he points out that there is little chance of earnings recovering much "until towards the end of 1981 at the earliest".

The reasons are not far to seek. Engineering tends to depend on lame duck industries such as motor assembly, steel and shipbuilding, and Third World countries tend to enter industry in precisely these areas.

Here Mr Young's argument becomes subtle. He writes: "While we also take a gloomy view about the prospects for the wellbeing of the mechanical engineering sector, we believe that adverse sentiment within the Stock Market has become so ingrained that a significant *number of the shares we monitor* have been sold down to levels which imply a far greater contraction in their businesses than seems probable.

So it is a time for nibbling leisurely even though the sector seems unlikely to perform before the end of the winter. His suggested buys are: Baker Perkins, Tube Investments (*for income and recovery*), Dobson Park, Pegler Hattersley, and Smiths Industries.

The speculative counters are Hestair and Serck; the suggested sales are ComPair, Stone Platt and Vickers; Dowty is said to be fully valued.

Among engineering contractors, Mr Young talks *about the* industrializing of underdeveloped countries. The long term buys are Davy and Capper Neill.

Mr Young's rigour does not allow him to wax over metals and metal forming, or motor components. He advises only switches; into GKN from British Aluminium; and out of Automotive Products and into Associated Engineering.

The author's verdict on Baker Perkins is "buy". The group returned sharply lower profits at the interim stage after hoping to do a bit better but despite this credibility gap Mr Young asserts that Baker has sorted out its problems.

This cool view of Baker Perkins contrasts with the warm one from Henderson Crosthwaite. Mr R. N. Philipson-Stow argues that the shares are thoroughly undervalued. He adds: "You can perfectly *happily buy Baker Perkins for* an income fund and pay next to nothing for the growth potential or for the fact that with a market capitalization of £28m it could well be on the odd shopping list".

Brokers' views

The argument *is* that the steel strike will not last for ever; that the year to March 31 will not be "vintage"; that the group started October with a nice increase in order books; and that because the whole of this year's invoicing is covered from existing stocks: "We don't believe there will be any noticeable impact on profits from the steel strike until March—and then it will be small".

For the year pre-tax profits should be between £8.5m and £9.9m range and that even if 1980-81 is flat profits will be around £9½m.

Meanwhile, Buckmaster & Moore has issued a directory of smaller electronic and electrical companies written by Messrs Peter Minton and Anthony Mulliner.

This fat book draws together information on nearly 60 companies which usually passes investors by. It is however a directory, and not an investment guide. For that, one must 'phone the broker, which is reasonable *since few of the subjects have anything but narrow* markets.

A more conventional look at electronics comes from Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin whose sector analysis is penned by Mr S. J. T. Street. His list of recommendations has no buys at all. He does however *have three bold buys which are* BICC, GEC and Plessey. The others, BSR, Decca "A", EMI, Hoover "A", ICL, Philips, Racal and Thorn are "holds".

The author likes BICC for yield. He advocates GEC on the basis that pre-tax profits should reach £400m in the year to March 31 next, and Plessey on the grounds that profits should show a big increase in 1980-81. Order books are said to be impressive.

The same broker has issued an investment plea for Rugby Portland Cement, this time from Mr P. F. McDonnell. He thinks that Rugby will probably *maintain profits at round* £14.5m for last year and score a 10 per cent increase to £15.9m this year. Higher prices and better United Kingdom cement deliveries will probably take the credit.

From James Capel comes a recommendation for Thomas Tilling, penned by Mr Ewan Fraser. The shares have been lagging, he argues, because of last year's spate of United States acquisitions, and the dumping of the rights issue shares with underwriters. It is suggested that pre-tax profits will have grown from 1978's £64.9m to £76.5m last year, and to £85.3m this year.

The same broker has a "buy" recommendation out for Lex Service Group (from Mr Jeremy Smith), and for H. Bramer, again from Mr Ewan Fraser.

Peter Wainwright

1980s–challenge for ICI

Imperial Chemical Industries will have to look increasingly for opportunities to expand in continental Western Europe if it is to meet the marketing challenge of the 1980s, according to *one of its divisional chiefs.*

Mr Tom Hutchison, chairman of the plastics group, said chemical companies would have to adjust to the very rapid rise in feed stock costs, coupled with a much slower growth if the demand for their products over the next 10 years.

ICI, which with sales in 1978 of £625m is Britain's largest manufacturer and exporter of plastics, believes that growth in demands throughout Europe will be about five to six per cent a year, half the rate recorded in the early 1970s. Nevertheless this is still twice the predicted growth for the United Kingdom market, which is one fifth the size.

Mr Hutchison believes that *the impetus to expand outside* Britain will be further encouraged by a gradual decline in some of the traditional "deep-water" markets for ICI plastics bulk products, as local production capacity is expanded:

"This means that there must be further expansion through a *policy of selective investment* in Western Europe and a steady increase in exports from our United Kingdom plant".

ICI believes that prospects for substituting plastic for other materials are also greater overseas. At present 10 per cent of ICIs plastic sales are outside Western Europe and of the *remaining 90 per cent between* 25 and 30 per cent are in continental Europe.

The company has production units in France, the Netherlands and Belgium. A PVC plant with a capacity of 115,000 tonnes a year is due to come on stream at Wilhelmshaven West Germany at the end of the year.

At the same time, the division is seeking economies suffi*cient to generate an additional* £20m in earnings. This is the sum management believes necessary if the future prosperity of the division and growth aspirations are to be achieved.

Talks with employees over how this may be achieved are already under way. A six-point plan aimed to achieve among other things a 5 per cent reduction in employees (now numbering 10,000) and a 10 per cent reduction in capital employed, with no decrease in output.

In spite of uncertainty over feedstocks—the division derives only out third of the requirements from its own resources—Mr Hutchison, believes that there are good opportunities for improved profitability.

He hopes that prices on bulk products, primarily PVC polypropylene and low density polyethylene will move to more *realistic levels this year.* In recent years they have been depressed as the industry sought to cope with overcapacity in many areas.

Mr Hutchison attacked unnamed producers for their short-sightedness in seeking to increase their market share in depressed conditions by driving down prices to unrealistic levels.

"Many European producers *continue to delude themselves* about inflation and fail to grasp the implications of present profit levels", he said at a special briefing at the division's headquarters in Welwyn Garden City. Polyethelene prices are already due to go up from February 1.

ICI which accounts for about a quarter of total United Kingdom plastics exports had in common with other manufac*turers suffered because of the* general overcapacity in bulk plastics. The speciality side of its business has however prospered and a higher rate of growth in this area is expected in the future.

John Huxley

Thomson's wins control of FP Publications

Thomson Newspapers has added eight daily newspapers to its Canadian holdings by winning control of Toronto-based FP Publications in a takeover battle with two other bidders.

Thomson bid C$164.7m (about £61m) which was C$1.5m more than the last offer from Montreal financier, R. Howard Webster. The battle, which started in early December, went on to the last deadline for the close of tenders. Mr Webster, who already owned a substantial interest in FP Publications, upped an earlier offer from Thomson by C$5m but Thomson responded by putting in the winning counter bid.

The victory means that Thomson will have newspapers in large Canadian cities. The 36 papers which the organization operates in Canada are all small town dailies, and daily circulation is now expected to reach 2.4 million.

The new papers include *Toronto Globe and Mail, Ottawa Journal, Winnipeg Free Press, Vancouver Sun, Victoria Times, Victoria Colonist, Algary Alberton and Lethbridge Herald.*

Amex buys credit card processor

American Express has acquired First Data Resources, an Omaha-based processor of credit *and debit card transactions*, for about $50m (£22m) in cash, paid over the next four years, plus additional amounts based on future earnings.

"The acquisition of First Data Resources will add important new services which complement those American Express has provided to the financial services industry for many years," said Mr James D. Robinson III, chairman of the board of American Express. "It is a logical and compatible *step in our long-term objectives* to broaden the range of services American Express can offer to financial institutions. First Data Resources is in the business of providing sophisticated data-based services and has shown a capacity during the past 10 years to be an innovative leader *in this rapidly growing field.*"

First Data, one of the larger processors of credit and debit card accounts in the United States, offers data entry services, descriptive billing and mailing services, card embossing, authorization and security services.

Louis Edwards and Cordon Bleu

Shareholders of Louis C. Edwards, the Manchester meat *retailer and processor, have* been sent documents outlining the full acquisition details of Cordon Bleu and Furniss with a notice convening an EGM for January 28 to approve the acquisition of Cordon Bleu.

Dealing in Louis Edwards' shares suspended at the end of *last year to complete the* acquisition are expected to start on January 29, 1980.

The Cordon Bleu freezer centre acquisition is for a £2.65m shares and cash mix and private Cornish biscuit manufacturer, Furniss, is to be acquired for £480,000 cash.

Discussions over the proposed merger with Morgan Edwards *are proceeding satisfactorily.* It is hoped that a further announcement will be made about the time of the EGM.

Talks to acquire Suffolk company

Negotiations have started between A. O. Smith of Milwaukee and Howard Machinery for the acquisition by A. O. Smith Harvestore Products, a wholly owned subsidiary of A. O. Smith, of Howard Machinery's 50 per cent share in Howard Harvestore, a Suffolk based company.

Howard Harvestore is a joint venture set up in 1969 by A. O. Smith and Howard to manufacture and market automated livestock feeding systems and storage units for industry outside North America.

The cash consideration, which is due to be fixed in the next three weeks, will put Howard Harvestore under direct control of Illinois-based A. O. Smith Harvestore Products. Management of the United Kingdom company will remain unchanged.

Briefly

LIDSTONE

Lidstone Ltd is an unsecured creditor of Gilmore and Partners (Smithfield), recently put into creditors' *voluntary liquidation.* To the extent that the debt proves irrecoverable, provisional arrangements are being made to protect Lidstone from any resultant loss. *Lidstone continues to trade profitably.*

EMESS LIGHTING

Dealings start on Monday in shares of Emess Lighting. Requotation follows a placing by Schaverien and Co of an additional 424,000 ordinary shares at 80p each.

ANTOFAGASTA RAIL

Offers by Turismo E. Inmobiliaria Bio-Bio SA for Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Co have closed. Turismo, together with parties acting in concern with it, controls 75.6 per cent of voting rights of Antofagasta. Stock Exchange Council has indicated that listing of Antofagasta ordinary and *preference stock may be maintained.*

RANTLODGE

Total of 50 per cent of Rantlodge's capital is beneficially owned by family of Mr Werner Rey and remainder is owned by a group of non-resident clients of a United Kingdom firm of solicitors. This group of clients are associates of Mr Rey, who is a Swiss industrialist and sole shareholder of Swiss metal works, Selve. Rantlodge is making an offer for Nationwide Leisure.

ROBERT H. LOWE

Turnover for 53 weeks to Nov 2 up from £5.55m to £6.63m. Pre-tax profit, £423,000 (£498,000). Total gross dividend, 3.11p, against equivalent of 3.24p.

BRITISH THEATRES

Turnover of British Cinematograph Theatres rose from £1.44m to £1.77m in half-year to July 31. *Pre-tax profit, £50,000 (£25,000).*

MALLINSON-DENNY

Mullinson-Denny is to buy Keith Young (Insulation Supplies) for £1.5m in cash and shares.

PILKINGTON BROTHERS

Pilkington Brothers has acquired Leenshire Ltd. for £250,000 in shares. Leenshire makes electronic *systems for process control and* data transmission.

Business appointments

Locheed Corporation's new vice-president

Mr W. Paul Frech has been appointed corporate vice president-operations of the Lochlieed Corporation.

Mr H. C. Ballingall has resigned as a director and Mr A. M. Roshalt has become a director of Pretoria Portland Cement.

Mr Paul Williams has been appointed a non-executive director of Henry Sykes.

Mr P. R. Dougdale has been appointed deputy chairman of Trade Indemnity.

Mr Jack Lynch and Le Marquis Gerald de Geoffre de Chabrignac *have been appointed directors of* Irish Distillers.

Mr John G. Perkins has been appointed sales director of Dex Gears.

Mr R. A. Cameron has been made a director of Blackwood Hodge Group Services.

Mr Graham G. Anthony has been appointed commercial director of Ciba-Geigy Plastics and Additives.

Mr Laurie W. Deane has been made chief manager of Lloyds Bank Scotland.

Mr Peter H. Blackmore has joined the board of Directors & Officers Limited as technical director.

Mr Clive Mayhead, who is chairman and managing director of Gordian Strapping, has been re-elected president of the British Tensional Strapping Association for the second year. Mr Peter *Springall*, director of P. P. Payne's strapping division, was re-elected vice-president.

Mr Leonard Allen has been appointed secretary-general and Miss Christine Little deputy secretary-general of the Federation of Personnel Services.

Mr Brian Bolam has become managing director of the foundries division of S. Russell and Sons.

Mr Alan Hall has been appointed a non-executive director of Universal Container (UK).

Mr L. W. R. Hill has been made chairman and Mr M. H. Noble managing director of a new company, Wiltex International.

Mr John Peter Archer has joined the board of Gresham Life Assurance Society. Mr Archer is managing director of AMEV Life Assurance and also a director of AMEV.

Mr Frank Tinsdale has become managing director of IVECO (UK).

The Rt Hon William Craig has been appointed by Unico Finance as deputy chairman. Mr Walter Hegarty has joined the company as a director and general manSherlock have become directors of the Advisory Board.

Mr Victor Bagwell has been appointed president of the European Steel Office Furniture Manufacturers Federation, Europe.

Mr Charles B. Cruickshank has been made deputy chairman of MacFarlane Group (Clansman).

Mr James M. Hill, chief executive of Glynwed Tubes and Fittings, has been appointed to the main board of Glynwed.

Mr Morton Neal is now chairman of The Connaught Hotel in place of Mr Godfrey Neal, who has retired.

Mr D. L. Tucker has joined the board of M & G Securities as managing director.

Mr Victor Bagwell, managing director of Sankey Sheldon, has been appointed president of the European Steel Office Furniture Manufacturers' Federation.

Mr John Hartley has been appointed managing director of ESI London, the United Kingdom subsidiary of International Signal & Control Corporation, Pennsylvania, United States. Sir David Checketts has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Mr Graham P. J. Burke has become director and general manager of Plessey Communication Systems.

Mr J. P. D. Hayward has been appointed a director of Posgate & Denby (Agencies).

هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORTS

Charterers hold back till market clarifies

The United States embargo on the sale of grain to Russia dominated all other events in the freight market last week. Confusion reigned in the dry cargo market with a black cloud of uncertainty hanging over business transactions resulting in charterers and owners holding back from committing tonnage until the picture becomes a little clearer.

The United States dockers' decision not to load grain even into ships already in port, is now subject to a court injunction. President Carter allowed some 3.8m tonnes of grain to be shipped under the terms of the five-year agreement between the two countries but the ban also extends to a further 14m tonnes purchased by the Soviet Union and which the United States has now offered to buy back.

Support from other major grain producers to the ban has been forthcoming with the exception of Argentina. However, Argentina's surplus is small so this will still leave a sizable gap in Russia's imports.

Freight report

Having chartered in a substantial volume of tonnage to cover grain shipments with some vessels reportedly booked through till next summer, the USSR was making strong efforts to back-out of some of its commitments by claiming *force majeur*. However, owners without the prospect of immediate alternative remunerative employment were resisting such efforts.

The overall effect on the market of all these happenings was that rates declined. Charterers had the incentive to quote lower prices, but again owners were reluctant to accept any falls.

Grain rates slipped back by around $2 with $15 now being paid for large shipments from the United States Gulf to Holland.

David Robinson

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial
Glasgow Pavilion Ltd

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crdts	17%
C. Hoare & Co	*17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15¼%, over £25,000 15½%.

Wall Street

New York, Jan 11.—Stock prices ended mixed on Friday in trading that slowed markedly from Thursday's pace during the afternoon.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.43 to 858.53. It had been off five points in the afternoon and up nearly that much in the morning.

New York stock exchance volume was a healthy 52,890,000 shares, down from 55,980,000 on Thursday.

Analysts feel the marekt has been acting well recently and the *downturn*, while partially because of the approach of the weekend "could also show the market had gone ahead of itself," one analyst said.

Gold up $44

New York, Jan 11.—Gold on the Comex again surged to a record on good volume. Futures finished at around $643-648 an ounce, just off the highs for the day, but up more *than $44 from* $509-605 on Thursday. Prices were NY COMEX Jan $646.00; Feb $628.00; Mar $636.00; Apr $642.30; Jun $656.50; Aug $670.20; Oct $685.80; Dec $697.23; Feb 81 $710.70; Apr $724.00; Jun $737.30; Aug $750.60; Oct $763.90. CHICAGO IMM: Jan $647.00; Mar $634.30; Jun $655.50; Sep $675.50; Dec $695.00; Mar $713.50; June $731.40; Sep $748.70.

SILVER: *Comex silver futures, fueld* by aggressive buying on growing world tensions, jumped $1.00 to record highs for the third day running. Settlement prices were: Jan 3875.0c; Feb 3500.0c; Mar 3550.0c; May 3600.0c; Jly 3640.0c; Sep 3680.0c; Dec 3737.0c; Jan 3756.5c; Mar 3793.5c; May 3830.5c; Jly 3867.5c; Sep 3904.0c.

Because of transmission difficulties not all closing prices were available.

COPPER.—Comex copper futures rallied on speculative buying to close an active session up 4.70 cents to the 5.00 cent limit. Jan, 106.50c; Feb, 107.50c; March, 108.70c; May, 110.30c; July, 111.10c; Sept, 111.50c; Dec, 112.00c; Jan, 112.30c; March, 113.00c; May, 113.65c; July, 114.30c; Sept, 115.00c.

COFFEE.—Futures closed a moderately active session up 3.73 to 3.50c in nearbys. Thinly traded forwards settled up the 4.00 cent limit. March, 182.75c-183.25c; May, 183.75c-184.00c; July, 184.75c-185.00c; Sept, 185.70c-185.75c; Dec, 183.64c; March, 181.50c; May, 179.00c.

SUGAR.—March, 16.66-16.70c; May, 16.66c; July, 16.70-16.71c; Sep, 16.74c; Oct, 16.70-16.71c; Jan, 16.75c; March, 16.79-16.82c; May, 16.74-16.78c.

COTTON.—March, 76.00-76.10c; May, 77.45-77.60c; July, 78.45-78.60c; Oct, 74.80c; Dec, 72.60-72.90c; March, 74.60-75.00c; May, 75.00-75.50.

	Jan 11	Jan 10
Allied Chem	53¼	52¾
Allied Stores	23⅝	23⅞
Allis Chalmers	31⅞	32½
Alcoa	61	58⅞
Amax Inc	48⅛	48⅜
Amerada Hess	48⅞	48⅞
Am Airlines	10⅝	10⅞
Am Brands	68⅝	68⅝
Am Broadcast	36⅝	36
Am Can	36⅝	36¼
Am Cyanamid	32⅝	32⅞
Am Elec Power	18⅞	18⅝
Am Home	26⅝	27
Am Motors	7⅞	8
Am Nat Res	45⅞	46⅜
Am Standard	53⅝	54¼
Am Telephone	51⅝	51½
AMF Inc	15	15¼
Armco Steel	28	28
Asarco	48⅝	42
Ashland Oil	41½	41⅜
Atlantic Richfield	60⅞	61⅛
Avco	27	27¼
Avon Products	37½	38¼
Bankers Tst NY	43⅞	42⅞
Bank of America	26¼	26⅜
Bank of NY	38 e	34⅝
Beatrice Foods	20½	20⅝
Bell & Howell	25	24⅝
Bendix	51	48⅝
Bethlehem Steel	24⅝	24⅛
Boeing	37⅞	37⅞
Boise Cascade	35⅝	35⅝
Borden	26⅛	24⅝
Borg Warner	37⅛e	37⅛
Bristol Myers	37⅝	38⅝
BP	29⅝	29⅞
Burlington Ind	17⅝	17⅞
Burlington Nthn	59⅝	59½
Burroughs	84	83½
Campbell Soup	31¼	30⅝
Canadian Pacific	34⅛	34⅞
Caterpillar	54⅛	54⅜
Celanese	48⅞	47⅞
Central Soya	14⅛e	13⅞
Chase Manhat	39⅝	39¼
Chem Bank NY	38⅞	37⅜
Chesapeake Ohio	29	28⅞
Chrysler	8⅜	8⅞
Citicorp	23⅞	24¼
Cities Service	84½	85
Clark Equip	37⅜	37
Coca Cola	35⅞	35⅞
Colgate	14⅛	14⅝
CBS	52⅝	52⅞
Columbia Gas	38⅝	38⅜
Combustion Eng	58⅝	59 e
Comwlth Edison	21	21
Conoco	47⅞	47⅞
Cons Edison	24½	24½
Cons Foods	28	28⅝
Cons Power	19⅝	20
Continental Grp	29⅝	29⅞
Control Data	57⅞	57½
Corning Glass	51⅝	52⅝
CPC Intnl	63⅛	63⅞
Crane	33⅝	34⅞
Crocker Int	28⅝	29
Crown Zeller	46⅛	46⅛
Dart Ind	41⅞	40⅝
Deere	35⅞	35⅝
Delta Air	38⅝	38⅞
Detroit Edison	12⅞	12⅞
Disney	43	43
Dow Chemical	34⅝	33⅞
Dresser Ind	50⅝	51
Duke Power	18⅝	18⅝
Du Pont	40⅞	40⅝
Eastern Air	8½	8⅝
Eastman Kodak	47⅞	47½
Eaton Corp	29⅝	29⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅛	23⅞
Equitable Life	15⅝	15⅝
Esmark	28⅝	28⅝
Evans P. D.	22⅝	22⅝
Exxon Corp	52⅝	52⅝
Fed Dept Stores	28⅝	28½
Firestone	9⅛	9⅛
Fst Chicago	15⅝	15⅜
Fst Nat Boston	30⅝	31⅛
Fst Penn Corp	9⅝	9⅛

	Jan 11	Jan 10
Ford	33⅛	33
GAF Corp	10⅝	10⅝
Gamble Skogmo	34¼	35 e
Gen Dynamics	69⅛	69⅛
Gen Electric	54¼	54¼
Gen Foods	33⅝	33⅝
Gen Mills	29⅝	28
Gen Motors	53⅞	54
Gen Pub Util NY	9¼	9⅛
Gen Tel Elec	28⅛	28¼
Gen Tire	21⅞	22
Genesco	3⅞	3⅞
Georgia Pacific	26⅞	25⅞
Getty Oil	77	77
Gillette	25⅝	26½
Goodrich	21⅞	21⅞
Goodyear	13⅝	13½
Gould Inc	23⅝	24
Grace	42½	41⅝
Gt Atlic & Pacific	7½	7⅝
Greyhound	15	14⅞
Grumman Corp	25⅝	25⅞
Gulf Oil	34	34
Gulf & West	18½	18⅝
Heinz H. J.	39½	40
Hercules	23⅝	23⅝
Honeywell	86½	87½
IC Inds	24⅛	23½
Ingersoll	51⅝	51
Inland Steel	33	33
IBM	66⅝	67½
Int Harvester	34½	36⅝
INCO	26⅞	25⅛
Int Paper	38⅞	38
Int Tel Tel	27⅞	27⅝
Irving Bank	33⅜	33⅞
Jewel Co	27⅝	27⅝
Jim Walter	30⅝	30⅝
Johns-Manville	24⅛	24½
Johnson & John	79⅝	79⅝
Kaiser Alumin	22⅞	22⅝
Kennecott	37⅝	35½
Kerr McGee	68⅞	68⅝
Kimberly Clark	43½	43⅝
Kraftco Corp	47⅝	47⅝
K Mart	23	22½
Kroger	18⅛	18⅛
Liggett Group	38⅛	38⅛
L.T.V. Corp	10⅝	11
Litton	50⅛	49⅝
Lockheed	40⅝	41⅛
Lucky Stores	15½	15⅝
Manuf Hanover	32⅝	32
Mapco	40⅝	39½
Marathon Oil	49½	49
Marine Midland	18⅝	18⅝
Martin Marietta	50	50½
McDonnell	41⅝	41⅞
Mead	26⅝	26⅛
Memorex	18½	17⅞
Merck	73	73⅝
Minnesota Mng	49⅝	49⅞
Mobil Oil	53	53⅝
Monsanto	60⅞	60
Morgan J. P.	45⅝	45⅝
Motorola	53½	54½
NCR Corp	74⅝	74⅝
NL Industries	36	34½
Nabisco	25	24⅛
Nat Distillers	28½	28⅝
Nat Steel	29⅞	29⅝
Norfolk West	26⅞	26⅝
NW Bancorp	25	24⅝
Norton Simon	13⅝	15⅝
Occidental Pet	25⅞	25⅞
Ogden	36⅝	36⅝
Olin Corp	18⅝	18⅝
Owens-Illinois	21	21⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅝	22⅞
Pan Am	6	6
Penney J. C.	28⅝	28½
Pennzoil	42⅝	42⅝
Pepsico	25⅝	25⅝
Pfizer	39⅝	39½
Phelps Dodge	34½	32⅞
Philip Morris	33⅝	33
Phillips Petrol	48⅝	48⅝
Polaroid	25½	26⅛
PPG Ind	29⅞	29
Proctor Gamble	74⅝e	74½
Pub Ser El & Gas	19	19⅛

	Jan 11	Jan 10
Pullman	30⅛	30⅛
Rapid American	22	22⅛
Raytheon	78⅛	78½
RCA Corp	24⅛	24⅛
Republic Steel	25⅞	26
Reynolds Ind	34	34⅞
Reynolds Metal	37½	36¼
Rockwell Int	54⅝	55
Royal Dutch	76½	77
Safeways	34⅞	34⅛
St Regis Paper	31⅛	31¼
Santa Fe Ind	49⅝	49⅛
SCM	23⅞	24⅝
Schlumberger	95⅝	96⅝
Scott Paper	18⅝	18½
Seaboard Coast	32½	32⅛
Seagram	44	45⅜
Sears Roebuck	17⅞	17⅞
Shell Oil	55½	55⅛
Shell Trans	29	29
Signal Co	42½	42⅞
Singer	9⅛	9⅛
Sony	7½	7½
Sth Cal Edison	24⅛	24⅛
Southern Pacific	34⅞	34½
Southern Rly	58	54⅞
Sperry Rand	55	53
Std Brands	29⅛	29
Std Oil Califnia	53⅞	54
Std Oil Indiana	76⅝	77⅛
Std Oil Ohio	85⅝	87⅞
Sterling Drug	20⅞	20⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅝	15⅝
Sunbeam Corp	21⅞	21⅛
Sun Comp	67⅝	67⅛
Teledyne	144⅛	146
Tenneco	38⅛	38⅞
Texaco	28⅛	27⅞
Texas East Corp	69⅝	69½
Texas Inst	93½	93
Texas Utilities	18	18
Textron	27⅞	28⅛
TWA	17⅛	18⅛
Travelers Corp	41½	39⅝
TRW Inc	43⅝	43⅛
UAL Inc	23⅞	24⅛
Union Carbide	43⅞	43⅛
Union Oil Calif	45⅞	45½
Un Pacific Corp	68⅛	68
Uniroyal	4⅛	4⅛
United Brands	13⅛	12⅞
US Industries	9⅛	9⅛
US Steel	20⅝	20⅞
Utd Technol	47⅝	48⅝
Wachovia	18	18
Warner Lambert	20⅝	20⅝
Wells Fargo	27½	27⅛
West'n Bancorp	33	32⅞
Westinghse Elec	21⅛	21½
Weyerhauser	32⅞	32½
Whirlpool	19⅛	19⅛
White Motor	6⅞	6½
Woolworth	24⅝	24⅛
Xerox Corp	63½	63⅝
Zenith	10⅛	9⅞

Canadian Prices

	Jan 11	Jan 10
Abitibi	30⅞	30⅞
Alcan Alumin	64⅛	63⅛
Algoma Steel	32⅝	32⅝
Bell Telephone	20⅝	21⅛
Cominco	58½	53⅞
Cons Bathurst	15½	15⅛
Falconbridge	101½	100⅛
Gulf Oil	117½	120⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	16½	15⅝
Hudson Bay Min	28⅝	29½
Hudson Bay Oil	100½	99
Imasco	43⅛	42
Imperial Oil	41⅞	42
Int Pipe	19⅝	19⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	12	11⅞
Royal Trust	14	14
Seagram	50⅛	52⅛
Steel Co	28⅝	27⅞
Talcorp	11	11
Thomson N 'A'	13⅛	13⅛
Walker Hiram	29	29
WCT	14⅛	14⅛

e Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.2627 (2.2617); three months, 2.2510 (2.2388); Canadian dollar 1.1638 (1.1644). The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 417.60. The futures index was 408.66. The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 858.53 (858.96); transportation 257.01 (255.41); utilities 107.17 (107.27); 65 stocks, 304.94 (304.71). New York Stock Exchange index, 63.33 (62.25), industrials 71.93 (71.85); transportation 51.22 (51.06); utilities, 57.39 (37.45); financial, 64.83 (64.88).

COCOA: Mch 139.00c—136.05c; May 1748.56c—137.78c; July 142.35c—139.75c; Sep 144.26c—141.75c; Dec 31.84c—31.47c; Mch 32.30c—31.97c.

Euromarkets

Issues lack usual spurt

The Eurobond market has so far failed to produce its usual spurt of new issue activity in January, writes AP Dow-Jones. Instead it has produced a series of personnel changes that could represent a shift in fortunes among firms, observers say.

Kidder Peabody International, which has encountered an exodus of personnel for more than a year, lost its chairman and chief executive, Mr Hans Rudloff, this week.

The Swiss banker is joining Credit Suisse-First Boston to assume as yet unspecified tasks. However, according to associates, he will be responsible for developing new areas of business.

According to certain executives at Kidder Peabody International, morale in the London-based firm remains low. These insiders say that executives have not only had to cope with bad bond markets last year and the misfortune of being lead manager for three Itel Corp: Eurobond issues (all of which are quoted below 50), they have been on the losing end of several policy disputes with the home office management.

Banking sources say that Societe Generale in Paris has entered into negotiations with Strauss Turnbull and Company to acquire Strauss's Eurobond trading operations and possibly an interest in the London brokerage firm as well. Julian Strauss, a senior partner of Strauss Turnbull, confirmed that discussions were taking place. However, he said that any disclosures would be premature since a lengthy process of obtaining approval of the London Stock Exchange would be needed.

In Paris, a spokesman for Societe Generale declined to comment on the negotiations.

Strauss Turnbull was one of the first firms to make a market in Eurobonds and is highly regarded for its secondary market capabilities. *Societe Generale*, on the other hand, figures among top echelons of Eurobond underwriting firms but isn't considered as a major force in bond trading.

In another development, Merrill Lynch International Inc, which accounts for the American brokerage firm's activities outside North America, announced the appointment of David Montagu as chairman of its international banking group and John Crayen as deputy chairman and chief executive officer.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer price	Redmpn yield
US $ STRAIGHTS		
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	95¾	12.76
EEC 8¼ 1982	92¼	12.27
Beatrice Foods 7¾ 1983	89⅝	11.78
J. C. Penney 8¼ 1983	90⅝	11.79
Eurofima 7¾ 1984	86¼	11.79
Pepsico 9¼ 1984	93	11.45
Norway 9½ 1984	93½	11.46
Penwalt 9¼ 1984	92¼	11.89
Dominion Bridge 10¼ 1984	95⅝	11.68
Warner Lambert 9 1984	91⅞	11.42
ARBD 9⅝ 1984	92¼	11.43
Sweden 9⅝ 1984	93⅝	11.54
Export Development Corp 9⅝ 1984	93⅞	11.49
Australia 7¾ 1984	85⅞	11.68
Denmark 8⅝ 1984	88¼	11.79
SNCF 8¼ 1984	88⅛	11.53
Finland 9½ 1986	89⅞	11.89
EDF 9⅝ 1986	91⅛	11.59
Kennecott 9⅞ 1986	87⅞	12.40

	Offer price	Redmpn yield
National Westminster Bank 9 1986	89⅝	11.57
CNT 9¼ 1986	90⅞	11.62
Carter Hawley Hale 9¾ 1986	90	12.03
GMAC 9¼ 1986	89½	11.72
Beneficial 9¾ 1987	90¼	11.77
Unilever 9¼ 1987	88⅞	11.57
EIB 8½ 1988	85⅞	11.92
Dutch State Mines 8¼ 1988	84¼	11.64
Manitoba Prov 9½ 1989	86⅞	11.94
ITT 9¼ 1989	86⅝	12.04
Sweden 9¼ 1989	89¼	11.71
Canadian Pacific 9⅝ 1989	90¼	11.48
Alcoa-Australia 10 1989	89⅞	11.84
GTE 9⅝ 1989	88⅝	11.78
Statoil 9⅝ 1989	88⅝	11.59
Comalco 10¼ 1991	90⅞	11.78
Barclays O/S Finance 8¼ 1992	83¼	11.00

Euromarkets

	Offer price	Redmpn yield
Ceca 9 1993	85⅞	11.11
Hudson Bay 10 1994	89¼	11.58
Dow Chemical 9⅝ 1994	87¼	11.48
New Brunswick & P. Comm 10 1994	86	11.83
New Foundland Prov 9¾ 1994	87¼	11.48
Dome Petroleum 10 1994	89⅞	11.52
Michelin 10 1994	88⅞	11.66
Quebec Hydro 10 1999	86⅞	11.76
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
American Express 14 11/16 1982	100⅞	14.63
Banco di Roma 15⅝ 1987	100⅞	15.73
Bank of Tokyo 16 3/16 1980	98⅞	16.45

	Price Offer	Prem Conv
Citicorp 15½ 1983	100⅞	15.11
Int Westminster Bank 14 11/16 1984	100	14.60
Lloyds 13⅞ 1983	99⅝	13.91
National Westminster Bank 14 5/16 1994	98¼	14.53
Kingdom of Sweden 15 1991	98	15.31
Williams and Glyns 15 1991	96⅞	15.42
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
Alco Standard 9¼ 1994	93½	15.08
Beechams 6¾ 1992	89½	−3.43
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	92½	−3.85
Boots 6⅝ 1993	92¼	−3.43
Canon Camera 6¾ 1994	106½	−5.46
Charter 8¼ 1994	83	9.73
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	77	55.63
Ford 4⅞ 1986	79½	21.61
Galveston-Houston 8¾ 1994	112½	1.56
Gulf and Western 5 1988	96	0.61
Honda Motor 6⅜ 1989	109⅞	−0.54
Imperial 6⅞ 1997	100	−3.98
INA 6 1997	100	−3.27
Ito Yokado 5⅝ 1993	93	6.97
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	111	6.44
Mitsubishi Corporation 6⅞ 1991	164	5.52
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	86½	−1.31
Matsushita 6⅛ 1990	168	0.39
Owens Corning Fibreglass 9½ 1987	110¼	1.09
Revlon 4¾ 1987	111	−1.40
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	87½	6.57
RCA 5 1988	71¼	63.01
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	100½	−0.40
Sumitomo Metals 6 1990	106½	1.59
Texas Airlines 7¾ 1993	77	14.51
Toshiba 7⅞ 1994	97⅞	8.00
Tyco 8¼ 1988	143	−3.52
Union Carbide 4⅝ 1982	91½	14.19
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	73	66.55
Xerox 5 1988	71½	65.99

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	prev week
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	70⅞	70⅞
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	62⅞•	67⅞
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	54½	54½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	57½	56
Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	74	74•
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	19p	19½xp
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	75¼	75¼
Do 6½ Deb '86-91	56½•	56•
BICC 7½ Deb '90-95	65	65
BLMC 6 '98-2003	39	34½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	49	44
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	49	45
BOC Int 3½ Deb '81-86	83½	79½
Do 9 Tonnage 1986	82¾	85
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	86	62½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	62¾	62½
Barclays Int 7¼ '86-91	62¾	61¾
Bass Char 3¾ Ln '87-92	41¼	41
Do 7¾ '92-97	57	57½
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	63½	64¾
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83	73	73
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	62⅞	62½
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	71	71
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	56½	56½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	68¼	58¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	67¼	67¼
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	77¼	76
Do 7¾ '88-93	59	59½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	68	68
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	84	83½
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	83	82½
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	36	36
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	87•	87•
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	57½•	57¼
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	65¼•	65•
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	64	64
Cadbury-Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	57	57
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	31½	30½
Do 7¾ '90-95	54¾	56½
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	42¾•	42¾•
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	62½•	63¼•
Courtaulds 6¾ '94-96	47¼	46¼
Do 7 '82-87	65½	65
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	60	60
Debenhams 6¾ 2nd Deb	50	50
Do 6¾ Ln '86-91	54½	54½
Do 7¾ Ln 2003-07	52½•	56•
Distillers 7¾ Ln '88-93	56	56
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	72½	72¾
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	55	55
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	75¼	76
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	93½	92½
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	57½	57½
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-85	64	64
GEC 7¼ '87-93	55½	55½
Do 7¾ '88-93	56⅝	58½
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	55¼	55
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	28p	38p
Glywed 10¼ Ln '94-99	73½	73
GUS 5¾ Ln	34	34
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	69	69
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	57	57

	Latest price	prev week
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	58½	58½
ICI 5½ '94-2004	34•	39½
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	57½	57
Do 8 '88-93	58¼	58½•
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	90⅞	91
Do 7½ 2004-09	51	51
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	68	68
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	56¼	56
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	81	81
Land Sec 8¼ '92-97	60	59½
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	58⅝	58⅝
Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88	65	65
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	54½	54½
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	74½	74⅝•
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	74⅝	74⅝
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	64½	64
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	85	85
do 6¾ Ln '85-88	57½	56⅝
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	61¾	61¾
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	58½•	58½•
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44	44
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	66	66
Scot Newcastle 5⅝ Deb	75⅞	75⅞
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	60⅞	60⅞
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	63•	71½•
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	33½	34½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	79⅝	78½
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	70⅞	70⅞
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	57⅞	57⅞
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	63½	63¼•
Do 7¾ '87-92	59	59
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	32¼	32¼
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	60⅞	60⅞
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	32¼	32¼
Do 7¾ '85-90	69	69
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	58	58
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	58½	58½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	70⅝	70⅝
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	76½	76½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	49⅝	49⅝
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	62⅝	62½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	62	62
Watney 7¾ Ln '94-99	55⅝	55⅝
Do 8 Ln '90-98	59⅝	59⅝
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	52½	52⅝
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	55⅝	55⅝
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	255	255
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	256	258
BPB 7¾ '89-94	175	175
Bowring, C. T. 1981	125	110
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	91½	90⅝
Grand Met 10 '91-96	70	70
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	73	74½
Ind & Gen 4¾ '94-99	99½	99⅝
Lucas Ind 6¾ 1980	94	94
MEPC 5 '80-94	119	123
Midland Bank 7½ 83-93	72½	71
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	75	75
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	342	343
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	73	73

•Ex dividend

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone: 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
4,278	Airsprung Group	74	—	6.7	9.0	*4.4
950	Armitage & Rhodes	38	—	3.8	10.0	*2.5
6,782	Bardon Hill	222	+2	13.8	6.2	*6.5
6,420	Deborah Ord	93	+1	5.0	5.4	10.2
706	Deborah 17½% CULS	353	—	17.5	5.0	—
3,449	Frank Horsell	92	+1	7.9	8.6	5.7
15,891	Frederick Parker	110	+2	12.8	11.6	*8.5
2,300	George Blair	108	−2	16.5	15.6	*—
1,500	Jackson Group	60	+1	5.2	8.7	*3.5
15,872	James Burrough	115	−1	7.2	6.3	10.1
2,550	Robert Jenkins	250	+6	31.3	12.5	*8.0
3,415	Torday Limited	222	−1	14.3	6.4	*5.8
4,274	Twinlock Ord	20	+3½	0.8	4.2	*3.8
2,075	Twinlock 12% ULS	76	—	12.0	15.8	—
7,313	Unilock Holdings	56	—	2.6	4.6	11.9
10,233	Walter Alexander	81	−2	4.4	5.4	5.4
4,294	W. S. Yeates	184	—	11.5	6.3	7.1

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 435.2 +21.3 (5.1%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
40.6	..	American Growth	46.0	49.5	
35.6	+2.2	Capital	34.1	36.8	5.65
47.2	+1.5	General	45.8	48.7	5.96
101.3	..	Gilt & Fixed Int	95.2	101.3	..
41.5	+0.9	Income	39.3	42.4	8.72
100.0	..	Int Bond	95.0	100.0	..
34.3	+1.5	Investment	33.2	35.8	6.23
68.7	+2.1	Equities Prog	65.5	70.8	5.04
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, EC1Y 4TT			
83.0	..	Alben Trust* (3)	77.2	83.00	6.15
60.0	..	Do Inc* (3)	63.0	67.9e	9.57
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex.			
73.6	+2.1	Allied Capital	70.9	75.9	5.67
73.4	+2.0	Do 1st	70.3	75.4	6.57
66.8	+2.3	Brit Inds	64.8	69.2	6.51
39.5	+1.2	Growth & Inc	38.0	40.7e	6.19
36.0	+1.3	Elec & Ind Dev	34.9	37.3	5.03
54.7	+0.5	Met Min & Cmdty	51.7	55.1	5.33
67.9	+1.9	High Income	65.2	69.8	8.17
40.4	−0.4	Equity Income	37.6	40.2e	8.99
23.8	+0.6	International	27.5	29.4	2.73
69.6	+1.8	High Yield Fnd	66.7	71.4	10.09
113.0	+3.6	Hambro Fnd	109.0	116.6e	6.30
110.6	+3.3	Do Recovery	100.5	113.9	6.90
46.3	+1.2	Do Smaller	44.4	47.5e	4.95
139.4	+4.7	Do Accum	134.7	144.1	5.39
56.0	+1.2	2nd Smaller	53.5	57.2	4.72
50.9	+2.8	Secs of America	58.4	62.5e	2.24
44.8	+0.4	Pacific Fnd	42.2	45.2e	2.92
56.6	+1.6	Overseas Fnd	54.6	58.7e	5.84
70.1	+1.7	Exempt Smaller	68.4	71.8	5.49
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
		37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY.			
42.6	+0.3	High Yield Fnd	39.8	42.90	11.74
68.4	+0.7	Do Accum	64.0	69.10	11.74
99.0	−0.8	Extra Income	91.8	99.8	10.89
36.1	+2.9	High Income	35.8	38.0	9.61
54.2	−4.2	Do Accum	53.7	58.4	9.61
47.8	+3.3	Bfy W'draw	47.3	51.1	9.61
23.3	−0.4	Pref Fund	21.0	22.9e	14.50
41.6	−0.3	Do Accum (2)	37.5	40.8e	14.50
35.8	−1.4	Capital Fund	30.8	[illegible]	
80.7	−3.7	Commodity (5)	[illegible]	77.0	3.66
[illegible]	−5.6	Do Accum (5)	107.0	116.6	3.66
64.6	−3.0	10% W'draw (5)	58.6	61.6	3.66
20.1	−0.3	Arb Fin & Prop	18.4	19.8	5.59
38.7	+2.3	Giants Fund	35.2	38.0e	4.63
44.8	+2.7	Do Accum	44.0	47.5e	4.63
33.6	+1.7	*Growth Fund*	[illegible]	35.3e	3.30
42.5	+1.8	Do Accum	41.2	44.40	3.30
25.5	−0.4	E & Int Fund	26.1	28.1e	1.00
20.9	−0.3	6% W'draw (2)	19.1	20.6	1.00

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Jan 25. § Contango Day, Jan 28. Settlement Day, Feb 4

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98¼	..	9.161	23.432
1100m	Treas 9½% 1980	98⅛	+⅛	9.688	15.493
282m	Treas 3½% 1977-80 96⅝		+½	3.623	11.961
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80 96⅞		+¼	5.418	13.087
800m	Exch 13% 1980	98⅞	+¼	13.187	14.350
800m	Treas 11½% 1981	97⅝	+½	11.809	14.412
483m	Treas 3½% 1979-81 92		..	3.804	11.567
956m	Treas 9¾% 1981	94⅛	+⅛	10.324	14.886
900m	Exch 8¼% 1981	92⅜	+⅛	8.937	14.451
900m	Exch 9½% 1981	93⅜	+⅛	10.181	14.485
600m	Exch 3% 1981	87⅛	+1⅛	3.433	11.685
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	96⅝	+½	13.194	14.843
861m	Treas 8¼% 1980-82 88⅝		..	9.569	15.153
400m	Treas 3% 1982	85⅛	..	3.523	11.303
600m	Treas 14% 1982	98⅞	+⅛	14.188	14.709
800m	Treas 8¼% 1982	87⅞	+⅛	9.408	14.343
1600m	Exch 9¼% 1982	87⅞	+⅛	10.517	14.822
800m	Exch 8¾% 1983	86⅝	+⅛	10.109	14.453
600m	Exch 3% 1983	77¼	+1	3.658	11.743
1550m	Treas 12% 1983	92⅞	+⅛	12.928	14.913
800m	Treas 9¼% 1983	86¼	+⅛	10.723	14.383
900m	Exch 10% 1983	86⅜	+⅛	11.579	14.684
500m	Fund 5½% 1982-84 78⅜		+1⅛	7.015	13.537
1100m	Exch 11½% 1984	88⅝	+⅛	12.730	15.178
1000m	Exch 3% 1984	69⅞	..	4.293	11.958
1000m	Treas 12¾% 1984	92¾	+⅛	13.371	15.099
1000m	Treas 15% 1985	102⅝	+⅛	14.907	14.814
700m	Exch 12¾% 1985	92⅛	-1⅛	13.536	14.714
600m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86 81⅛		-1⅛	10.496	12.911
300m	Exch 13¼% 1987	93⅝	+1⅛	14.143	14.728
550m	Fund 6½% 1985-87 73¼		+1	8.974	12.346
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88 74		+1⅛	10.439	13.015
3044m	Trans 3% 1978-88 58¼		+1⅛	5.153	10.623
600m	Treas 11½% 1989	85⅛	+1⅛	13.541	14.538
601m	Treas 5% 1986-89 62		+1⅛	8.226	11.912
600m	Treas 13% 1990	93	+2	13.967	14.330
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90 72¼		..	11.538	13.375
800m	Treas 11¾% 1991	85⅝	+2⅛	13.715	14.368
800m	Exch 11% 1991	83⅞	+2⅛	13.502	14.300
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91 62¼		+1⅛	9.501	12.333
600m	Treas 12¾% 1992	96⅞	+2⅛	13.987	14.324
400m	Treas 10% 1992	80⅞	+2⅛	13.076	14.081
800m	Exch 12¼% 1992	92⅝	+3	13.917	14.324
1100m	Treas 12½% 1993	89¼	+2⅛	14.013	14.324
600m	Fund 6% 1993	58⅞	+1⅛	10.428	12.580

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week
16.6m	AAH	118	+1
540,000	AC Cars	42	..
17.8m	AGB Research	183	+6
2,242,000	AI Ind Prod	23	+1
46.5m	APV Hldgs	188	+2
18.9m	Aaronson Bros	64	+5
53.7m	Acrow	97	[illegible]
26.3m	Do A	42	[illegible]
40.8m	Advest Group	196	[illegible]
9,493,000	Aeron't & Gen	222	[illegible]
1,411,000	Aero Needles	33	[illegible]
5,453,000	Airfix Ind	31	[illegible]
—	Akzo	23½	[illegible]
35.9m	Alcan Alum UK	68	[illegible]
5,960,000	Do 10½%	£74½	[illegible]
1,413,000	Allen W. G.	35	[illegible]
57.2m	Allied Colloids	134	[illegible]
4,350,000	Allied Plant	30	[illegible]
12.6m	Alpine Hldgs	114	[illegible]
16.9m	Amal Metal	270	[illegible]
9,193,000	Amal Power	67	[illegible]
5,535,000	Amber Day	36	[illegible]
835,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	32	[illegible]
2,476,000	Anchor Chem	87	[illegible]
22.7m	Anderson Strath	60	[illegible]
5,024,000	Anglia TV 'A'	63	[illegible]
205.4m	Anglo Amer Ind	785	[illegible]
4,638,000	Appleyard	58	[illegible]
4,410,000	Aquascutum 'A'	27½	[illegible]
3,202,000	Arenson Hldgs	58	[illegible]
4,801,000	Arlington Mtr	107	[illegible]
14.9m	Armitage Shanks	47½	[illegible]
21.4m	Armst Equip	48	[illegible]
56.8m	Ass Biscuit	84	[illegible]
7,881,000	Ass Book	216	[illegible]
315.5m	Ass Brit Food	54	[illegible]
61.3m	Ass Comm 'A'	113	[illegible]
74.6m	Ass Engineer	76	[illegible]

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
5,260,000	Anglo-Indonesia	115	+2	4.5	3.9	..
47.0m	Barlow Hldgs	300	-24	1.4	1.4	..
9,910,000	Castlefield	327	+22	7.1	2.2	..
214.4m	Cons Plant	47	+1½	3.8	8.0	..
3,162,000	Doranakande	153	+5	3.5	2.7	..
1,174,000	Grand Central	8	-½	0.9	11.3	..
193.5m	Guthrie Corp	639	+10	40.0b	6.3	..
293.8m	Harrisons Malay	170	+5	9.3	5.5	..
241.2m	Highlds & Low	95	-4	4.5	4.7	..
2,227,000	Hongkong	495	-5	40.0	8.1	..
2,037,000	Killinghall	373	-10	20.0	5.4	..
10.0m	Kulim Malaysia	44	+3	2.1	4.8	..
60.7m	Ldn Sumatra	320	+25	8.6	2.7	..
14.5m	Majedie	94	+26	2.1	2.3	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,162,000	Assam Frontier	230	..	14.9	6.5	..
4,438,000	Assam Inv	182	+6	10.0a	5.5	..
9,329,000	Camellia Inv	368	..	3.4	0.9	..
11.7m	McLeod Russel	293	+13	19.3	6.6	..
1,031,000	Moran	295	+3	14.31	4.9	..
1,264,000	Surmah Valley	158	..	5.0	3.2	..
11.7m	Warren Plant	179	-9	12.1	6.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
29.1m	AlgomaCenRly	£8⅞	+⅛	26.0	2.9	14.3
1,932,000	Calcutta Elec	43	..	14.0	32.6	..
—	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£41	..	490	12.0	..
2,145,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	+1	350	10.9	..
5,900,000	Gt Nthn Tele	110	..	142	14.2	3.1
289.4m	Imp Cont Gas	623	+25	25.7	4.1	10.8
1,238,000	Milford Docks	175	-2	8.0b	4.5	12.3
2,872,000	Sexon Inv	90	-2	9.0	10.0	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32	+1	350	10.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

Prices on this page are now supplied by Exchange Telegraph's Epic system and are the last prices available from London stock market dealers last Friday evening. Various indices produced by The Times, including the index of 150 industrial stocks, are being reviewed and recalculated to cover the period of non-publication.

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Keep It In the Family (ITV, 8.00) Above, Jenny Quayle (left) and Stacey Dorning. Below: Pauline Yates and Robert Gillespie.

● Linguistically speaking, you will need to be very opaque to come through the first of the BBC's new Russian lessons for *beginners (BBC 2, 10.20)* without knowing how to say hello and goodbye. With a little extra effort, you will pick up 12 letters of the Cyrillic alphabet, be able to ask " What is it ? ", and learn to stop saying Russia when you really mean the Soviet Union. Male viewers should be warned that there are serious distractions. Two of the teachers are exceptionally pretty girls, and I believe I might have added more Russian words to my vocabulary if they had been dinned into me by a lumpish lady wearing thick tweeds and pebble-lens spectacles. The series is repeated on BBC 1 every Wednesday at 12.05 pm and Sunday at 10.55 am and there are accompanying cassettes, records and a workbook to help rivet the new words firmly into place.

● Panorama (BBC 1, 8.10) and Granada's World in Action (ITV, 8.30) both pose the same question, and at roughly the same hour. Are the supplies of food and drugs which relief agencies are pouring into Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia, getting through to the people who desperately need them, or are the occupying Vietnamese Army grabbing them for themselves ? *Panorama's* filmed report is by Richard Lindley who made a secret journey to both Kampuchea and Vietnam. The World in Action team went to a makeshift hospital near Phnom Penh where the suffering was pitiful to behold, and to a docks area where relief supplies are forming mountains because there is no way to distribute them.

● A rare bird flutters through Radio 4 tonight (7.45), a play by W. S. Gilbert, unembellished by Sullivan's music. It is Engaged, a farcical comedy about money and the sort of people who were obsessed by it a century ago. There is music in it, by Robert Docker, but it wasn't there when the work was first performed in London in 1877. Sarah Badel is in the cast . . . On Radio 3 (7.00), a " first "—the first radio performance in Britain—and in fact the first performance of any kind in this country—of Cristóbal Halffter's cantata Yes speak out Yes, which was commissioned by the United Nations to mark the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and first performed in 1968 at the United Nations itself. Orchestra and chorus are the Philharmonia, and the composer conducts. *The Beethoven Mass in C, which may be to more* listeners' taste, completes the programme.

*WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN : †STEREO ; *BLACK AND WHITE ; (r) REPEAT.*

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.30 am *For Schools, Colleges*; 9.00 A Good Job with Prospects (British Industry); 9.30 Biology; 9.52 *Communicate (the journalist)*; 10.15 Music Time; 10.38 Trigonometry; 11.00 Merry-go-Round.

11.25 You and Me: for small children. Me and My Family (r).

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: General Studies: Higher Education. Closedown at 12.05 pm

12.45 News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Another of Marian Foster's filmed reports from India. The subject is reincarnation—fact or fiction ?

1.45 How Do You Do ? The story of Cheng's Cat.

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: 2.01 Words and Pictures; *2.18 Japan—the Crowded Islands*; 2.40 Going to Work: part 1 of play by Geoffrey Case. *Closedown at 3.00.*

3.15 Songs of Praise: Christmas carols, sung by Rugby children (r).

3.55 Play School: Meera Taneja's story The First Day of the Monsoon.

4.20 Touché Turtle : cartoon. Loser Take All (r).

4.25 Jackanory: Michael Troughton reads Joan Tate's thriller See How They Run.

4.40 Playhouse: Television adaptation of E. Nesbit's children's fantasy The Magician's Heart. With Peter Jones and Patricia Hayes.

5.10 John Craven's *Newsround*: junior newsreel.

5.15 Blue Peter: With items on *Honey, the guide dog for the blind*, and the grand bronze knocker of Durham Cathedral.

5.40 News: with Angela Rippon.

5.55 Nationwide: With Luke Casey's report on Warwickshire folk lore.

6.45 A Question of Sport: Sports quiz, with Emlyn Hughes, the Wolves and England footabller, and Gareth Edwards, the former Welsh Rugby Union star, as team captains.

7.15 *Blake's Seven: Space fiction* series. A new character joins the regulars—a federation space captain (*Steven Pacey*) who seeks refuge in the space ship Liberator.

8.10 Panorama: Richard Lindley's report on whether relief agencies' food supplies are getting through to the starving people of Kampuchea. Also, Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, discusses the steel strike with Bob Scholey, British Steel's chief executive (see *Personal Choice*).

9.00 News: with Richard Baker.

9.25 Film: A Question of Guilt (1977). Drama, made for television, with Tuesday Weld as a *mother accused of murdering her* two small daughters.

11.00 Film 80: Barry Norman looks at the new films, including the macabre movie The Amityville Horror.

11.30 Ancestral Voices: The late David Munrow on early musical instruments.

11.55 News and weather.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 1.45 pm *Pili Pala*. 2.18 *Schools* 5.55 Wales Today 6.45 Heddiw. 11.55 News and weather. Scotland: 11.00 am Schools. 12.15 pm Its a Great Life. 12.40 News. 5.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm News 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six 11.55 News and weather. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional magazine. 12.05 am Close.

BBC 2

10.05 am It Figures : Jimmy Young on how to live happily with fractions (r).

10.30 Working with Young People: In a *factory packing-shed* (r).

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC,1 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

2.30 pm Roads to Conflict: What led to the Arab-Israeli troubles.

3.00 That's the Way the Money Goes: When you are entitled to compensaton(r).

3.30 Delia Smith's Cookery Course : The art of cakemaking *(r)*.

4.10 Is There Life After School ? New series about careers education in our schools. Closedown at 4.35.

5.40 Flash Gordon Conquers the Universe: Episode 8 of this well-loved serial, The Fiery Abyss.

6.00 James Burke's Connections: How one thing led to another. Repeat showing of this entertaining, though quirky, series about origins. Mr Burke calls them detective stories.

6.50 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way: Barbara Woodhouse tells us how to make our pets walk to heel.

7.15 News: with sub-titles for the hrd of hearing.

7.25 Rock Goes To College: Joe Jackson at Hatfield Polytechnic.

8.10 The Goodies: Brand new series with the old group of funny men. Tonight's theme is politics.

8.40 Des O'Connor Tonight: The singer's guests are the American comedian Tom Dreesen, Terry Wogan and Helen Shapiro.

9.30 Horizon: Ghost of the Amoco Cadiz. Could there be another super-tanker disaster like the one in March, 1978 when the quarter-million-ton tanker went aground off Brittany. A re-examination of the drama, by Patrick Unden.

10.20 Russian—Language and People: First in a series of 20 *lessons for beginners (see Personal* Choice).

10.45 The Light of Experience: Painting local characters in the Yorkshire village of Bramley provided a widow, Annie Dacre, with an escape route for her grief.

11.00 News.

11.15 Hollywood and Vine: When Scott Fitzgerald was doing " hack *work " in Hollywood towards the* end of his life, he wrote four short stories about the experience, tying them to a fictional character called Pat Hobby. Tonight, John Thaw reads the first of them, A Man in the Way. Closedown at 11.30.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools: 9.30 My World; 9.47 Finding Out (France); 10.05 How we Used to Live ; 10.28 Starting Out (brotherly love) ; 10.45 The Living Body; 11.01 How we Used to Live ; 11.22 Picture Box ; 11.39 Making a Living (leisure).

12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch: cartoon. Beside the Seaside.

12.10 Rainbow: *Having fun with* snow and ice.

12.30 Numbers at Work: *Adult education series. Fred Harris takes the* worry out of statistics.

1.00 News: with Peter Sissons. 1.20 *Thames News:* with Robin Houston.

1.30 About Britain: Shop ! The great glass bubble that is Milton Keynes's £45m shopping complex.

2.00 Food, Wine and Friends: Film *director* Michael Winner talks about Italy and Robert Carrier demonstrates ways to prepare pasta dishes.

2.30 Film : Sands of the Desert (1961) Hard-working British comedy with Charlie Drake as a travel agency clerk.

4.15 Clapperboard: Chris Kelly shows scenes from the new Lassie film, the Peter Sellers comedy The *Prisoner of Zenda and Jack Nichol*son's new film Goin' South.

4.45 The Ravelled Thread : episode *3 of this costume drama.*

5.15 Money-Go-Round: Consumers' rights programme. Items on new types of frauds and swindles, freedom of information, and robots in the home.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.35 Crossroads: the motel series.

7.00 Give Us a Clue : Charades contest, with Michael Aspel as MC and *Una Stubbs and Norman Vaughan* as team captains.

7.30 Coronation Street: A black-mail attempt over the factory girls' trip to France.

8.00 Keep It In the Family: Comedy about two daughters who move into *their parents' home and the* disastrous effect it has on the father (Robert Gillespie).

8.30 World *in Action:* Like tonight's Panorama, this edition deals with the Kampuchea food and drugs crisis (see Personal Choice).

9.00 Minder: The Dessert Song. Terry (Dennis Waterman) and his boss (George Cole) become involved in a war between restaurant owners.

10.00 News.

10.30 Film: Zulu (1963) Spectacular drama about the battle of *Rorke's Drift in 1879, when 100* men of the South Wales Borderers took on 4,000 Zulus. With Stanley Baker, Jack Hawkins, Michael Caine and James Booth, and John Barry's stirring musical score.

1.00 am Closedown: Poems, read by Rosalie Crutchley.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 John Ebdon: BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.05 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 The Bridge of San Luis Rey (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Offshore Britons.
11.50 Poetry Please !
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: The File on Leo Kap*lan*.†
4.55 Story. They Come in All Sizes.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Give or Take.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now.
7.45 Play: *Engaged*, by W. S. Gilbert.†
9.15 Pennine Portraits.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The News Quiz.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.05-10.30 For Schools: Singing Together ; Traffic Education 50cc ; Radio Thin King ; Notice Board 1 ; Time to Move.
10.45-12.00 For Schools: Da sind wir weider !; Singing Together; Springboard- Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-3.00 For Schools : Exploration Earth ; Listening and Reading II ; *Speak ; Movement and* drama II.
5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the 20th Century (13).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Zannetti, Handel, Horovitz, Tchaikovsky.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Cimarosa, Schubert, Howells, Sarasate.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Gluck (Alceste excerpts).†
10.05 Chamber music: Beethoven, R. S. Johnson (Amores—1st bdcst), Mendelssohn.†
10.55 Piano: Clementi, Schoenberg, Bach.†
11.45 BBC Northern SO/Downes ; Bax, Prokofiev, Sibelius (Sym 6).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 String quartets (Guarneri, live from St John's): Haydn (op 71 no 1), Brahms (op 51 no 1).†
2.05 Organ: Guillou, Alain, Guilmant.†
2.50 Matinee Musicale.†
3.50 New records: Mozart (K365—Brendel/1. Cooper/Marriner), Nielsen (Sym 4—SNO/Gibson).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for early evening.†
7.00 Philharmonia/Halffter : Halffter (Yes speak out yes—1st (bdcst).†
7.40 Interval reading.
7.50 Philharmonia : Beethoven (Mass in C)†.
8.40 The Ironic Mystic: portrait of Robert Musil.†
9.35 Piano : Chopin (Preludes, op 28).†
10.15 The Northern Drift: poems, prose, *songs*.†
10.50 Wind music: Elgar.†
11.25 Jazz in Britain.†
11.55-12.00 News.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.04 Steve Jones.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.04 Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm Waggoners' Walk. 12.30 *Pete Murray*.† 2.15 Ray Moore.† 4.15 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk. 5.20 John Dunn.† 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.02 Music from the Movies.† 7.30 Alan Dell.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttleton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 The Law Game. *10.30* Star Sount. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night *and the Music*.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times:—

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Come Here. 8.30 Disco Fever. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 Theatre Call. 9.35 Book Choice. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sounds that Sold a Million. 10.00 Any More Fares. 10.30 The Life and Times of the Orchestra. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 The Lady of the Camellias. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Benny Green's Album Time. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Book Programme. 2.00 Into the [illegible]. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 The Book Programme. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 The House at Pooh Corner. 11.30 These Musical Islands. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 *Radio Newsreel*. 12.30 The Oxford Book of Oxford. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 British Press Review. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 My Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 *News about Britain*. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Sports International. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Young Music Makers. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS : Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only : med wave *720kHz/417m*. *LBC 261m*, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service : med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Film: Sebastian (Dirk Bogarde, Susannah York). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 News. 6.10 Lone Ranger. 10.28 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Love Boat. 12.00 News.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am First Thing. 1.20 pm News. 2.30 Film: History of Mr Polly (John Mills). 5.15 Top Club. 6.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Reflections. 10.35 Film: Culpepper Cattle Co (Gary Grimes). 12.15 am News.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Film: Millionairess (Sophia Loren, Peter Sellers). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Calendar. 10.30 Sportsman of the Year Dinner. 11.15 What's On Next ? 11.45 New Avengers.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Trottie True (Jean Kent, James Donald). 3.45 Food Wine and Friends 4.13 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Irish Farmer. 11.00 Odd Couple. 11.30 Gardening Today. 11.55 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except. 1.20 pm News. 2.30 Film: East of Sudan (Anthony Quayle). 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Cooking with Tovey. 10.30 Film: Castle Keep (Burt Lancaster).

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: One of Our Own (George Peppard). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.10 This is Your Right. 5.15 Crossroads. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30 Bernie. 10.30 Reports Politics. 11.00 Film: Unseen (Joel McCrea, Gail Russell).

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Film: Trial Run. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Beachd Laithean. 6.45 Crimedesk. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 Open to Question. 11.05 Maude. 11.35 Pro-Celebrity Snooker.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Report West. 2.00 Here Today. 2.30 Film: Geordie (Alastair Sim, Bill Travers). *5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20 Crossroads.* 6.00 Report West. 10.00 News. 10.35 Food, Wine and Friends. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Film: Mask of Adonis (Robert Foxworth). *[illegible] Now You See It, Now You Don't*

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As General Service except: 10.05 am About Wales. 1.20 pm Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 1.25 Report Wales. 4.45 Ser. 6.00 Y Wythnos. 10.00 News followed by Dydd. 6.30 Report Wales. 8.30 Yr Report Wales.

HTV WEST: As General Service except:

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Film: Time for Loving (Joanna Shimkus, Mel Ferrer). 3.45 Wine, food *and Friends*. 5.15 Mighty Micro. 6.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.00 News. 11.05 Barney Miller. 11.35 Beyond the Moon ? 12.05 am Something Different.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word followed by news. 1.20 pm News. Look around. 2.30 Film: Vacation From Marriage (Robert Donat, Deborah Kerr). 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 10.30 Northern Report. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Hit Lady. 12.30 am Epilogue.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Film: Sebastian (Dirk Bogarde, Susannah York). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Soap. 11.05 Love Boat. 12.00 Faith for Life.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.25 pm News. 2.00 Film: Promise (John Castle, Ian McKellen). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Brian Connell Interviews. 11.00 New Avengers. 12.00 Human Face of China. 12.30 am Reflection.

Southern

As Thames, except: 1.20 pm News. 2.30 Film. Now You See It, Now You Don't (Jonathan Winters). 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 10.30 News. 10.35 Open Doors. 11.05 Kaz. 12.00 Farm Progress. 12.30 am Weather, followed by Total Grief and Total Joy.

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 9

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

TEMPORARY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (RANGE 1B)

Applications are invited for a Research Associate (Range 1B) with the Esmée Fairbairn *Professor of Investment*, M.A. King. Candidates should have a good degree in economics and a capacity for handling quantitative material. Preference will be given to candidates with some knowledge of econometrics. The successful applicant will be involved in research projects concerning *saving and income distribution.*

The appointment will be for one year from an agreed date and will be to the Research Associate (Range 1B) scale (£3,775-£5,488 *(under review)*) plus superannuation.

Further particulars and application form from the Assistant Registrar (Commerce), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom the form, naming three referees, should be returned by Friday, 8th February, 1980, quoting reference C 287 A.

University of Durham
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION (REMEDIAL EDUCATION)

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Education with special reference to *Remedial Education*. Candidates should be graduates with good experience of remedial teaching in either normal schools or special schools for ESN children.

The post will commence on 1 September 1980 for the period until 31 August 1982. The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale (presently £4,333-£8,963 per annum) together with normal pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, should be sent not later than Monday, 11 February 1980 to the Registrar and Secretary, *Old Shire Hall*, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Bristol Library
SUB-LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Sub-Librarian in the University Library. Candidates should be honours graduates with *professional qualifications* and considerable experience at a senior level of academic library work. Experience with automated systems will be an advantage. Salary on Grade III Scale (£8,698-£10,775, under review).

The person appointed will have overall *responsibility* under the Deputy Librarian (Resources) for cataloguing, stock control (including relegation), buildings, accommodation and storage.

Application should be by letter, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, including the names and *addresses of three referees*. Further particulars can be obtained from, and applications should be sent to, The Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate *House*, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TH, quoting reference JPR. Applications close on Friday, 18th January, 1980.

St Anne's College Oxford
FELLOWSHIP IN ECONOMICS

The College proposes to elect a Fellow and Tutor in Economics with effect from 1 October, 1980. A part-time university lectureship is associated with the fellowship and the successful candidate will be *eligible for appointment to the post by the Board of the* Faculty of Social Studies.

Applications with a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to the Principal, St Anne's College, Oxford OX2 6HS, from whom further information may be obtained, *to reach* her not later than 9 February, 1980.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 9 and 10

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LEITH'S SCHOOL of Food and Wine still has vacancies for cookery evening classes.—Phone 229 0177.

LEARN TO COOK IN OXFORD. 11 week certificate course starts January 28th.—Ewert Place School of Cookery, 6 High Street, Oxford Tel: 0865 45782.

FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. T.1, 23 Abingdon Road, London, W.8, 01-937 6503.

MOVING ABROAD? For free booklet on *household removals* apply to Pitt & Scott Ltd., 24 Eden Grove, London N.7. 01-607 7321.

INDIAN CUISINE cooked on your own premises to the highest standard. Contact Mr Ynus, 743 9523.

SINGING TELEGRAMS, Any occasion any time, any place London Onion Ltd. 839 5145/839 4808.

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MARRIED COUPLE, recently retired City of London (25 years) would take up as temporary resident housekeepers in the *absence of its owner*. Will travel anywhere. Impeccable references Box 0265 F, The Times

ART TUITION.—Individual attention, Basil Nubel, ARCA. 673 *1020 (Clapham S.)*.

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ANIMALS AND BIRDS

GREAT DANE puppies, bred from own top bloodlines Ready to go *to suitable homes now.*—*Nottingham* 0320745

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PIERO DE MONZI SALE at 22 Beauchamp Place and 68-72 Fulham Rd., SW3 Tel. 581 3000/589 8765

MINK COAT, female, black Glama, as new, American size 12. £1,500.—01-385 9055

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NEW LIMITED EDITION book 75 copies signed, numbered, hand finished Verso and etchings by named Artists Collectors investment. Arts Repertoire Marketing, *44 Graham Road, Harrow* HA3 5RF. 01-863 7528 *or* 404 5011.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Boat Club are training for Olympic trials, but need more weights *equipment We cannot afford* new, and require second hand weights please. Phone 01-937 8215 day.

£100,000 TO BE SPENT on *Victorian paintings. Best prices paid.* No salerooms, please. Please write (with snapshot) in first instance to Box 0081 F, The Times.

CHALLEN *3ft. 6in. grand piano*, circa 1925, superb condition. £1,050. Tel 01-428 7859

LADIES' Fox, Mink Jackets, etc. All at wholesale prices Michael André Furs *Ring* 01-249 9954

STEINWAY.—Miniature grand 117425, One owner good condition £1,750 01-603 2986

GOLD BRACELET. 2 ounces 18 *carats, Tonies design*, £1,300 o.n.o.—947 4923, 238 1413.

BOARDROOM/LIBRARY TABLE 12ft x 5ft, mahogany, beautiful condition. £400.—Tel., 01-735 0753

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INTERESTED IN BOOKS ? Huge discounts in our new remainder book catalogue. Most under half *price. Wide range—over* 200 books. Illustrated catalogue issued quarterly. Annual subscription £1.50 (UK) £2.50 (Overseas) — Thomas Books (TS), 10, Blatchington Road, Hove, Sussex

NEW CAMERA for the 80s Now is the time to choose it at Dixons sale, 64 New Bond St London, W.1 World famous makes, expert advice from Mr Wagner. Tax free to overseas customers. Call in or ring 01-629 1711

1980 OLYMPIC colour co-ordinating ski *and sportswear* including beautiful scarf with British Olympic emblem. Brochure from Importios Sportswear. PO Box 5, 34 East Street, Petworth, Sussex.

DIAMOND PENDANT 7 carats in weight valued £12,000, also gents diamond ring 1½ carats valued £2,750. Quick sale offers *around £7,200, Box No.* 0305 F The Times.

1880 VIOLIN. 1901 Windsor Banjo, U.S.A. Gibson guitar. Phone Cosham 371189 Hants.

WANTED

PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER, SCRAP wanted. Call or send Reg. Precious Jewellers (Dept T), 32/38 Saffron Hill (off Hatton Gdn.), London, EC1. 01-242 2084.

PIANOS.—All makes wanted. *Jeroms Pianos, 803 1928*

LARGE BOOKCASES, old desks, etc. bought. Mr Fenton, 01-328 4278.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL gaming counters sought by collector Write Box 0257 F, The Times

WANTED.—Silent piano keyboard Min 6 octaves. Ring after 6, 0329 61030.

LARGE BOOKCASES, old desks, etc., bought Mr Fenton. 01-328 4278

(continued on page 22)

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

. . . HOW excellent is thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings." Psalm 36 : 7.

BIRTHS

DE LASZLO.—On January 8th, 1980, to Mary and Martin, a daughter (Lydia Alice Diana), a sister for Rupert and Oliver.

CORE BROWNE.—On January 2nd, 1980, to Judith and Michael—a daughter (Catherine Jane).

HART.—On 20th October, 1979, to Nicholas and Mary—a son (Michael Oliver), now at home, 10a Lydden Grove, S.W.18, thanks to Kings College Hospital.

HAWKER.—To Pippa (née Pegg) and Nick—at Ely on 8th January—a son—Thomas de Cateret.

PEACOCK.—On January 11th, 1980, in Hongkong, to Hannah (née Jacques) and Andrew—a daughter (Alexandra Louise).

PEEL.—On January 9th, to Jill (née Latham) and Mick—a son (Christopher Thomas), a brother for Emily.

PITSLADO.—On 11th January, at The West London Hospital, to Karen and Alastair—a daughter.

POOLE.—On January 10th, at North Staffs Maternity Hospital, to Gillian and John—a son, John Henry, a brother for William and Emma.

TARBAT.—On 11th January, to Viscount and Viscountess Tarbat—a son.

WILDENSTEIN.—On January 6th, 1980, to Kristina and Guy—a son David.

ADOPTIONS

CANNING.—By John and Maureen (née Kennedy) a son, Thomas Christopher Louis, now aged 4½ months, a brother for John Daniel. Deo Gratias.

MARRIAGES

DERENZY-MARTIN : DOW.—On Friday, 11th January, in Kensington, Philippe and Mathilda Helen.

DIAMOND WEDDINGS

HEYWOOD : VIZARD.—On 14 January, 1920, Hugh Heywood (Capt., 74th Punjabis I.A.) to Marion Vizard. Present address: The College of St. Mark, Audley End, Saffron Walden.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On the 6th January 1980, at home, John Francis, late of Redpath Dorman Long at Consett. Cremation has taken place.

CUMBER.—On January 9th, peacefully at home, Charles Whitfield Cumber, TD, dearly loved husband of Dorothy, loving father of Amanda and Deborah. Funeral service at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 15th January, at St. Mary's Painswick, followed by cremation at Cheltenham Crematorium. Family flowers only but donations if wished to British Heart Foundation.

DEATHS

BACON.—On Jan 11th peacefully, Isabel Jane of Santon, Isle of Man, wife of the late George Beasby-Wright, and mother of William. Funeral service at Golders Green crematorium tomorrow Tuesday at 10.10 am. Flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons, 181 Haverstock Hill, Hampstead this afternoon.

EDMONDS.—On the 9th January, 1980 suddenly at Manor Farm, Godstow Road, Oxford, Michael Edmonds A.R.A.M., beloved husband of Mary and only child of G. W. N. Edmonds. Funeral service at Oxford Crematorium on Wednesday, January 16th at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, but donations if wished towards the John Piper Tapestries in Hereford Cathedral, to the Dean and Chapter, c/o the Deanery, Hereford.

FAIRCLOUGH.—On Jan 10 at Mount Alvernia Hospital after a short illness bravely borne, Lance, aged 84, beloved husband of Anne dearly loved and loving father of Joanna and Polly and a devoted grandfather. Memorial service at 3 pm on Friday, 18 Jan at St Nicholas Church, Compton. No flowers by request.

GELL, EDITH MAUD, OBE, JP, peacefully on January 9th at Roxton Nursing Home, Sutton Coldfield, recently of Longdon Croft, Knowle, Solihull, wife of the late W. C. C. Gell, CB, DSO, MC and much loved mother of Sheila, Diana, Roy and Biddy. Private cremation. Memorial service at Knowle Parish Church on January 18th at 2.45 pm. Family flowers only. Donations to NSPCC, 225 Bristol Rd, Birmingham 5, would be welcome.

GROSE HODGE.—On January 13th 1980 at Compton, Surrey, Pamela, widow of Humfrey Grose Hodge and mother of Christopher and Nicolas. Cremation private, no flowers or letters please.

HANCOCK.—On Jan 9th, 1980, peacefully at home at Oxshott, Ann, beloved wife of the late Philip Henry and dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral service at Woking, St John's Crematorium, Hermitage Rd, Wednesday, Jan 16th at 1.30 pm. Flowers if desired to Mathias's of Putney Ltd, 313 Upper Richmond Rd, SW15 by 11 am.

HENDERSON DOCTOR JAMES ABBEY. On January 10th 1980 at Portsmouth, peacefully, aged 90, who for many years served his country abroad. Funeral at the United Reformed Church, Victoria Road South, Portsmouth on Thursday 17th January at 10.45 a.m.

HIX.—On 10th January 1980, Suddenly, but very peacefully, Lucien Hix, Captain, R.N. retired. Cherished husband of Marjorie. No flowers please, but donations if you so wish to King George's Fund for Sailors. All inquiries to Jempson and Son. Tel. Battle 2079.

KYRIAKIDES.—Suddenly, on January 9, at White Lodge, Pantmawr Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff, Kyriakos Nicholas, darling and cherished husband of Sylvia and loving father of the late Nicholas, resting at Roath Court funeral home. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 3.0 p.m., afterwards at Thornhill Crematorium. Flowers may be sent to James Summers, Roath Court, Newport Road, Cardiff, Wales.

SEWELL.—On 10th January, 1980, peacefully, at Farraline, Ralph Houghton, aged 82 years. Beloved husband of Barbara, and father of Mariah and Richard. Cremation and funeral private, at his own request.

SPENCER.—On January 11th 1980, peacefully, in her sleep, Pat, loving wife of the late George Spencer, FRS, JP, and beloved mother of Wendy McGillycuddy. No flowers, but donations please to The Royal Institute of the Blind. Funeral Thursday, 17th January, Guisborough Church, at 2.30 p.m.

SPENS.—At home on 8th January, 1980, Thomas Patrick Douglas (late major Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders). After cremation, interment service at Logie Old Kirk, by Stirling, at 12 noon on Thursday, 17th January.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARNES.—A Memorial Service for Regimental Sergeant Major R. G. Barnes, Grenadier Guards, will be held at the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst, on Monday, 28th January, 1980, at 3 p.m.

COLE.—A memorial service for Lord Cole, G.B.E., a former chairman of Unilever Limited, will be held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 19 February, at 12.30 p.m.

KNIGHT: A Requiem Mass will be held for the late Dr. Alan John Knight, Archbishop of the West Indies, at 12 noon on Wednesday, 23rd January, at the church of S. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, London, N.W.1. Seats will be reserved for those who apply, with stamped addressed envelopes, to Revd. W. Lloyd, 4, Allen Court, Trumpington, Cambridge CB2 2LU.

McADDEN.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of Sir Stephen McAdden, CBE, MP, will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster at 12 noon on Wednesday, 30th January, 1980.

IN MEMORIAM

LACEY.—In loving memory of our Son, Flying Officer Bomber Command, who did not return from Merseburg, Jan. 14-15, 1945.

EDWARDES, JULIUS, my beloved son, died 14th January, 1977, so sadly missing. Always in our thoughts, his kindness, his devotion to duty, to friends could never be forgotten.

ESTCOURT.—Lovingly remembered and missed, Mrs. Ethel M. Estcourt, who died 14th January, 1979, aged 76 years.

LANGLANDS, GEORGE.—A beloved and gentle man so sadly missed by his family and Luz. Died January 14th, 1977.

VICK, PHILIP, who died on 14th January, 1979. Remembered with love and sadly missed by his wife.

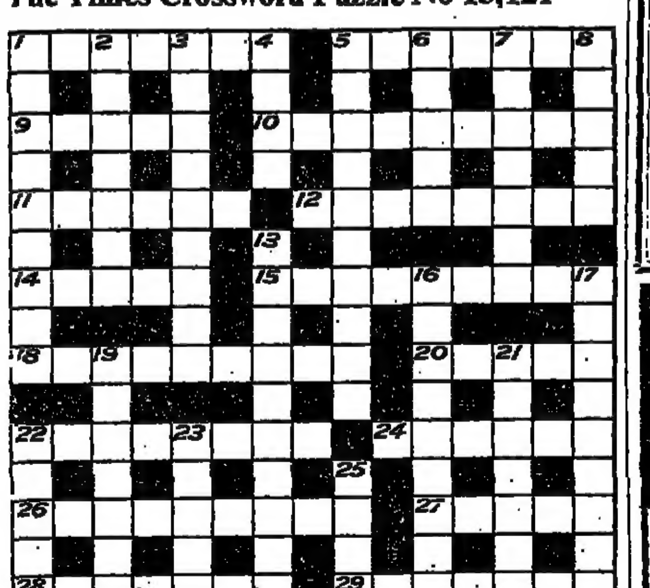
FORTHCOMING EVENTS

EVENING with Margot Fonteyn, Thurs., 24 Jan., 8 p.m. St. Paul's Church, Covent Gdn. Tkts £1, £2, £3 from T. Tuckett, 31 Selborne Rd., Sidcup, Kent (encl. s.a.e.). Info. 01-399 7764/01-390 1020. In aid of Russian Orthodox Cathedral.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROXY PARENTS. Urgently needed, responsible women to take over home and family in parents absence for short periods. Call Universal Aunts Ltd., 36 Walpole Street, London SW3. Tel 01-730 9834.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,121



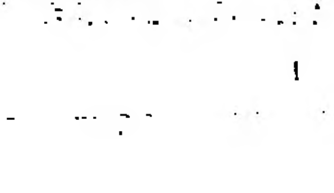
ACROSS

1 Glory's departed for one bloke after tea (7).
5 His advice may be straight, of course (7).
9 Corny description, but showing sound features (5).
10 They sing in boaters, oddly enough (9).
11 Leather-worker's substance gets girl canned (6).
12 Pendragon enters land mostly as a Protestant (8).
14 The space below the service area? (5).
15 A trim lady unusually arch on approach to palace (9).
18 Peter's place, once, in Russia (9).
20 No small characters in this case (5).
22 But will this bait pull in fish as well? (8).
24 Brings out points about Benito (6).
26 We should have a driving urge to cultivate this (4, 5).
27 Chairman and king-emperor living down under (5).
28 Spanish gentleman concealed himself before gaolbreak (7).
29 Robert Bruce's loaf before the burn? (7).

DOWN

1 But twin towns are not the same in this sense (9).
2 Northern Line carries brave fellow to bird's home (7).
3 Drunk after this game? (9).
4 Expert's fingerprints (4).
5 Drama quote confused an inquisitor (10).
6 For a musician it may be perfect to play on (5).
7 Shoot held by rotten drill-sergeant (7).
8 Bowman's accessory will commit another offence (5).
13 Not America's disturbing loss of one state capital (10).
16 Golfer delivers the goods? (9).
17 Standard CID staff (9).
19 Pull the festive spirit back, like Scrooge (7).
21 Choose a deep sound? Not from this source (7).
22 Disappointed bride left in this (5).
23 River with many a bird (5).
25 Roadside check, say (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,120



ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

The scientific understanding of cancer is the one sure basis of all clinical progress. Will you help us progress towards our common goal? Please make whatever contribution you can to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

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JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers, taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

HOPE for the small investor! See Business Opps.

THANKS to St. Jude for favours granted. M.V.L.

ST. JAMES'S and the Abbey (West Malvern) welcome all O.G.s for lunch on Wed., 6th Feb., at 12.30 at Miss R. Leney's flat 3a Blenheim Rd., Bedford Park, London, W4. Tickets £2 from Mrs. D. Wheeler, Robins Croft, Fairmile Lane, Cobham, Surrey, before 31st Jan.

"**PRAY,** hope, and don't worry" said Padre Pio, who bore the wounds of Christ's passion for 50 years, and died only 11 years ago." S.a.e. Padre Pio Information, 19 Bedford Row, WC1. ("Truly a saint for our time).

FREE HOLIDAY in Malta 24 Jan-31st. If you help me paint my St Paul's Bay house. Ring now 0690 73370.

'OLAH HADASHA' has chance to buy her London flat at ½ market price. Urgently needs help, mortgage, employment paid in London, or advice much appreciated. Box No. 0260 F The Times.

OWNER of 2-bedroomed cottage West Wales wishes to exchange for small flat central London 26th January to 9th February. Please reply Box No. 0835 F The Times.

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SCHOLARSHIPS. Leighton Park School. See Educational.

ENGLISH TUITION. Camb. Hons. grad.—See Reader Service Directory.

SIMON.—Happy 21st birthday, gorilla. All my love—A. xxx.

SENIOR Canadian Government official requires cook/housekeeper.—See Domestic.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE and Fine Art—A most interesting job available in London.—See General Vacancies.

SEASONAL SALES

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CHARLES HAMMOND LTD. sale starts Monday, 14th January for 1 week.

CHARLES HAMMOND LTD.—Sale starts 14th January for 1 week.

REGAMUS.—Our sale is now in progress with genuine reductions on all our exclusive designs in beautiful clothes.—17 Beauchamp Place, SW3.

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CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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YOUNG AND YOUNGISH LIONS stop prowling through the concrete jungle. Prowl and growl on the new squash courts at Hallifield Squash and Tennis Club, Brondesbury Park—only 3 miles from Marble Arch.—Please telephone 459 3455.

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CHUG THROUGH the Chilterns.—Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 5615.

LAMLASH, Isle of Arran.—Modern bungalow, sleeps 6. Not available July-August. Tel: 0403 63502.

CAERNARVON BAY, charming farmhouses, 3-4 bedrooms, stream, own beach, peace. All year from £30 p.w. 051-428 2209.

COTSWOLD Super Farm Cottages, 2-8. All dates.—Burford 2152.

MENDIPS.—Resting tour, B. & B. E.M. opt.—Chewton Mendip 435.

COTTAGE S. & B. holidays. V.F.B. (Rural Britain).—0242 35515.

SHORT LETS

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.

FAIRLAWN APARTMENTS.—Serviced warm Kensington flats.—229 5006.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI VAL D'ISERE. Catered chalet 26 Jan & 2 Feb for 1 or 2 wks from £115 pp incl or self catering apartments from £90 pp incl. Ski Flight Specials every Sat to Geneva with onward transfers to most top resorts from £60. Skival 01-200 6080 (ATOL 1162B).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

THE TIMES

The Times deeply regrets the inconvenience and reduction in service to its classified advertisers. This is caused by severe staff shortages in the Telephone Sales Department. Whilst everything possible is being done to improve the situation, we would ask advertisers to continue sending advertisements and notices in writing to The Times, Room N315, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. If you require any further help, please ring 01-837 3311; we apologize should there be a delay in getting through.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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Majorca from ..	£65	£87
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260a Fulham Road
London, SW10 9EL
01-351 3031-2
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European cities from £35.
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ABTA.

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Thur-Sun 3 days skiing. 17th Jan. ST ANTON. Courmayeur. Chamonix from £75. 24th Jan. AVORIAZ. £84. 31st CHAMONIX. £79.

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TRANS-AFRICA to Nairobi, 13 wks., £830, Feb. 24. Tracks 01-937 5964.

PELAGU BLANC, Val d'Isere.—Centrally situated, superior chalet, with cook: 5 doubles and 1 twin, all with baths Prices inc ½ board, from £145 p.w. p.p., with 50 per cent reduction until 21 Jan.—Montpelier Travel Ltd., 17 Montpelier St., S.W.7. 01-589 3400 (ABTA).

FRANCE, SPAIN, ITALY.—Large variety of furnished properties to rent (cottages, farmhouses, apartments and villas), from £50 to £1,898 per week. Luxurious to very simple. Country and seaside. — Braydayn, 10 Park Place, St James's London SW1 01-408 0202.

CHALET SKIING PARTY vacancies January 19, Selva; January 26, Tignes; £219 for 2 wks. Ring Small World, 01-836 7836 (ATOL 488B, ABTA, AITO).

GET BROWN WITHOUT GOING into the red. South of France camping holidays beside the Med. From £69.95 each for two weeks, travel included.—Pax-Pam. Ring 01-352 1191.

CAVALAIRE, St. Tropez.—Very comfortable villa in 50 acres, sleeping 8-10, with large swimming pool and within walking distance of beach. Domestic help avail. Price 24,000, F.F. per fortnight July and August at 44,000 F.F. for the month. Montpelier Villas, 17 Montpelier St., S.W.7. 01-589 3400 (ABTA).

OBERAMMERGAU 1980.—World famous Passion Play. Theatre seats. Austrian holidays from London, May-Sept. Brochure from Raymond Cook Holidays, 0304 204404 (Mon.-Fri.) ATOL 175AB ABTA.

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